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Modern History ;
Rich OR, THE *Wilson*
PRESENT STATE
OF *78 li*
All NATIONS.

DESCRIBING

Their respective Situations, Persons, Habits,
Buildings, Manners, Laws and Customs, Reli-
gion and Policy, Arts and Sciences, Trades,
Manufactures and Husbandry, Plants, Animals
and Minerals.

By Mr. SALMON.

VOL. XXV.

Contains Part of the Reign of Queen *ANNE* ;
with REMARKS on Bishop *Burnet's* History
of that Reign.

LONDON:

Printed for THO. WOTTON, at the *Three Daggers* and
Queen's Head against St. Dunstan's Church ; J. SHUCK-
BURGH, at the *Inner-Temple-Gate* ; both in *Fleet-Street* :
and T. OSBORNE, in *Gray's-Inn*. MDCCXXXIV.



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LIVANT, at the *Three English Crowns* in Pall-Mall
and T. O. in Pall-Mall, in Great Britain. MDCCLXXXIV.





THE
HISTORY
OF
ENGLAND.

CHAP. I.

Contains the Reign of Queen ANNE.



THE Joy the Nation express'd A. 1701-2
on the Accession of Queen *Anne*, 1 *Anne*.
was observ'd to be greater and
more general than ever appear'd
on any other Occasion, unless The gene-
ral Joy at
the Qu's
Accession.
at the Restoration of the Church
and Monarchy of King *Charles II.* There
were but two Sorts of Men that dreaded her
possessing the Throne of her Ancestors, and
these were the same too that dreaded the Re-
stitution; namely, Rigid Dissenters and Re-
publicans, whose perverse and brutish Behavi-
our to her, while Princess, they were conscious
Vol. XXV. B deserv'd

A. 1701-2

1 Anne.

deserv'd just Resentment: These could never hope for the Favour of a Queen they had rudely aspers'd and personally reflected on; whose Family they and their Forefathers had always been Enemies to, and whom nothing could satisfy, but the Extirpation of the *Stuart* Race: They thought their Crimes past Forgiveness, and that she could never have extended that Grace and Indulgence to them, which they afterwards experienced: They gave themselves for lost therefore; and were so far from expecting Places and Preferments, that they would gladly have compounded for their Quiet, and left the Friends of the Establishment in Possession of the Posts of Honour and Profit: And yet, in this very Reign, under the Administration of a Queen, who valued herself on nothing more than on the Protection and Encouragement she afforded the Church of *England*, did the Sectaries recover themselves, and influence Affairs of State to a very great degree, which was brought about by their adhering to a Sett of Courtiers, who appear'd to have a much greater Regard to their private Interests, than the Welfare of their Country, or the Prosperity of that Church, for which, during the Reign of King *William*, they had express'd a most flaming Zeal. And it was long, very long, before the Queen discover'd the Artifices of these Men, who great part of her Reign discourag'd her best Friends, and preferr'd her Enemies; but she no sooner found how much she had been imposed on by those she most confided in, than she dismiss'd them from her Presence, and restor'd the Friends of the Church and Monarchy to full Favour: A Conduct, that the Dissenters and Republicans can never forgive,



give, but still continue to defame the most virtuous Princess that ever sat upon the *British* Throne ; whose Goodness and Indulgence to her People, and to this perverse Generation in particular, will be abundantly manifested in the following History, which I enter upon with infinite Pleasure, fully convinc'd, that Queen *Anne* had never any other Views, than the Glory of God and the Good of Mankind.

A. 1701-2

1 Anne.

The late King dying on *Sunday* the 8th of *March*, about Eight in the Morning, the Privy-Council, that was then assembled, immediately waited on her Majesty, and recogniz'd her Right and Title to the Throne ; on which Occasion she made them the following short Speech (which was deliver'd with a Majesty and Sweetness peculiar to this Princess when she spoke, and added a Lustre to the best compos'd Orations :) The Privy-Council recognize her Title.

My Lords,

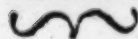
“ I am extremely sensible of the general Her
 “ Misfortune to these Kingdoms, in the un- Speech to
 “ speakable Loss of the King, and of the them.
 “ great Weight and Burthen it brings in par-
 “ ticular upon myself, which nothing could
 “ encourage me to undergo, but the great
 “ Concern I have for the Preservation of our
 “ Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of
 “ my Country ; all these being as dear to me,
 “ as they can be to any Person whatsoever :
 “ You may depend upon it, that no Pains or
 “ Diligence shall ever be wanting, on my Part,
 “ to preserve and support them, to maintain
 “ the Succession in the Protestant Line, and
 “ the Government in Church and State, as it
 “ is by Law establish'd.

B 2

“ I think

A. 1701-2

1 Anne.



“ I think it proper, upon this Occasion of
 “ my first speaking to you, to declare my
 “ own Opinion of the Importance of carrying
 “ on all the Preparations we are making to
 “ oppose the great Power of *France*; and,
 “ I shall lose no Time in giving our Allies
 “ all Assurances, that nothing shall be want-
 “ ing, on my Part, to pursue the true Interest
 “ of *England*, together with theirs, for the
 “ Support of the Common Cause.

“ In order to these Ends, I shall always
 “ be ready to ask the Advice of my Council,
 “ and of both Houses of Parliament; and
 “ desirous to countenance and employ all those
 “ who shall heartily concur and join with me
 “ in supporting and maintaining the present
 “ Establishment and Constitution against all
 “ Enemies and Opposers whatsoever.”

The former Privy-
 Council
 continued.

After which, the Queen declaring her Plea-
 sure that the Lords, and others of the late
 King's Privy-Council, should be Members of
 her Council, they took the Oaths to her accor-
 dingly.

The Par-
 liament
 assemble,
 and recog-
 nize her
 Majesty.
 She is pro-
 claim'd.

The Parliament also assembled the same Day,
 in pursuance of the Act of Settlement; and
 the Lords having desir'd a Conference with
 the Commons, both Houses recogniz'd her
 Majesty's Title; and she was proclaim'd Queen
 of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, in the
 Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, about Three
 the same Afternoon, amidst the loud Accla-
 mations of the People, who were transported
 with Joy at her Advancement to the Throne;
 not that they were dissatisfied with the late
 King's Administration in the latter Part of his
 Reign, for he had introduc'd a Ministry
 extremely acceptable to the Bulk of the Na-
 tion, and employed the Earl of *Marlborough*
 (on

(on whom the Queen rely'd more than on any other Nobleman while she was Princess) in the most important Affairs, placing him at the Head of his Armies, and constituting him his Plenipotentiary; which is sufficient alone to confute that groundless Suggestion, that the late King design'd to exclude her from the Throne; a Thing never thought of or wish'd, but by the worst of Dissenters, and ought never to be ascrib'd either to the Court, or indeed to any Number of Men: However, as there had been such a Scheme propos'd by some disaffected Libellers, the People were alarm'd at it; and it could not but add to their Joy to see her and their Enemies disappointed, by her peaceable Accession. But to proceed: A Proclamation was order'd the same Day for all Magistrates and Officers, Civil and Military, to continue the Exercise of their respective Employments till further Orders: The Queen also summon'd all the late King's Ministers of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, who were then in *London*, to attend her; before whom she took the Coronation Oath, appointed to be taken by the Laws of *Scotland* on her Accession: After which, she sent a Letter to the Privy-Council at *Edinburgh*, authorizing them to act as her Council, and to issue a Proclamation, requiring all Officers, Civil and Military, to continue the Exercise of their several Offices (declaring her Resolution to protect them in their Religion, Laws and Liberties :) And the like Orders were sent to *Ireland*, where the Joy of the People appear'd no less on her Majesty's ascending the Throne than in *England*.

The next Day, being the 9th of *March*, each House of Parliament attended her Majesty separately, with an Address of Condolance

A. 1701-2

1 Anne.

The
Privy-
Council
in *Scotland*
continued.

The same
in *Ireland*.

A. 1701-2 lance and Congratulation: And first the Lords; who said, tho' they were deeply sensible of the unspeakable Loss the Nation had sustain'd by the Death of his late Majesty, yet they did most heartily congratulate her Majesty's Accession to the Throne; assuring her of their Resolutions to support her undoubted Right and Title, and the Protestant Succession, as by Law establish'd; being sensible their great Loss was no otherwise to be repair'd, but by a sincere and vigorous Adherence to her Majesty and her Allies, in Prosecution of the Measures already entred into to reduce the exorbitant Power of *France*: Their Zeal and Affection for her Majesty and the publick Safety, engag'd them to exert their utmost Vigour for obtaining such a Balance of Power, as might effectually secure the Liberties of *Europe*.

1 Anne.
The Lords
Address of
Condo-
lance and
Congratu-
lation.

To which her Majesty answer'd:

My Lords,

" It is with great Satisfaction I receive the
" Assurances you give me: My Endeavours
" shall always be very sincere to promote the
" true Interest of *England*, and support our
" Common Cause.

The Commons, the same Evening, attend-
ed her Majesty in a Body at *St. James's*, with
the following Address:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

The Ad-
dress of
the Com-
mons.

" We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal
" Subjects, the Commons in Parliament as-
" sembled, having a deep and true Sense of
" the great Loss the Nation has sustain'd by
" the Death of our late Sovereign Lord King
Wil.

“ *William III.* of glorious Memory, who, *A. 1701-2*
“ under God, was our Deliverer from Popery
“ and Slavery, humbly crave leave to con- *1 Anne.*
“ dole with your Majesty, and express our
“ Sorrow upon this sad Occasion.

“ Your Majesty’s Accession to the Throne
“ (which we most heartily congratulate) and
“ your known Zeal for our Religion and the
“ Government, as by Law establish’d, gives
“ us a certain Prospect of future Happiness,
“ moderates our Grief, and engages us unani-
“ mously to assure your Majesty, That we
“ will, to the Utmost, assist and support your
“ Majesty on that Throne where God has
“ placed you, against the pretended Prince of
“ *Wales*, and all your Enemies ; and since no-
“ thing can conduce more to the Honour and
“ Safety of your Majesty and your Kingdoms,
“ than maintaining inviolably such Alliances
“ as have been made, or that your Majesty
“ shall think fit to make with the Emperor,
“ the States-General of the *United Provinces*,
“ and other Potentates for preserving the Li-
“ berties of *Europe*, and reducing the exorbitant
“ Power of *France* ; we do assure your
“ Majesty, That we are firmly resolv’d, to
“ the utmost of our Power, to enable your
“ Majesty to prosecute that glorious Design ;
“ and, that all your Subjects may rest in a
“ full Assurance of Happiness under your
“ Majesty’s Reign, we will maintain the Suc-
“ cession of the Crown in the Protestant Line,
“ according to the Limitation in the several
“ Acts of Settlement, and effectually provide
“ for and make good the publick Credit of
“ the Nation.”

A. 1701-2

1 Anne.

To which her Majesty gave this Answer :

Gentlemen,

“ I return you my hearty Thanks for the
 “ kind Assurances you give me in this Ad-
 “ dress ; they cannot be any way more agree-
 “ ably confirm’d to me, than by your giving
 “ Dispatch to all your Preparations for the
 “ Publick Service, and the Support of our
 “ Allies.”

Addreses
 from all
 Par:s of
 England.

The like Addreses of Condolance and Con-
 gratulation were presented by the Archbishop
 and Bishops ; by the Bishop of *London* and
 his Clergy ; by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen,
 and Common-Council of the City ; and by
 all the Counties and Corporations in *England*.

The Qu’s
 Letter to
 the States.

The next important Affair, after the settling
 the Wheels of the Government in Motion at
 home, was the encouraging and supporting her
 Majesty’s Allies, who were amazed and con-
 founded at the Death of King *William*, whom
 they look’d upon as the Soul of the Confede-
 racy. Her Majesty therefore, on the 10th of
March, two Days after her Accession, sent a
 Letter to the States-General ; assuring them,
 that, as she succeeded his late Majesty in his
 Kingdoms, she should succeed him also in the
 same Inclination to preserve a constant Union
 and Amity with them, and maintain all the
 Alliances that had been made with that State ;
 and likewise concur with them in all the ne-
 cessary Measures for the Preservation of the
 Liberty of *Europe*, and reducing the Power
 of *France* within due Bounds. This she desired
 they would be fully assured of ; and that she
 always look’d upon the Interests of *England*,
 and

and those of their State as inseparable, being united by such Ties as could not be broke, without the greatest Prejudice to both Nations.

A. 1701-2
1 Anne.
~~~~~

Mr. *Stanhope*, the *English* Envoy at the *Hague*, having deliver'd this Letter to the States, they immediately order'd it to be publish'd, to refute those Reports that were industriously spread in the *Neiherlands*, That the Queen would not prosecute the Measures concerted by King *William* and the Confederates. But to return to *England*:

Her Majesty, going to the House of Lords the 11th of *March*, and the Commons sent for up; she made this her first Speech to both Houses:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" I cannot too much lament my own Un-  
" happiness, in succeeding to the Crown so  
" immediately after the Loss of a King, who  
" was the great Support, not only of these  
" Kingdoms, but of all *Europe*; and I am  
" extremely sensible of the Weight and Dif-  
" ficulty it brings upon me.

The Qu's  
first Speech  
in Parlia-  
ment.

" But the true Concern I have for our Re-  
" ligion, for the Laws and Liberties of *Eng-  
" land*, for the maintaining the Succession to  
" the Crown in the Protestant Line, and the  
" Government in Church and State, as by  
" Law establish'd, encourages me in this great  
" Undertaking, which I promise myself will  
" be successful, by the Blessing of God, and  
" the Continuance of that Fidelity and Af-  
" fection, of which you have given me so  
" full Assurance.

" The present Conjunction of Affairs re-  
" quires the greatest Application and Dis-  
Vol. XXV. C " patch,



A. 1701-2

1 Anne.

“ patch, and I am very glad to find in your  
 “ several Addresses so unanimous a Concur-  
 “ rence in the same Opinion with me, that  
 “ too much cannot be done for the Encourage-  
 “ ment of our Allies, to reduce the exorbitant  
 “ Power of *France*.

“ I think it very necessary at this time, to de-  
 “ sire you to consider of proper Methods for at-  
 “ taining a Union between *England* and *Scot-*  
 “ *land*, which has been so lately recommended  
 “ to you as a Matter that very nearly concerns  
 “ the Peace and Security of both Kingdoms.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ I need not put you in mind, that the Re-  
 “ venue for defraying the Expences of the  
 “ Civil Government, is expir'd; I rely en-  
 “ tirely upon your Affection, for the supplying  
 “ it in such a Manner, as shall be most suit-  
 “ able for the Honour and Dignity of the  
 “ Crown.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ It shall be my constant Endeavour to  
 “ make you the best Return for that Duty and  
 “ Affection, which you have express'd to me,  
 “ by a careful and diligent Administration,  
 “ for the Good of all my Subjects: And, as  
 “ I know my own Heart to be *entirely Eng-*  
 “ *lish*, I can very sincerely assure you, there  
 “ is not any thing you can expect or desire  
 “ from me, which I shall not be ready to do,  
 “ for the Happiness and Prosperity of *Eng-*  
 “ *land*. And you shall always find me a strict  
 “ and religious Observer of my Word.”

The Qu's  
 Revenues  
 settled.

Both Houses having return'd her Majesty  
 Thanks for her Speech: The Commons, on  
 the 14th, resolv'd, That the same Revenue that  
 had been settled on King *William*, should be  
 settled

settled on her Majesty for Life. The same *A. 1701-2*  
 Day the Duke of *Bedford*, and the Earl of *Marlborough*, were elected Knights-Compani-  
 ons of the most noble Order of the Garter; *1 Anne.*  
 and, on the 15th, the Earl was declar'd Cap-  
 tain-General of all her Majesty's Forces in *Knights of*  
*England*, and of those employed abroad in *the Gar-*  
 Conjunction with our Allies; as also Amba- *ter.*  
 fador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the *The Earl*  
 States; in which Quality he soon after em- *of Marl-*  
 bark'd for *Holland*, and arriv'd at the *borough*  
*Hague* the 28th of *March* 1702. *Captain-*  
*General*  
*and Pleni-*  
*potentiary.*

His Excellency, having had several Confe- *His*  
 rences with the Pensionary, and other Ministers, *Speech to*  
 was, on the 31st, conducted to a Publick Au- *the States.*  
 dience in the Assembly of the States-General:  
 To whom he made a Speech, condoling their  
 mutual Loss; but at the same time assured  
 them of her Majesty's sincere Desire to enter-  
 tain the same Union, Friendship and Corre-  
 spondence, as there had been between the two  
 Nations in the preceding Reign. He also as-  
 sured them, that the Queen would not only  
 faithfully observe the Treaties and Alliances  
 already made with them, and was ready to  
 renew and confirm them, and to concur in all  
 the Measures, taken by the late King, in pursu-  
 ance of the said Alliances; but that the Queen  
 was also dispos'd to enter into yet stricter Al-  
 liances for the Interest of both Nations, the  
 Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*, and  
 reducing the exorbitant Power of *France*.

That, to these Ends, she was ready to assist  
 the Allies, with all her Forces, by Sea and  
 Land, and had authoriz'd him to concert with  
 them the necessary Operations for the War.

To which Monsieur *Dickvelt*, President of *The An-*  
 the Assembly, answer'd, in the Name of the *swer of the*  
*States.*  
*States,*

A. 1701-2

1 Anne.

States, That they condol'd with him the Loss of the King; and, at the same time, congratulated her Majesty's Accession to the *British* Throne, thanking her for the Assurances of her Friendship, and declaring their Readiness to concur with her Majesty in the Prosecution of their common Interest.

The French  
Memorial  
to the  
States.

On the other hand, the *Sieur de Barr*, Resident of *France* at the *Hague*, in order to prevent a Union between *England* and *Holland*, presented a Memorial to the States, offering them his Master's Friendship, which he did not doubt they would be ready to cultivate, he said, now they were no longer under the Influence of the deceas'd King: But let them know at the same time, that his Master's Forces were ready to enter upon Action, and they must now determine whether they would chuse Peace or War.

The States  
Answer.

The States answer'd, They had always a high Esteem for his most Christian Majesty's Friendship, and had never done any thing to provoke his Displeasure; but that the Preparations for War, upon their Frontiers, laid them under a Necessity of putting themselves in a Posture of Defence, and of asking Assistance of their Allies: That the Resident was mistaken, if he thought they had not as much Liberty during the Life of his *British* Majesty, to debate and take such Resolutions as they judg'd necessary for their Preservation, as they had at present: That they could not indeed enough deplore their Misfortune of being depriv'd of his wise Conduct, whose Deserts to their Republick would never be forgotten: And they were resolv'd to follow the same Principles, and continue the same Alliances they had enter'd into in his Life-time, and make use of such



such other Means as God had put into their Hands for maintaining their Liberty and Religion.

In the mean time, the Duke of *Marlborough* and the States concerted Measures for the opening the Campaign; and it was resolv'd, in the first place, to invest *Keyserfwaert*, a Town situate on the *Rhine*, near their Frontiers; which the Elector of *Cologne* having put into the Hands of the *French*, both the Circle of *Westphalia*, and the Territories of the States, were thereby expos'd to the Incurfions of the Enemy; for the two Brothers, the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne*, were both in the Interest of *France*, and only waited for a proper Opportunity to declare themselves: And indeed the Elector of *Cologne* had already so far declar'd which Part he design'd to take in the expected War, that he had deliver'd up *Liege*, and all the Fortresses he was possess'd of on the *Rhine*, to the *French*, except *Bonne*; which he pretended was done for the Security of his Dominions from the Ravages of either Army.

The *French* King also, it appear'd, had been tampering with several other *German* Princes, in order to break that Confederacy, which he saw was forming against him, and actually prevail'd with the two Dukes of *Wolfembuttle*, *Rodolphus*, and *Anthony*, to raise Forces in the Empire for his Service: But the Dukes of *Zell* and *Hanover*, by the Emperor's Direction, suddenly invaded their Country; and having taken several strong Places, and block'd up *Wolfembuttle* itself, the two Brothers, who held the Regency, jointly came to this Agreement with the Duke of *Zell* (*viz.*) That Duke *Anthony*, who still remained attach'd to the *French* Interest, should resign his Share in the

A. 1701-2

1 Anne.

The Siege  
of *Keyserf-  
waert* re-  
solv'd on.

The Elec-  
tors of *Ba-  
varia* and  
*Cologne* in  
the Interest  
of *France*.

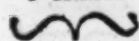
The  
Dukes of  
*Wolfem-  
buttle* in  
the *French*  
Interest.

They are  
surpriz'd  
by the  
Dukes of  
*Zell* and  
*Hanover*,  
and forc'd  
to aban-  
don *France*.

Ad-



A. 1701-2 Administration to his Brother *Rodolphus*, who consented to break his Alliance with *France*, and to put the Forces they had rais'd with *French* Money, consisting of between three and four thousand Men, into the Service of the Confederates; The Duke of *Saxe-Gotha* also, who had engaged in the *French* Interest, found himself obliged to change Sides, and come into the Measures of the Confederates; where- by all *Germany* became united against *France*, except *Bavaria* and *Cologne*.

1 Anne.  


The Duke of *Saxe-Gotha* oblig'd to quit the Interest of *France*.

In the mean time, the Parliament of *England* having gone through several Bills, her Majesty came to the House the 30th of *March*, and gave the Royal Assent to the Act for the better Support of her Majesty's Household, and the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: To an Act for stating the Publick Accounts; and to several other Acts, which will be found at the End of this Reign. After which, her Majesty made a Speech to both Houses; wherein she said, she was very well pleas'd to give her Assent to the Act for taking the Publick Accounts, nothing being more reasonable, than to give the Kingdom Satisfaction how those great Sums had been laid out, which had been rais'd to carry on the late War, especially when their common Safety still requir'd their continuing great Taxes.

She gives 100,000 *l.* towards the War.

She thank'd the Commons for continuing to her for Life the same Revenue they had given the late King; and tho' it would probably fall short of what it formerly produc'd, she would give Directions, that One hundred thousand Pounds thereof should be apply'd this Year to the Publick Service, being willing to streighten herself in her own Expences, rather than

than not contribute all she could to their Ease and Relief. *A. 1701-2*

Whereupon the Houses separately address'd her Majesty, thanking her for her unparallel'd Grace and Goodness, in contributing out of her own Revenue to the Ease and Relief of her Subjects. *1 Anne.*

And receives the Thanks of both Houses.

King *William's* Funeral.

On the 12th of *April* at Night, the Funeral Obsequies of his deceas'd Majesty, *William III.* of glorious Memory, were solemniz'd in the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*: The Procession began from *Kensington*; from whence the Royal Corps was carried in an open Chariot, attended by a numerous Train of the Servants of the Royal Family, the Judges, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the great Officers, in their Coaches: The Pall was supported by six Dukes; his Royal Highness Prince *George* was chief Mourner, supported by two Dukes, and follow'd by sixteen of the first Earls of *England* as Assistants, and after them the Gentlemen and Grooms of the Bed-Chamber: During the Time of Divine Service, the Body was deposited in *Henry VII's* Chapel, and afterwards interr'd with the usual Solemnities in the same Vault with King *Charles II.* and Queen *Mary*, the deceas'd King's Consort.

Promotions at Court.

Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Treasurer of the Household, Comptroller, Vice-Chamberlain.

Pr. *George* Generalissimo.

Upon the 14th of the same Month, the Duke of *Devon* was constituted Lord Steward of the Household, the Earl of *Jersey* Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of *Bradford* Treasurer of the Household, Sir *Edward Seymour* Comptroller, and *Peregrine Bertie*, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain; and the 17th, her Majesty in Council declar'd his Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark* Generalissimo of all her Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land: On the 20th, the Duke

A. 1701-2 Duke of Ormond was appointed Commander in chief of all her Majesty's Land-Forces to be employed on Board the Fleet; and the next Day, the Marquis of *Normanby* was made Lord Privy-Seal, and Sir *John-Levison Gower* was made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and at the same time call'd to the Council-Board, together with Sir *Edward Seymour*, the Earl of *Abington*, and *John Howe*, Esq;

1 Anne.  
D. of Ormond General on Board the Fleet.  
Lord Privy-Seal.  
Chancellor of the Dutchy.  
Privy-Counselors.  
The Coronation.

Two or three Days after these Promotions (*viz.*) the 23d of *April*, being St. George's Day, the Coronation was solemniz'd in the following Manner:

Her Majesty, being come to *Westminster-Hall* about Eleven of the Clock, and having retir'd into the Court of Wards, the Nobility, and those who formed the first Part of the Proceeding, being put in Order by the Heralds, came down in solemn Proceffion into *Westminster-Hall*, where her Majesty, being seated under her State, the Swords and Spurs were presented to her, and laid upon the Table at the upper End of the Hall.

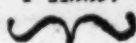
Then the Dean and Prebendaries of *Westminster*, having brought the Crown and other Regalia, with the Bible, Chalice, and Paten, they were presented severally to her Majesty, and shortly after were, together with the Swords and Spurs, deliver'd to the Lords appointed to carry them.

Whereupon the Proceffion began in this Manner: Drums and Trumpets, six Clerks in *Chancery*, two abreast (as all the former part of the Proceeding went;) Chaplains having Dignities, Aldermen of *London*, Masters in *Chancery*, the Solicitor and Attorney-General, the Queen's ancient Serjeants, Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, Judges, Children of

*West-*



*Westminster*, and of the Queen's Chappel, *A.D. 1702*  
 Choir of *Westminster*, and Gentlemen of the  
 Chappel, Prebendaries of *Westminster*, Master  
 of the Jewel House, and Privy-Counsellors  
 not Peers; all in their proper Habits as usually  
 at Coronations.

*1 Anne.*  


Then two Pursuivants of Arms, Baro-  
 nesses and Barons in Crimson Velvet Robes,  
 with their Coronets in their Hands (two abreast  
 as all the Peers went) Bishops, two Pursuivants  
 of Arms, Viscountesses and Viscounts, two  
 Heralds of Arms, Countesses and Earls, two  
 Heralds of Arms, Marchionesses, Heralds of  
 Arms, Dutcheesses, Dukes, two Kings of Arms  
 with their Coronets, the Lord Privy-Seal,  
 Archbishop of *York* Lord-Keeper, Archbishop  
 of *Canterbury*, two Persons representing the  
 Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, and his  
 Royal Highness Prince *George*, his Train  
 borne.

Next the Lords, who bore the Regalia  
 (*viz.*) the Earl of *Dorset*, *St. Edward's* Staff;  
 the Lord Viscount *Longueville*, the Spurs; the  
 Earl of *Huntingdon*, the Scepter, with the  
 Cross; the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Derby*, and  
*Kent*, the three Swords; then the Deputy  
 Garter King of Arms, with his Coronet, be-  
 tween the Usher of the Black Rod and the  
 Lord-Mayor of *London*; the Lord great  
 Chamberlain single (preceded by the Vice-  
 Chamberlain;) the Earl of *Oxford* with the  
 Sword of State, between the Duke of *Bed-*  
*ford*, Lord High Constable for that Day, and  
 the Earl of *Carlisle*, Earl Marshal; the Duke  
 of *Devonshire*, Lord High Steward on that  
 Occasion, with the Crown, between the Duke  
 of *Richmond*, bearing the Scepter with the  
 Dove, and the Duke of *Somerſet*, Lord Pre-



A.D. 1702 *1 Anne.* sident, with the Orb; the Bishop of *Worcester* with the Bible, between the Bishop of *Sarum* with the Paten and the Bishop of *Rochester*, Dean of *Westminster*, with the Chalice.

The Queen, in her Royal Robes of Crimson Velvet, wearing the Collar of the Order of the Garter, as all the Knights of the Order did, and on her Head a rich Circlet of Gold and Diamonds, supported by the Bishops of *Durham* and *Exeter*, under a Canopy borne by twelve Barons of the *Cinque Ports*, her Train borne by the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, aſſiſted by the Lady *Elizabeth Seymour*, the Lady *Mary Pierpoint*, the Lady *Mary Hyde*, and Mrs. *Bridget Osborne*; and by the Earl of *Jerſey*, Lord Chamberlain, the Serjeants at Arms, and Gentlemen Penſioners, going on each Side of the Regalia and Canopy.

Next followed the Captain of her Maſteſty's Guard, between the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Captain of the Band of Penſioners, with the firſt Lady of the Bedchamber, and two of her Maſteſty's Women.

Thus the whole Proceeding march'd on foot upon blue Cloth to *Westminster-Abby* (only the Queen had the Conveniency to be carried in a low open Chair all the Way) and the Houſes on each Side being crouded with vaſt Numbers of Spectators, expreſſing their great Joy and Satisfaction by loud and repeated Acclamations.

Being enter'd the Church, and all duly ſeated and placed, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who perform'd this great Solemnity, began with the Recognition, which ended with a mighty Shout from each Side of the Theatre: Then her Maſteſty made her firſt Oblation, and the

the Lords, who bore the Regalia, presented them at the Altar: The *Litany* was sung, on the East-side of the Theatre, by the Bishops of *Litchfield* and *Lincoln*; and, after the *Epistle*, *Gospel*, and the *Nicene Creed*, the Archbishop of *York* preach'd on this Text, *Is. xlix. 23. Kings shall be thy nursing Fathers, and Queens thy nursing Mothers.*

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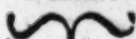
1 Anne.

After Sermon, her Majesty repeated and signed the Declaration or Test establish'd by Act of Parliament; and then took the Coronation-Oath, and, in King *Edward's* Chair, placed in the middle of the Area before the Altar, was anointed and presented with the Spurs, and girt with the Sword, and vested with her purple Robes; and, having received the Ring, the Orb and Scepters, was solemnly crown'd, about Four of the Clock, with loud Acclamations, the Drums beating, Trumpets sounding, and the great Guns being discharg'd: Whereupon the Peers and Peereffes, &c. put on their Coronets, and the Bishops their Caps.

Then the Holy Bible was presented to her Majesty, and she vouchsafed to kiss the Bishops; and, being inthron'd, first his Royal Highness Prince *George*, then the Archbishops and Bishops, and lastly the Temporal Lords, did their Homage, and seemingly kiss'd her Majesty's Left Cheek, and afterwards touch'd the Crown, while the Treasurer of the Household threw about the Coronation-Medals.

Then her Majesty made her second Oblation, and received the Holy Communion; and, after the final Prayers, retired into King *Edward's* Chappel; and, being vested in her Robes of Purple Velvet, and the whole Proceeding being again put in Order, her Majesty return'd to *Westminster-Hall*, wearing her Crown of

*A.D.* 1702 State, and the Peers and Peereſſes and Kings of Arms their Coronets.

*1 Anne.*  


The Queen dined at a Table, at the Upper End of the Hall, with his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* on her Left Hand; and the Nobility, and other Perſons of Quality, were ſeated at their reſpective Tables, which were all ready furniſh'd before their coming in: The hot Meat, or firſt Courſe for her Maſteſty's Table, for which Space was left, was ſerved up with the proper Ceremony, being preceded by the Officers, &c. of the Board of Green-Cloth, and by the Lord High Steward, between the Lord High Conſtable and Earl Maſhal on Horſeback; and, juſt before the ſecond Courſe, *Charles Dymmock*, Eſq; her Maſteſty's Champion, in compleat Armour, between the Lord High Conſtable and Earl Maſhal before-mention'd, perform'd the Challenge: After which, the Kings of Arms and Heraldſ proclaim'd her Maſteſty's Style in *Latin*, *French*, and *Engliſh*: The Parliament ſitting, the Houſe of Commons were ſeated in the Gallery on the Eaſt-ſide of *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and in the North Croſs of the Abbey, and were entertain'd at Dinner in the *Exchequer* Chamber.

Dinner being ended, and all Things perform'd with great Splendor and Magnificence, about half an Hour paſt Eight in the Evening her Maſteſty returned to *St. James's*. The Day concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and other Demonſtrations of a general Satisfaction and Joy.

Secretaries  
of State.

Soon after the Coronation, *viz.* on the 2d of *May*, the Earl of *Nottingham* and Sir *Charles Hedges* were appointed Principal Secretaries of State; and a Council was held the ſame



same Day concerning the Operations of the War, when great Debates arose concerning the Management of it; particularly, whether we should make our grand Effort in *Flanders*, and our General have the Command of the Confederate Army there; or we should only furnish the *Dutch* with our Quota of Troops, and leave them to defend their Country, who were more immediately concern'd in it; while we carried on the War by Sea, and made Descents on the Coasts of *France* and *Spain*, and in the *Spanish West-Indies*, as was done in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when the Nation almost paid the Charges of the War by the Captures they made, and the Plunder they took, in the *Spanish Towns* in *Europe* and *America*.

It was observed, by the Earls of *Rochester*, *Nottingham*, and some others, that in the late War the Emperor, and several other Powers engaged in the Confederacy, had been very defective in furnishing their Quota's of Troops, whereby many Advantages had been lost: That the Deficiencies in their Troops were afterwards supplied by the *English*, and the Burthen of the whole War in a manner thrown upon them: The *English*, like Men of Honour, but very weak Politicians, anticipated their Revenues, and mortgaged their Country for Ages in the Quarrel, tho' they were more remotely concern'd in the Event of the War than any of the Allies; only it had been represented, that as the King of *England* was at the Head of the Confederate Army, we must support him, let the Deficiencies of the rest of the Allies be never so great, lest his Majesty's and the Nation's Honour should suffer any Diminution; and the Case would probably be the same again, if an *English* General should command

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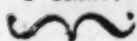
Debates on the Management of the future War.

Arguments for making our principal Efforts by Sea.



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mand the Confederate Army in *Flanders*: Besides, the attacking the *French* King on that Side had been, long since, resembled to the taking a Bull by the Horns; so soon as one Town was taken, another Fortrefs rose up within a Mile or two, and it must require a War of many Years to penetrate into the Heart of his Country: That it might be attack'd in any other Part with more Hopes of Success: That all the *Spanish* Coasts in *Europe* and *America* lay open to us, and might be insulted and plunder'd by our Naval Force, with a small Land-Army on board; and this would oblige the Enemy to keep up numerous Bodies to defend Countries of so vast an Extent: And there was this farther Reason for carrying on the War at Sea rather than Land, That the Money would all circulate among us that was laid out on a Sea-War; whereas that which was sent to *Flanders* never return'd. Besides, by the Treaty of Alliance, all the Places we could take in the *Spanish West-Indies* were to fall to the Share of the *English*; but we were to gain nothing by a War in the *Netherlands*, how successful soever.

It was urged farther, That, by keeping a strong Squadron in the *West-Indies*, we might probably interrupt their Plate-Fleets, or at least prevent their coming to *Europe*, and cut off those Treasures the *French* King principally relied on to carry on the War; which would soon oblige him to come to our own Terms.

Argu-  
ments for  
carrying  
on the  
War  
chiefly in  
*Flanders*.

On the other hand, the Earl of *Marlborough*, the Lord *Godolphin*, and the rest of that Party, urged, That tho' we might harrass the *French* and *Spanish* Coasts, put them to a great Expence, and make some profitable Captures, yet this would never bring the War to a Conclusion;

clusion ; whereas a Victory or two obtain'd in *Flanders* would bring the *French* King upon his Knees at once : That the *Dutch* were a cautious People, and, if they had the Direction of the War on that Side, they would probably content themselves with taking some Towns on their Frontiers, and securing themselves a Barrier against *France*, but would not easily be brought to venture a Battle, and consequently we must expect a lingering War ; whereas, if our General commanded in Chief in *Flanders*, and we furnish'd them with such Forces as would render them abundantly superior to the Enemy, they might be brought to consent to hazard a general Battle, and a good Peace obtained in a little time. A great many other specious Reasons were brought on both Sides to maintain their respective Opinions ; but how plausible soever these Reasons given in Publick might be, there were some conceal'd ones that weigh'd a great deal more, and determined either Side to insist on their respective Schemes.

The Earl of *Rocheſter*, the Queen's Brother, had great Expectations of being Prime Minister on her Majesty's Accession ; and, indeed, he had some Right to expect it, not only on account of his being nearly related to her Majesty, but as he was a Nobleman of great Capacity, well vers'd in Affairs of State, and, above all, had demonstrated that he was not to be shaken in his Religion or Principles of Government in the most dangerous and trying Times : He had even resign'd the Treasurer's Staff, rather than comply with King *James's* Measures ; and therefore had a double Claim of Relation and Merit to entitle him to the first Post in the Ministry : But this he could never expect to possess, if the Duke of *Marlborough* was

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An unhappy Division in the Ministry.

A.D. 1702 was General of the Confederate Army abroad, and the Treasury was put into the Hands of the Lord *Godolphin* his Brother (which the Earl of *Marlborough* had already obtain'd a Promise of from the Queen;) and if, what was still a greater Bar to his Expectations, the Countess of *Marlborough*, the Queen's chief Favourite, should still continue to have her Ear, and the Power of admitting or excluding whom she pleased from her Presence: It is no wonder therefore to find the Earl of *Rochester* opposing the Schemes form'd by the Earl of *Marlborough* upon a private as well as a publick Account.

1 Anne.

On the contrary, the Earl of *Marlborough* took such Measures as he thought most conducive to his Design of dismissing the Earl of *Rochester* from Publick Affairs, looking on him as the greatest Obstacle to his Hopes of being both General and Prime Minister; he procur'd therefore a Promise of the Queen, as has been hinted already, to make the Lord *Godolphin* (whose Son had married the Earl's Eldest Daughter) Lord Treasurer; the very Post the Earl of *Rochester* expected, and which is usually conferred on the Prime Minister; in which the Earl of *Marlborough* had more Views than one: 1<sup>st</sup>, He prevented the Earl of *Rochester*'s possessing of it. 2<sup>dly</sup>, He could not but foresee he would be disgusted, and retire from Court; the very thing he wanted. 3<sup>dly</sup>, By putting the Staff into the Hands of the Lord *Godolphin*, the Earl was sure of a Friend that, with his Wife the Countess, would be able to preserve his Interest in the Queen while he was abroad; and, lastly, he was thereby assured of being furnish'd with Treasure to pay the Army under his Command, and promote his



his other Designs. He could not but foresee how difficult it would be for any Sett of Courtiers to oppose so powerful a Triumvirate as the Queen's Favourite the Countess, her Husband the General, and their Brother the Lord Treasurer; whose mutual Interests must ever keep them firm to each other, and watchful for their common Welfare.

Thus we find publick Affairs frequently govern'd by the private Views of the Ministers at the Helm. It was not determined by the Arguments of either Side in Council, whether the War at Land or at Sea should be most attended to; it is evident, the Earl of *Marlborough's* prevailing Interest carried it for a Land-War: Nor was this the only Misfortune; for it was these Disputes, that first occasion'd a Difference among the Friends of the Establishment, whereby the Church of *England* suffer'd extremely, the Nation was exhausted of incredible Sums of Money, and the Publick run in Debt past Redemption; all which might have been prevented possibly, if we had only furnish'd the *Dutch* with our Quota of Troops, and carried on a War effectually by Sea against the Coasts of *France* and *Spain* and the *Spanish West Indies*, as *K. William* himself had projected before he died; being fully convinced, that if *France* and *Spain* were to be attack'd with Vigour no-where but in *Flanders*, where the strong Towns are innumerable, the War must be endless.

But however the Council might differ concerning the Conduct of the War, it was agreed, on all Hands, to take the Advice of the Commons before it was declared: Whereupon Mr. Comptroller, by her Majesty's Command, communicated to the House the Terms of Alli-

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1 Anne.

The Commons advised with, promise to support the War.



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1 Anne.

ance agreed on between the Emperor, *England* and *Holland*, and demanded their Advice; which the Commons, in an Address to the Throne, approved of, and promised to support her Majesty in carrying on the War to the utmost of their Power: Whereupon the following Declaration of War against *France* and *Spain* was publish'd in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, the 4th of *May*, viz.

## Anne R.

A Decla-  
ration of  
War, a-  
gainst  
*France* and  
*Spain*.

“ Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God  
“ to call us to the Government of these Realms,  
“ at a Time when our late dear Brother *Wil-*  
“ *liam* III, of glorious Memory, had, in pur-  
“ suance of the repeated Advice of the Parlia-  
“ ment of this Kingdom, enter'd into solemn  
“ Treaties of Alliance with the Emperor of  
“ *Germany*, the States-General of the *United*  
“ *Provinces*, and other Princes and Potentates,  
“ for preserving the Liberty and Balance of  
“ *Europe*, and for reducing the exorbitant  
“ Power of *France*; which Treaties are  
“ grounded upon the unjust Usurpations and  
“ Encroachments of the *French* King, who  
“ had taken, and still keeps Possession of, a  
“ great Part of the *Spanish* Dominions, exer-  
“ cising an absolute Authority over all that  
“ Monarchy, having seiz'd *Milan* and the  
“ *Spanish Low-Countries* by his Armies, and  
“ made himself Master of *Cadiz*, of the En-  
“ trance into the *Mediterranean*, and of the  
“ Ports in the *Spanish West-Indies*, by his  
“ Fleets; every-where designing to invade  
“ the Liberties of *Europe*, and to obstruct the  
“ Freedom of Navigation and Commerce:  
“ And it being provided, by the Third and  
“ Fourth Articles of the fore-mentioned Alli-  
“ ance,

“ance, That if, in the Space of two Months, *A.D. 1702*  
 “which are some time since expired, Injuries  
 “complain’d of were not remedied, the Par- *1 Anne.*  
 “ties concern’d should mutually assist each  
 “other with their whole Strength: And  
 “whereas, instead of giving the Satisfaction  
 “that ought justly to be expected, the *French*  
 “King has not only proceeded to farther Vio-  
 “lences, but has added thereunto a great Af-  
 “front and Indignity to us and our King-  
 “doms, in taking upon him to declare the  
 “pretended Prince of *Wales* King of *Eng-*  
 “*land, Scotland and Ireland*; and has also  
 “influenced *Spain* to concur in the same Af-  
 “front and Indignity, as well as in his other  
 “Oppressions: We find ourselves obliged,  
 “for maintaining the Publick Faith, for vin-  
 “dicating the Honour of our Crown, and for  
 “preventing the Mischiefs which all *Europe*  
 “is threaten’d with, to declare, and we do  
 “hereby accordingly declare, War against  
 “*France and Spain*; and, placing our entire  
 “Confidence in the Help of Almighty God,  
 “in so just and necessary an Undertaking, we  
 “will, in Conjunction with our Allies, vigo-  
 “rously prosecute the same by Sea and Land;  
 “being assured of the ready Concurrence and  
 “Assistance of our Subjects, in a Cause they  
 “have so openly and so heartily espous’d:  
 “And we do hereby will and require our Lord  
 “High Admiral of *England*, our General of  
 “our Forces, our Lieutenants of our several  
 “Counties, Governors of our Forts and Gar-  
 “risons, and all other Officers and Soldiers  
 “under them, by Sea and Land, to do and  
 “execute all Acts of Hostility, in the Prose-  
 “cution of this War, against *France* and  
 “*Spain*, their Vassals and Subjects, and to  
 “oppose

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1 Anne.

“ oppose their Attempts; willing and re-  
 “ quiring all our Subjects to take Notice of  
 “ the same, whom we henceforth strictly for-  
 “ bid to hold any Correspondence or Com-  
 “ munication with *France* or *Spain*, or their  
 “ Subjects: But because there are remaining  
 “ in our Kingdoms many of the Subjects of  
 “ *France* and *Spain*, we do declare our Royal  
 “ Intention to be, That all the Subjects of  
 “ *France* and *Spain*, who shall demean them-  
 “ selves dutifully towards us, shall be safe in  
 “ their Persons and Estates.”

Given at our Court, at St. *James's*, the 4th  
 Day of *May* 1702, in the first Year of  
 our Reign.

The Re-  
 port con-  
 cerning a  
 Design to  
 exclude  
 her Ma-  
 jesty ex-  
 amin'd by  
 the Lords.

About the same time, the House of Lords  
 examin'd into the Report that had been rais'd,  
*That the late King design'd to have excluded her  
 Majesty from the Throne*; and Dr. *Drake*, be-  
 ing charg'd with suggesting something of this  
 Nature, in a Pamphlet he publish'd, entitled,  
*The History of the last Parliament*, was brought  
 before the House; and it being demanded of  
 him, if there was any thing said in the Pamph-  
 lets he cited, as an Authority for this Sug-  
 gestion concerning setting the present Queen  
 aside, the Doctor, being in some Confusion,  
 answer'd, he did not remember there was; tho',  
 in one of those Pamphlets then under their  
 Lordships Examination, entitled, *Reasons for  
 addressing his Majesty to invite into England  
 their Highnesses the Electress Dowager, and  
 the Electoral Prince of Hanover*, written by  
*Toland*, it is expressly said, that it appears from  
 History, *That all free People have set aside  
 the Children of Tyrants, for Reasons of eternal  
 and universal Force, as inheriting the Principles*



and Designs of their Parents, bearing an Affection to their Friends, and owing Revenge to their Enemies: And their Lordships were so

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well satisfied of the Drift of this Clause, and others of the like nature in that Piece, That they resolv'd the said Pamphlet contain'd Insinuations, scandalous and dangerous, tending to alienate the Affections of the Subjects from her Majesty, and to disturb the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom: They also resolv'd, that the Report, that the late King intended to exclude her Majesty from succeeding to the Crown, was false and groundless; and address'd her Majesty to give Orders to the Attorney-General to prosecute Dr. *Drake*, and all other Authors and Publishers of the said scandalous Report: And indeed the Doctor, and his zealous Brethren, were much too forward in giving Credit to such a Report, when they had seen his Majesty make the Earl of *Rocheſter*, Brother to that Princess, his Prime Minister; and the Earl of *Marlborough*, whom she principally intrusted with her Affairs, General of his Armies, and Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to treat with her Allies. But to proceed: Her Majesty, having order'd the Princess *Sophia* to be pray'd for in Churches, with the rest of the Royal Family, the Lords and Commons separately attended her Majesty with an Address of Thanks upon the Occasion; and, on the 6th of *May*, her Majesty was pleas'd to constitute the Lord *Godolphin* Lord High Treasurer of *England*.

They vote the Report false and groundless.

The Princess *Sophia* order'd to be prayed for.

Lord *Godolphin* made Lord Treasurer.

The same Day, her Majesty came to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Land-Tax, which was four Shillings in the Pound this Year: To an Act for making good Deficiencies, and preserving the Publick Credit:

Land-Tax and other Acts pass'd

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

Credit: To an Act for enabling her Majesty to appoint Commissioners, to treat of a Union between the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; and to some other Acts, which will be found at the End of this Reign. And now War being declar'd, a Proclamation was issued the 15th of *May*, for recalling all *English* Seamen that were abroad, and requiring them not to enter into foreign Service: The same Day, another Proclamation was publish'd for observing a general Fast on the 10th of *June*, for the Success of the War; and, on the 21st Instant, her Majesty declar'd in Council his Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Lord High Admiral of *England* and *Ireland*, and the Dominions and Territories thereto belonging; Sir *George Rook* Vice-Admiral of *England*, and Admiral of the Fleet; and Sir *David Mitchell*, Sir *George Churchill*, and *Richard Hill*, Esq; were appointed to be of the Lord High Admiral's Council.

Pr. *George*  
Lord High  
Admiral.

Sir *George*  
*Rook* Vice-  
Admiral  
of *Eng-*  
*land*.

The Ad-  
miral's  
Council.

An Ad-  
dress a-  
gainst *Hol-*  
*land's* tra-  
ding with  
*France*.

An Ad-  
dress for  
encourag-  
ing Priva-  
teers and  
Adventu-  
rers.

Acts pass'd

The same Day, both Houses join'd in an Address to her Majesty, that she would prevail with the Emperor, the States-General, and the rest of her Allies, to prohibit all Trade and Correspondence with *France*, and enter into Measures with the *Dutch*, for protecting the foreign Trade of both Nations.

The Lords also address'd her Majesty to encourage Privateers and Adventurers, who should endeavour to possess themselves of any part of the *Spanish* Dominions in *America*; this being the only part of the World where the Nation could gain any Advantage by the War on the Terms of the Grand Alliance: And, on the 25th of *May*, her Majesty came to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to an Act for continuing the present Sheriffs

Sheriffs till the first Day of *Hilary Term*: *A.D. 1702*

An Act for continuing the Imprisonment of  
 ——— *Counter* and others, who were suppos'd  
 to be concern'd in the Assassination Plot in the  
 late Reign: An Act for making more effec-  
 tual the Provision out of the forfeited Estates  
 in *Ireland*, for the building of Churches, and  
 the augmenting poor Vicarages in that King-  
 dom; and to an Act for the Relief of the  
 Protestant Purchasers of the forfeited Estates  
 in *Ireland*, with some others, that will be taken  
 Notice of hereafter. After which, her Ma-  
 jesty made the following Speech to both Hou-  
 ses:

*1 Anne.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I cannot conclude this Session, without  
 “ repeating my hearty Thanks to you all for  
 “ your great Care of the Publick, and the  
 “ many Marks you have given of your Duty  
 “ and Affection to me.

The Qu's  
 Speech to  
 the Parlia-  
 ment at  
 the End of  
 the Session.

“ And I must thank you Gentlemen of the  
 “ House of Commons in particular, both for  
 “ the Supplies you have given to support me  
 “ in this necessary War, and the Provisions  
 “ you have made for the Debts contracted in  
 “ the former: Your great Justice in making  
 “ good those Deficiencies, will be a lasting  
 “ Honour and Credit to the Nation; I wish  
 “ the Difficulties they have brought upon us,  
 “ may be a Warning to prevent such Incon-  
 “ veniences for the future.

“ I must recommend to you all in your  
 “ several Countries the Preservation of the  
 “ Publick Peace, and a due Execution of the  
 “ Laws.

“ I shall always wish, That no Difference  
 “ of Opinion, among those that are equally  
 “ affected



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1 Anne.

“ affected to my Service, may be the Occa-  
 “ sion of Heats and Animosities among them-  
 “ selves; I shall be very careful to preserve  
 “ and maintain the Act of Toleration, and  
 “ to set the Minds of all my People at Quiet:  
 “ My own Principles must always keep me  
 “ entirely firm to the Interests and Religion  
 “ of the Church of *England*, and will incline  
 “ me to countenance those who have the tru-  
 “ est Zeal to support it.” Then the Parlia-  
 ment was prorogu’d to the 7th of *July*.

Earl of  
*Abingdon*  
 Governor  
 of the  
*Tower*.  
*Churchill*  
 Lieute-  
 nant.  
 The En-  
 emy’s Mer-  
 chant-  
 ships re-  
 leas’d.

*Harcourt*  
 made Sol-  
 licitor, and  
 knighted.  
*Northey*  
 knighted.

Affairs of  
*Scotland*.

On the 27th of *May*, the Earl of *Abingdon* was constituted Constable of the *Tower*, and Lieutenant-General *Churchill* Lieutenant of the same Fortrefs. The 1st of *June*, a Declaration was publish’d for discharging such of the Merchant-ships as belonged to the Enemy, and had been seized in the *British* Ports, before the Declaration of War was publish’d; so very just and compassionate was this Princess to her Enemies: Another Declaration was publish’d the same Day, to encourage her Majesty’s Men of War and Privateers to do their Duty against the Enemy: The 2d Instant, her Majesty was pleas’d to make *Simon Harcourt*, Esq; her Solicitor-General, and to confer the Honour of Knighthood both on him, and *Edward Northey*, Esq; the Attorney-General. And now it is time to shift the Scene, and take a View of Affairs in *Scotland*.

I have already taken Notice that the Queen, on her Accession, sent a Letter to the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, to continue to act as her Council of that Kingdom, till further Orders: Her Majesty not long after thought fit to send them another Letter, in Answer to one the late King had received from them a little before

before his Death ; complaining of the Hard-  
 ships they underwent, in relation to their Trade  
 to *Africa* and the *Indies*, which had been  
 ruined by *English* Influence : Wherein her  
 Majesty tells them, she would maintain the  
 Sovereignty and Dependency of that her an-  
 cient Kingdom, and be as tender of their  
 Rights, as of her Kingdom of *England* : That  
 she would govern each Kingdom according to  
 their respective Laws, and endeavour to avoid  
 all Misunderstandings and Differences between  
 them ; to that end, she would endeavour to  
 establish a Union between them : That the  
 Parliament of *England*, having shewn such an  
 Inclination towards a Union, she hoped the  
 Parliament of *Scotland* would not obstruct the  
 Design : That the late King had order'd, that  
 none of the Subjects of *Scotland* should be im-  
 press'd for the *English* Sea-Service ; and she  
 would continue to protect them in this Matter :  
 She regretted their Losses and Disappoint-  
 ments in their Trade to *Africa* and the *Indies*,  
 and in settling a Colony in *America*, which  
 was now a Misfortune to the whole Kingdom ;  
 and she would concur in any Proposals for  
 their Reparations and Assistance ; and she  
 should encourage not only the Trade of that  
 Company, but of the whole ; and, to the ut-  
 most of her Power, promote the Welfare of  
 her People.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

The Qu's  
Letter to  
them.

In the Beginning of this Reign, there hap-  
 pened warm Debates in *Scotland* concerning  
 the Being of the present Parliament, or rather  
 Convention there, which consisted of the same  
 Body of Men that assembled at the Revolution,  
 while the Kingdom was in the utmost Confu-  
 sion ; for tho', by their ancient Constitution,  
 they ought to have had a Parliament every  
 Year,

Debates  
concern-  
ing the  
Being of  
the present  
Parlia-  
ment.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

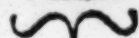
Duke Hamilton and his Party maintain, the Parliament was dissolv'd by the K's Death.

Year, there was none but this call'd all the preceding Reign: Duke *Hamilton*, and a Majority of the Nation, were of Opinion, that this Parliament was dissolv'd by the late King's Death, and apply'd themselves to her Majesty to call a new one. But the Duke of *Queensberry*, and his Party, were for continuing the present Parliament; representing, that the calling another at this Juncture, might occasion Tumults in the Kingdom: Nor could it be called time enough for her Majesty's Service, which required immediate Supplies of them, and Money for the War; and these Gentlemen were so fortunate to carry their Point under a wrong Notion, that the rigid Presbyterians, at whose Head the Duke of *Queensberry* now appeared, were much superiour to the *Hamilton* Party in Number: Whereupon the Duke of *Queensberry* was constituted her Majesty's High Commissioner, and order'd to assemble the Parliament of *Scotland* the 9th of *June*. At which Meeting, Duke *Hamilton* desired to be heard, before the Queen's Commission was read; and this being granted, he said in behalf of himself, and the other Members who adher'd to him, That they were all heartily glad at her Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne of that Kingdom, not merely on the Account that it was her undoubted Right by Descent, but likewise because of the many personal Virtues and Royal Qualities her Majesty was endow'd with; which gave them Grounds to hope, that they should enjoy, under her auspicious Reign, all the Blessings that could attend a Nation which had a gracious and loving Sovereign, united with a dutiful and obedient People: That they were resolv'd to sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes, in Defence of her Ma-



A.D. 1702

1 Anne.



Majesty's Right against all her Enemies whatsoever: But that, at the same time as they acknowledged their Submission to her Majesty's Authority, they thought themselves bound in Duty, by Virtue of the Obedience they ow'd to the standing Laws of the Nation, and because of the Regard they ought to have for the Rights and Liberties of their Fellow-Subjects, to declare their Opinion as to the Legality of that Meeting: That they did not think themselves warranted by Law, to sit and act any longer as a Parliament; and that by so doing, they should incur the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes, if ever their Proceedings should come to be question'd by a subsequent Parliament. Then his Grace read a Paper containing these Words: *Forasmuch as, by the fundamental Laws and Constitution of this Kingdom, all Parliaments do dissolve, by the Death of the King or Queen, except in so far as innovated by the 17th Act, 6th Session of King William's Parliament, empowering the Parliament last in Being at his Majesty's Death, to meet and act what should be needful for the Defence of the true Protestant Religion, as now by Law establish'd, and maintaining the Succession to the Crown, as settled by the Claim of Right, and for preserving and securing the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom. And now seeing that the said Ends are fully satisfied by her Majesty's Succession to the Throne, whereby the Religion and Peace of the Kingdom is secur'd; we conceive ourselves not warranted by this Law to meet, sit or act, therefore do dissent from all that shall be done, and thereupon take Instruments.* The Duke, having accordingly taken Instruments, he went out of the House, but without giving in his Paper: Thereupon the

He leaves  
the House  
with 79 of  
the Mem-  
bers.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

The Q's  
Commis-  
sion read.Her Ma-  
jesty's Let-  
ter to the  
*Scotish* Par-  
liament.

Clerk-Register, and seventy-nine of the Mem-  
bers declared, that they adher'd to Duke *Ham-  
ilton's* Paper, and likewise took Instruments,  
and withdrew; nevertheless the Duke of *Queens-  
berry's* Commission to be her Majesty's High  
Commissioner this Session was read, and her  
Majesty's Letter to the Parliament was present-  
ed by the Lord Commissioner: Wherein she  
tells them, that it would have been a great Sa-  
tisfaction to her at her Accession to have met  
them in Person, but the Multiplicity of  
weighty Affairs depriv'd her of that Oppor-  
tunity. However, she gave them full Assu-  
rance, That she was firmly resolv'd to main-  
tain and protect them in the full Possession of  
their Religion, Laws and Liberties, and of  
*the Presbyterian Government of the Church*:  
That she had been oblig'd, in pursuance of an  
expres Article of Treaty enter'd into by the  
late King and her Allies, to declare War a-  
gainst *France* and *Spain*; wherein she expect-  
ed their hearty Concurrence and Assistance,  
not doubting but they were affected with the  
same Sense of the Wrongs and Indignities of-  
fer'd by the Enemy, and other just Causes of  
the War, as appeared in the many loyal Ad-  
dresses of her Subjects on that Occasion; and  
recommended their providing competent Sup-  
plies for the Forces it would be necessary to  
have on foot: She also recommended to them  
the entring on a Treaty of Union with *Eng-  
land*, concluding with the usual popular To-  
pics of encouraging Virtue and Piety, sup-  
pressing Vice and Immorality, advancing  
Trade, and providing for the Poor.

The High  
Commis-  
sioner's  
Speech.

Then the Duke of *Queensberry*, the High  
Commissioner, made a Speech alone; where-  
in he bewailed their great Loss in the Death of  
King

King *William*, but congratulated them on her Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne; said, It was a great Blessing that they had a Queen of such Principles, of the Royal Blood, and Line of *Scotland*; a Princess, who had been amongst them (when the Duke of *York* her Father resided there) and had a particular Regard for them; and, having enlarged upon the Articles mention'd in her Majesty's Letter, concluded with recommending a Union between the two Kingdoms, there appearing a greater Disposition in the *English* towards a Union, than he had observ'd in any preceding Time; and the same Heads were further enforc'd by a Speech of the Earl of *Marchmont's*, the Lord Chancellor.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

This Assembly, having in the first place voted themselves a free and legal Parliament, and declar'd, that pursuant to their ancient Laws, it was High Treason to impugn their Authority, were proceeding to ratify all Acts made in Favour of their Presbyterian Government; in which they drove with that Fury, that Sir *Alexander Bruce* mov'd, that all those Acts might be read; for he believed some of them would be found inconsistent with Monarchy: But this being by no means acceptable to that Remnant of a Parliament that was left, he thought fit to make them the following Speech upon the Occasion.

They vote themselves,

a legal

Parliament.

They confirm their

Presbyterian

Church

Government.

In which

they are

oppos'd by

Sir *Alex-**ander**Bruce.*

*My Lord Chancellor,*

" I have the Honour of being an old Servant  
 " to the Crown, and to my Country, and I  
 " am very sorry to see what has now happen'd  
 " amongst us: There was never such a Con-  
 " juncture in this Kingdom, nor can Imagi-  
 " nation form a more dismal Prospect: I own  
 that

His Speech

upon the

Occasion.



A.D. 1702 “ that my Wishes agreed with the universal  
 “ Opinion of a new Parliament, judging that  
 1 Anne. “ to be most for the Honour and Service  
 “ of the Queen, and for the Satisfaction of  
 “ the whole Nation, with which the saving  
 “ or supporting a few unhappy Instruments  
 “ of the late Administration is never to be  
 “ put into the Balance.

“ Yet, without knowing or enquiring into  
 “ the Motives for continuing us, I submit my  
 “ own Judgment, and chuse to stay within  
 “ Doors, that Malice itself may find no Ob-  
 “ jection against my Obedience to the Queen,  
 “ or my Respect to her High Commissioner.  
 “ But, by staying in this Assembly, I do  
 “ not mean in the least to renounce any Liber-  
 “ ty of speaking my Thoughts very freely,  
 “ tho’ they may be very different from those  
 “ of others; and the Subject at present before  
 “ us being the Presbyterian Government, I  
 “ shall give my Opinion on that Head in very  
 “ fair Words, and very fair Language.

“ My Lord, We may all remember in  
 “ what Manner, and for what Reasons the  
 “ Zeal of this House pull’d down Episcopacy  
 “ at the Revolution: It had been the legal  
 “ Establishment for many Years before, and  
 “ it was always formerly the Government of  
 “ our Church in orderly Times of Peace and  
 “ Loyalty.

“ It is a very melancholy Reflection, to  
 “ consider how many excellent Pastors we lost  
 “ by that Alteration; for, pray give me leave  
 “ to say impartially, that our Pulpits were  
 “ filled with a Set of Men at that time, who,  
 “ for good Life and good Doctrine, were in-  
 “ ferieur to no Church in Christendom, in  
 “ proportion to our Number.

The

“ The Misery of these poor Gentlemen, *A.D. 1702*  
“ and their starving Families at home, or  
“ their wandering in Want over the World, *1 Anne.*  
“ has brought a Reproach on our Country ;  
“ and it is but a very indifferent Charm, to in-  
“ vite any Country in the World to unite  
“ with us, while we are in this Situation.

“ The Reason we gave to the World for  
“ our new Fabrick of Presbytery, was its  
“ being suitable to the Inclinations of the Peo-  
“ ple ; and both our Neighbour-Nation, and  
“ Strangers, generally believed it to be so :  
“ But I wish we had first poll'd the Kingdom  
“ to know their Inclinations.

“ The Episcopal Clergy have always of-  
“ fer'd to put the Cause upon that Issue, be-  
“ ing very confident of a vast Inequality ;  
“ and truly the Force, and other extraordinary  
“ Methods that were used in most Places, to  
“ pull them from their Parishes, were no great  
“ Proofs of the Inclinations of their People  
“ against them : But seeing we pretend to go  
“ by this Rule, and seeing the Inclinations of  
“ the People may be very far from it at pre-  
“ sent ; that we may not support an Error by  
“ publick Authority, my humble Opinion is,  
“ that it is both just and necessary at this  
“ great Period of Time, and at the Beginning  
“ of her Majesty's Reign, to address her Ma-  
“ jesty to take the properest Methods of con-  
“ sulting the Inclinations of the Kingdom in  
“ this Matter.

“ I am afraid our spiritual Rulers will op-  
“ pose it as an ungodly Numbering of the Peo-  
“ ple ; and they are not ignorant how little  
“ Ground they have gained by their late Do-  
“ minion : But it is neither fair nor excusable,  
“ not to put it to a Trial, now when them-  
“ selves

A.D. 1702 “ selves are in the Saddle, and possess’d of the

1 Anne.

“ Chair with the Means of Influence.

“ For my part, without waiting for that

“ Occasion, I declare my own Judgment free-

“ ly ; I was formerly pretty indifferent, as

“ many of us Gentlemen used to be in these

“ Points ; we fancied it a kind of Generosity

“ too, to pity those that were under the

“ Hatches ; but now we have seen them in

“ their own Colours, and no Argument like

“ Matter of Fact : When our Blood and our

“ Stomachs are in Disorder, we are for extra-

“ ordinary Meats, and sometimes for Moun-

“ tebank Receipts and Experiments ; but when

“ our Pulse comes to beat more calmly, and

“ we have a little recover’d our Health, with

“ a sedate Temper, our plain and natural or-

“ dinary Food is not only more nourishing and

“ healthy, but also more agreeable.

“ To be very plain, my Lord Chancellor

“ I have read, and heard, and seen a great

“ deal of the old Presbyterians, and I have

“ practised many of the new ones, and for

“ my part I have enough of them ; I am

“ persuaded that King *James VI.* had Reason

“ for what he said and wrote against the Pre-

“ ritans : He was bred by the Bigots of the

“ Sect, and his Experience and Knowledge

“ of them brought him to hate them, as in

“ deed the breeding of a King to any sort of

“ Bigotry, is the readiest Way to give him

“ an Aversion to it when he comes to make

“ use of his own Reason, and has more liberty

“ of rational Conversation : Nor can I reflect, without

“ Indignation, on the Presbyterians of these

“ late rebellious Times, who hatch’d and pro-

“ moted, and too late repented the Destruction



“ on of the best of Kings, whose Birth was *A.D. 1702*  
 “ an Honour to this Country.

“ I shall say nothing of the Nature of this  
 “ Government itself, while it is by Law  
 “ establish'd; and perhaps our modern Pres-  
 “ byterians may be brought to renounce the  
 “ Maxims of their Predecessors.

*1 Anne.*

“ But of former Times I may safely say,  
 “ that such hellish Principles were advanc'd,  
 “ and the Practices so suitable to the Princi-  
 “ ples, as gave a full Demonstration to the  
 “ sober Part of the World, that Presbytery  
 “ was inconsistent with Monarchy; that it  
 “ maintain'd a constant Opposition to the  
 “ rightful Sovereign; and that, like Vice  
 “ and Hypocrisy, and the other Pests of  
 “ Mankind, it spread and flourished most in  
 “ turbulent Times of Anarchy and Rebellion.

“ And I do not wonder, that our Prede-  
 “ cessors in cold Blood, and taught by woful  
 “ Experience, prefer'd Order and Decency  
 “ in the House of God, to the Pride and In-  
 “ fallibility of a Pope in every Parish.

“ I shall have one Reason to believe, that  
 “ the present Presbyters have renounced those  
 “ pernicious Principles, if I am not persecu-  
 “ ted for this Freedom; but, if I am, I have  
 “ the Satisfaction of having discharg'd my  
 “ Duty: And Thanks be to those worthy  
 “ Persons that contriv'd the taking the Sting  
 “ out of Excommunication.”

For this Speech, Sir *Alexander*, as he ex-  
 pected, was expell'd the House; and they af-  
 terwards proceeded to pass the following Acts  
 (*viz.*) For recognizing her Majesty's Authori-  
 ty: For declaring the present Assembly to be  
 a lawful Parliament; and a third, which Sir  
*Alexander Bruce* had so warmly oppos'd, For

A.D. 1072 securing the true Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Church-Government: There pass'd also a fourth, empowering Commissioners to treat of a Union with *England*.

1 *Anne.*

Reflections on the establishing Presbytery in *Scotland*.

It may be thought strange by Posterity, That the Queen, whose Heart was set upon encouraging and establishing Episcopacy, should thus take the Part of its most inveterate Enemies, the *Scotch* Presbyterians especially, when a Majority of that Nation were Episcopally inclined; and near one half even of this Convention-Parliament, great part of which the Fanaticks had procured to be chosen by Force, declared themselves to adhere to the Party of Duke *Hamilton*, who was at the Head of the Episcopal Men: But it must be remember'd, that the *Scotch* Presbyterians now, as well as at the Revolution, had the good Fortune to gain the Ear of the Court of *England*, and represented Matters very different from what in reality they were: At the Revolution they pretended the Presbyterians were three to one, and that all the Episcopal Men were Enemies to King *William*; whereas, in truth, the Presbyterians brought down *Argyll's* Highlanders, and their Bands of *Cameronians*, upon the Episcopal Clergy and their Friends in the *Low Lands*, whom they plunder'd and ruin'd; and, when they stood on their Defence against these Highland Robbers, they represented them as Enemies to the Revolution; whereby the Prince of *Orange's* Forces were induc'd to join the Highlanders, and so influenced Elections, that they procured that Presbyterian Convention, which pull'd down the Church, and establish'd Presbytery: However, they were so convinced that they could not carry their Point on a free Election, that they prevailed upon the Court of *England* never

never to suffer another Parliament to be called *AD. 1702*  
 all that Reign ; and even this Convention, at  
 the Queen's Accession, appeared to be so well  
 inclined to Episcopacy, after they had been a  
 dozen Years tyranniz'd over by their Presbyte-  
 rian Clergy, that, had the Court of *England*  
 struck in with them, then Episcopacy had cer-  
 tainly been restored in that Kingdom : But the  
 Presbyterians had the Art a second time to im-  
 pose on the Administration here, and make  
 them believe that their Numbers were formi-  
 dable, and that the calling a new Parliament  
 would occasion Disturbances, which was by all  
 means to be avoided upon our entering into a  
 Foreign War. There might be this farther  
 Reason also for adhering to the Presbyterians  
 in *Scotland*, That they were more likely to go  
 the Lengths that some Ministers proposed,  
 than the Church Party, who were apt to en-  
 quire into the Legality and Expedience of the  
 Measures taken by the Court, when they ap-  
 prehended them not consistent with the Wel-  
 fare of their Country : But however that might  
 be, certain it is, Presbytery was a second time  
 establish'd in that Kingdom, by the Assistance  
 of the Court of *England*.

It was proposed in this Parliament also, to  
 have settled the Succession of the Crown on the  
*Hanover* Family, according to the Precedent  
*England* had set them ; but a Majority of the  
 House were for postponing this Matter, till  
 they could see what Terms the *English* would  
 afford them on a Treaty of Union ; and there-  
 upon the High Commissioner thought fit to  
 adjourn them. But I ought to have taken no-  
 tice, that during this Session the Parliament of  
*Scotland* transmitted a Letter to the Court of  
*England*, in Answer to that they received at

The Scots  
 refuse to  
 settle the  
 Crown on  
 the *Han-  
 over* Fami-  
 ly.



A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

A Letter  
from the  
Scots Par-  
liament to  
the Queen.

the Opening of the Session; wherein they say, That they accepted her Majesty's Letter as a most high and seasonable Favour: That the late King deliver'd them from imminent Ruin, and under him they enjoy'd a happy Settlement for many Years, with the quiet and full Possession of their Religion, Laws and Liberties; and, when so great a Loss had filled them with Sorrow and Fear, her Majesty's Succession, by an undoubted Right to the Crown of her many Royal Ancestors, under whose Scepter that her ancient Kingdom has so long flourish'd, was the only Comfort they were capable of: That her Majesty's firm Constancy in the true Protestant Religion, her Care and Concern for the Interest and Prosperity of her Kingdoms, and for the Liberty of Europe, had every-where revived, with new Vigour, whatever, during the Life of the late King, was projected for those great Ends: That it was their Misfortune to be deprived of her Royal Presence; but she had fully made up this Disadvantage, by the benign Influence of her Royal Favour, in giving them so full Assurances to protect their Religion, Liberties and Laws, and particularly the Presbyterian Government as then establish'd: That the late King was pleased to continue them, during his Reign, as the Parliament and Representatives of his People; and nothing, they thought could be more for her Majesty's Service, and the Kingdom's Satisfaction, than that she had been pleased to call them together at this Time, and to signify, by them, her good Will to her Subjects; and they most heartily and unanimously embraced this Opportunity to recognize her Majesty's Right and Title, and to congratulate her Entry upon the Government.

A.D. 1702

Anne.

and offer their best Endeavours to maintain her Authority: That some of their Number, not waiting to hear her Majesty's Commission or Letter read, had withdrawn themselves from their Attendance, and from concurring to recognize her Majesty, or assisting in what appeared so necessary for the Defence of the Protestant Religion, and securing the Peace of the Kingdom. But, leaving this to her Royal Consideration, they assured her Majesty, that this their groundless Secession should encrease and strengthen their Care and Zeal for her Service, and what she had recommended to them: That the growing Power and unbounded Ambition of the *French* King, and his owning the pretended Prince of *Wales* as King, having engaged her Majesty in a just and necessary War, they should be wanting to themselves, if they did not provide Supplies for their Defence: And the Union of the two Kingdoms had been so long desired by all good Men, that they were resolved to prosecute her Majesty's Recommendation, and the Advances already made by the Parliament of *England*, with such a suitable Return, as might best contribute to accomplish this great Design.

On the other hand, Duke *Hamilton* and his Party prepared an Address to the Queen, to justify their withdrawing themselves; shewing, That, by the Constitution of *Scotland*, the Convention or Parliament was dissolved by the Death of the late King: But her Majesty refused to receive their Address, and adhered to the Parliament, to whom she sent the following Letter:

Duke *Hamilton* and his Party justify their Proceedings.

Anne

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

Her Majesty's second Letter to the Scots Parliament.

Anne R.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ Being inform'd, that at your first meeting, by Virtue and Warrant of the seventeenth Act of the sixth Session of this current Parliament, and of our Proclamation of Adjournment agreeable thereto, several Members of Parliament, after Prayers said, and declining to wait the reading of our Commission granted to *James Duke of Queensberry*, representing our Royal Person in this Meeting of Parliament, did presume to declare openly, That they did not conceive themselves warranted to meet and act in this present Session of Parliament, and therefore dissented from any thing that should be done or acted therein; and thereupon did take Instruments, and withdrew and removed from their Attendance: We have thought fit to signify to you our just Resentment of that irregular and unusual Proceeding, and our Resolution to own and maintain this present Session of Parliament, and the Dignity and Authority of the same, and of our High Commissioner thereto, against all Opposers: And this we thought fit to declare, for your better Encouragement, that you may proceed vigorously in your Work, for the Defence of the true Protestant Religion, the maintaining of the Succession of the Crown, and for the preserving and securing of the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom: And so we bid you heartily farewell.”

Given at our Court, at *St. James's*, the 17th Day of *June* 1702, and of our Reign the first Year.

To



To return to *England*: A Descent upon the Coast of *Spain* having been agreed on between *England* and *Holland*, Sir *George Rook*, Admiral of the Fleet, came to the Rendezvous at *Spithead* the 30th of *May*; where, while he waited for the *Dutch* Squadron, a Camp was mark'd out in the *Isle of Wight* for the *English* Land Forces, amounting to seven thousand Men, that were intended to serve on Board the Fleet in this Expedition: And, on the 3d of *June*, his Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark* arriving at the *Isle of Wight*, reviewed the said Forces, and dined the next Day with Admiral *Rook*, on Board the *Royal Sovereign*.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

The Confederate Fleet rendezvous at Spithead.

On the 14th of *June* the Prince of *Denmark* was constituted Constable of *Dover-Castle*, and Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*; the Honourable *John Granville*, Esq; was appointed Lord Warden of the Stanneries, and the Earl of *Carberry* Governor of *Milford-Haven*: And his Royal Highness was pleased to appoint *Charles* Earl of *Winchelsea* Lieutenant of *Dover-Castle*.

Promotions.

Several Alterations also were made in the Privy-Council: The Lord *Somers*, and some zealous Whigs, who had not treated her Majesty with great Decency while she was Princess, were left out; and the Lord Viscount *Weymouth*, the Lord *Dartmouth*, Sir *John Trevor* Master of the Rolls, Sir *Thomas Trevor* Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, and the Honourable *John Granville*, Esq; were called to the Council-Board; and, about the latter End of *June*, great Alterations were made among the Lord-Lieutenants and Deputy-Lieutenants of the respective Counties: The Earl of *Marlborough* was made Master

Alterations of the Privy-Council.

Other Promotions.

of

*A.D.* 1702 of the Ordnance, *William Bridges*, Esq; Master Surveyor, *Christopher Musgrave*, Esq; Clerk of the Ordnance, and *Sir Thomas Littleton*, Bart. was confirm'd in his Post of Treasurer of the Navy.

1 Anne.

*Fuller* the Impostor whipped, pillored and fined.

In the mean time, *William Fuller*, that infamous Impostor, who had so often abused the Patience both of Lords and Commons, on pretence of making some notable Discoveries concerning the Birth of the Prince of *Wales* (the Pretender) was brought to his Tryal, at the *King's-Bench* Bar, the 20th of *May*, on an Information setting forth, That the Defendant, being an Impostor and common Lyar, and maliciously contriving and intending to delude and deceive the late King *William* and his Subjects, and breed Discord between the said late King, his Peers, and other great Officers and Subjects; and, in order fraudulently to obtain Money of the said late King, he, the said *William Fuller*, did falsely, maliciously and scandalously write and print a false and defamatory Libel, entitled, *Original Letters of the late King James*, &c.

It appeared at this Tryal, that *Fuller* had been censured by the House of Commons in the Year 1691, for Crimes of the like nature; for which he was prosecuted at Common Law, and punish'd: That he had, however, since applied himself to the Ministry, and pretended to make farther Discoveries concerning the Birth of the pretended Prince of *Wales*: And that these Stories were very foolishly laid together, and the Author of them punish'd as an Impostor; yet we find Bishop *Burnet*, and other credulous People, building much upon them, the *Warming-pan Plot*, formed in *Fuller's* fruitless Noddle, came to be in great Request, and

*Fuller*, the Author of the *Warming-pan Plot*, followed by Bishop *Burnet*.

is recorded by that illustrious Historian as deserving our Attention; from whence we may conclude, what Credit is to be given to many other Relations (supported by no better Evidence than *Fuller's*) in that admired History.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

*Fuller* would have trifled with the Lord Chief Justice *Holt*, as he had done formerly with the two Houses of Parliament, pretending he would have produced Witnesses to prove what he advanced, if they would have given him Time; but the Imposture was so notorious, that the Jury found him guilty without withdrawing; and he was thereupon condemn'd to stand three times in the Pillory, to be sent to the House of Correction, there to be whipp'd, and kept to hard Labour for five Months; to pay a Fine of one thousand Marks, and remain in Prison till it was paid.

In the mean time, the *Dutch* being arrived at *Spithead* with five thousand Land-men on Board, the united Fleets prepared to sail, but were detained till the 1st of *July* by contrary Winds; when, the Wind coming about fair, they weigh'd Anchor, and were join'd off of *Plymouth* by five Men of War more (the whole Fleet amounting to one hundred and sixty Sail;) but, meeting with stormy Weather in the Chops of the Channel, they were forced to return, and bear away to *Torbay*, where they lost their chief Engineer, Colonel *Brown*. On the 16th of *July* the Fleet set Sail again, and on the 8th of *August* they made the Rock of *Lisbon*; where the Prince of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, and Mr. *Metbuen*, Son to the *English* Ambassador at the Court of *Portugal*, came on Board the Fleet, and brought with them the following Letter from Mr. *Metbuen* to the Duke of *Ormond*.

The Con-  
federate  
Fleet driven  
back.

They set  
Sail again.



A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

Mr. Methuen's  
Letter to  
the Duke  
of Ormond  
from Lisbon.

May it please your Grace,

“ I arrived here on *Tuesday* Morning, and  
 “ found this Court in the same Disposition I  
 “ left it. Tho’ the four *French* Men of War  
 “ and four Gallies sent hither are not thought  
 “ worthy of the Name of the Succours promised by *France*, yet I cannot press this  
 “ King positively to act farther till the Fleet  
 “ shall arrive at the opening of the River;  
 “ and have therefore dispatch’d the Ship which  
 “ brought me, in hopes that it will soon join  
 “ the Fleet; and have sent your Grace enclosed the best Account of Things that I  
 “ could obtain from the most certain Intelligence at this time. If the Ships stay in  
 “ *Cascaes* any number of Days, I shall give  
 “ your Grace a better Account; as I will likewise do from *Faro*. By the King of *France*’s  
 “ sending away his Fleet into the Gulph of  
 “ *Venice*, and not providing for the Defence  
 “ of *Spain*, it seems as tho’ they abandon’d  
 “ *Spain*, and doubted of the Reality of our  
 “ Intention to send our Fleet: This is thought  
 “ to have such an Effect on the Minds of the  
 “ *Spaniards*, that, if your Grace succeeds at  
 “ *Cadiz*, there will soon be a great Defection  
 “ from the *French* Government; which, I am  
 “ confident, will immediately begin at *Madrid*.  
 “ The Condition of *Cadiz* makes me hope  
 “ you will succeed, when I consider the Vigour of the Force your Grace commands;  
 “ and the Point of the greatest Importance is,  
 “ to insinuate to the *Spaniards*, and shew, by  
 “ your Proceeding, that you come not as an  
 “ Enemy to *Spain*, but only to free them from  
 “ *France*, and give them Assistance to establish themselves under the Government of  
 “ the House of *Austria*. The Prince of *Hesse*  
 “ and

“ and the Emperor’s Ambassador make me *A.D. 1702*  
 “ hope this is done already to a great degree :  
 “ The Prince’s coming hither hath already *1 Anne.*  
 “ raised a great Consternation to the present  
 “ Government of *Madrid* ; and the most ear-  
 “ nest Endeavours have been used here, both  
 “ by *Spain* and *France*, to get the Prince sent  
 “ from hence ; which will render his Stay here  
 “ impossible, and, what is worse, hinder his  
 “ passing to the Frontier of *Spain* ; where, I  
 “ am convinced, by the Intelligence he hath,  
 “ he would be very useful, and serve the *Spa-*  
 “ *niards* for a pretence to acknowledge the  
 “ House of *Austria*, according to their Incl-  
 “ nations : The Prince seems very desirous to  
 “ go to the Frontier of *Spain*, any way, and  
 “ at any time, and in any manner, your Grace  
 “ shall think proper ; and so to act as only  
 “ to follow your Orders in facilitating your  
 “ Grace’s Intentions. I shall make no Stop,  
 “ in relation to him, but as your Grace shall  
 “ please to command me. I conclude, at  
 “ present, with my earnest Wishes for your  
 “ Grace’s Success ; which, as it will establish  
 “ the Affairs of the Allies more than any o-  
 “ ther Enterprize, so it will give you the  
 “ Glory and Satisfaction to have done the  
 “ greatest Service to your Country. I am,  
 “ with the utmost Respect,

*May it please your Grace,*

*Your Grace’s most humble*

*and most obedient Servant,*

JOHN METHUEN.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

Mr. Methuen's  
Account  
of the  
Condition  
Cadiz was  
in.

In this Letter Mr. *Methuen* had enclosed an Account of the Condition the City of *Cadiz* was in, dated the 10th of *August* 1702; where- in he informs his Grace, That the Duke of *Bromanio* was Governor of the Town, and seemed not to be beloved either by the Inhabitants or Soldiers: That there were in *Cadiz* six Regiments, but they did not amount to above two thousand Men, and those most of them new raised: That there had been several new Works made in the Fortifications of *Cadiz* since the late King of *Spain* died; but, as they had been run up in haste, were not to be much dreaded: That the *French* had erected a Battery of forty-five Pieces of Cannon near Fort *St. Katharine's*, which was design'd to answer Fort *St. Philip* on the other side, and so reach over the whole Bay of *Cadiz*; but it was found, by Experience, the Balls fell short of each other: That there were no *French* Soldiers in the Place, but some taken out of the Gallies, who defended the Fort and the new Battery; and that the *Spanish* Horse lay at Port *St. Mary*. That there were two great *Spanish* Ships, which were disarm'd, drawn up far within the Puntals (the Batteries upon the Points of the Land that defended the Entrance of the Harbour; and three *French* Men of War likewise carried within the Chain, and eight Gallies lay just without the Chain: That many of the Inhabitants, especially the Women and Children, were removed, and generally the best of their Effects: That there were no Provisions made by the Government to subsist the Soldiers above five Days; but several of the Inhabitants had made Provisions for their own Families, which the Soldiers had made very free with, frequently breaking open their Houses; and that it was scarce



scarce possible now to provide the Town with *A.D. 1702*  
 twenty Days Provision: That the Water they  
 had was from two Wells near the Bridge; but  
 that every House also had a Cistern or Refer-  
 voir of Rain-Water, which served the Family  
 to drink, and which usually lasted till the  
 middle of *September*: And that, upon the  
 whole, the best Judges look'd upon an Enter-  
 prize on *Cadiz*, in the Condition it was in at  
 present, as very certain; and that neither the  
 Soldiers or the Inhabitants would shew any  
 Vigour in sustaining either an Attack or Siege:  
 That, by a Manifesto publish'd at *Madrid*, it  
 appear'd the *Spaniards* were generally in Ex-  
 pectation of the Confederate Fleet, and waited  
 for an Opportunity to shew their Discontent at  
 the *French* Government.

*1 Anne.*

Upon receiving this Advice, a Council of  
 the Sea and Land Officers was held; and the  
 next Day, being the 12th of *August*, the Fleet  
 continued their Voyage at *Cadiz*; to which  
 City I shall leave them sailing for the present,  
 and take a View of the military Operations  
 this Campaign in the *Netherlands*, *Germany*,  
 and *Italy*.

I left the Allies engaged in the Siege of *Key- Keyser-*  
*serwaert*, a Town situated on the *Waal* (a *waert ta-*  
 Branch of the *Rhine*) near the Frontiers of the *ken.*  
 States. It was invested the 16th of *April*, N. S.  
 but the badness of the Weather, and the over-  
 flowing of the *Rhine*, retarded the Besiegers  
 to that degree, that the Place was not taken  
 till the 17th of *June*, N. S. And Marshal *Nimeguen*  
*Boufflers*, who commanded the *French* Army near being  
 under the Duke of *Burgundy*, eldest Grandson surprized.  
 of *France*, was very near surprizing the City  
 of *Nimeguen*, while the Allies were engaged in  
 that Siege: The Earl of *Athlone* arrived scarce  
 an

A.D. 1702 an Hour before the *French*, and posted his Army under the Walls of *Nimeguen*, whereby he prevented the Loss of that important Place; for which he received the Thanks of the States.

1 Anne.

The Earl of Marlborough commands the Confederate Army.

But the Deputies of the State will not suffer him to fight.

The Earl of *Marlborough* arriving in the *Netherlands* in the beginning of *July*, the States made him the Compliment of commanding the Grand Army; whereupon his Grace, apprehending he was superior to the *French*, pass'd the *Maes*, and obliged the Duke of *Burgundy* to retire before him: The Earl still press'd forward, and would have forced the Enemy to fight; but he soon found, that the Command the States had given him was but Nominal, and, indeed, a mere Compliment; for, first, the Earl of *Athlone* in a manner shared the Command with him; and, when any important Resolution was to be taken, the Deputies of the States in the Army interposed, and would not suffer the Earl to engage where any Hazard was to be run: The Loss of a Battle, they represented on this Occasion, would expose their Frontiers; and insisted, that he should employ himself in reducing such Towns as gave them most Uneasiness in their Neighbourhood. This is the Misfortune of being engaged in a Confederacy, when one of the Parties sees an apparent Advantage he must not take it, because his Allies find another Conduct will be more secure and advantageous to them: In particular, it was certainly prudent in the General to offer Battle, when he had a Superiority in the Field; a Victory at the beginning of the War might have gone a great way in procuring a speedy and advantageous Peace; and, had we suffer'd a Defeat, our Army would soon have been recruited again; but

but the Dutch had been sufficiently frighten'd, *A.D. 1702*  
 when the *French* Army advanced to *Nimeguen*,  
 and would not be brought to consent to a Battle; the Loss of which might have expos'd  
 their Country: And for this reason we were  
 condemn'd to throw away our Troops and  
 Treasure some Years against Stone-Walls, to  
 enlarge their Frontiers; whereas, had we gain'd  
 a Victory at the beginning of the War, those  
 Towns would have fallen of course, as we  
 found at the Battle of *Ramilies*, when the  
 Enemy abandon'd their Towns by dozens:  
 However, as we were engaged with the *Dutch*,  
 we were bound to conform to their Methods of  
 carrying on the War; accordingly the Allies  
 invested *Venlo* the 29th of *August*: The  
 Trenches were open'd before that Place the 7th  
 of *September*, and on the 25th of the same  
 Month the Town surrender'd. At this Siege  
 the Lord *Cutts*, being order'd to lodge himself  
 on the Outworks of Fort *St. Michael*, advanced  
 Sword in Hand, and forced his Way into  
 the Fort itself, before any Breach was made;  
 which mightily facilitated the taking the Town,  
 and was look'd upon as a most heroic Action.  
 The Earl of *Huntingdon*, and abundance of  
*English* Volunteers of Quality, were engaged  
 in this daring Enterprize. The Allies after-  
 wards laid Siege to *Ruremond* and *Stevenswa-*  
*ert*; both which Places surrender'd the begin-  
 ning of *October*. The Earl of *Marlborough*  
 then march'd towards the City of *Liege*, which  
 Marshal *Boufflers* thereupon abandon'd, and  
 the Earl took Possession of it; but the Citadel,  
 and another strong Fort call'd the *Chartreuse*  
 of *Liege*, held out till the End of *October*.

*1 Anne.*

We are  
forced to  
ruin our  
Troops in  
Sieges.

*Venlo* ta-  
ken.

The Lord  
*Cutts* and  
the *English*  
Voluntiers  
signalize  
themselves  
here.

*Ruremond*  
and *Ste-*  
*venswaert*  
taken.  
*Liege* sur-  
renders,  
and its  
Castles  
taken.

The Citadel of *Liege*, in which were eight  
*French* Battalions, was taken by Storm the



A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

An Ac-  
count of  
the storm-  
ing the  
Citadel of  
*Liege*.

23d ; of which we receiv'd the following Account : All things being prepar'd, and the Signal given, our Troops came out of the Trenches, and march'd towards the Enemy, without firing a Shot, and with so much Order and Intrepidity, that the like was never seen, and attack'd the Counterscarp with such Fury, that the Enemy could not defend that Post : But our Men, instead of lodging themselves thereon, got into the covered Way, pass'd the *Mont*, and mounted the Breach. Whereupon the Governor, who did not expect to be so vigorously attack'd, beat a Parley ; but our Troops, being already in the Place, would not hearken to it, and had cut the whole Garrison in Pieces, if they had not thrown down their Arms, and beg'd for Quarter, which was granted them : In this glorious Action, which can hardly be parallel'd, the hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* signaliz'd his Courage ; he went Voluntier in the Attack at the Head of the Grenadiers, and mounted the Breach the very first, wresting a Colours out of the Hands of a *French* Officer ; Mr. *Wentworth*, Brother to the Lord *Raby*, also went a Voluntier at this Attack, and had the Glory of dying in the Bed of Honour : The Troops, and especially the *English*, behav'd themselves to Admiration ; and did not only gain immortal Honour, but Riches, in the Plunder of the Place ; for, in Cash alone, there was found three hundred thousand *Florins*, and Notes for twelve hundred thousand more, upon substantial Merchants of *Liege*, which were as good as Money : One of the *English* Grenadiers had the good Fortune to meet with a Bag fill'd with a thousand *Lewisdor's*, which he converted to his own Use.

The

The Confederate Army separating soon after *A.D. 1702*  
 the taking of the Castle, the E. of *Marlborough*  
 went to *Maestricht* the 3d of *November*, where  
 he embark'd that Evening on the *Maese* for  
*Holland*, in Company with Monsieur *Gelder-*  
*mansel*, one of the Deputies of the States, and  
 Monsieur *a'Opdam*, General of the Horse,  
 taking on Board with him twenty-five Soldiers,  
 under the Command of a Lieutenant, to serve  
 as a Convoy : The next Morning their Excel-  
 lencies came to *Ruremond*, where they join'd  
 Monsieur *Coeborn* ; and, having din'd with the  
 Prince of *Holstein Beck*, Commander of that  
 Garrison, continued their Voyage together,  
 having order'd a Party of fifty Horse (besides  
 sixty Men that were in Monsieur *Coeborn's*  
 Boat) for their better Security against any of  
 the Enemy's Parties. About seven of the  
 Clock that Evening their Excellencies came to  
*Venlo*, where the Party of Horse being re-  
 liev'd by a like Number of that Garrison,  
 they pursued their Journey ; but the Boats be-  
 ing separated in the Night, and the Horse  
 march'd to some Distance from the River-side,  
 between eleven and twelve at Night a Party  
 of thirty-five Men of the Garrison of *Gelder*,  
 who lay skulking on the Banks, near three  
 Leagues on this side *Venlo*, having, by Sur-  
 prize, seiz'd the Rope with which the Boat  
 was drawn, and haul'd it on Shoar, they im-  
 mediately made a Discharge of their small  
 Arms upon the Boat wherein their Excellen-  
 cies were, and then threw in several Granadoes,  
 with which some of their People being wounded,  
 the Party enter'd, and seiz'd the Boat ; and  
 having examin'd the several Passports, with-  
 out knowing my Lord *Marlborough*, they af-  
 terwards search'd the Trunks and Baggage,

1. Anne.

The Earl  
of Marl-  
borough  
made Pri-  
soner.He escapes  
by a sham  
Pass.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

from whence they took what Plate they could find, and made their Excellencies Guard of Foot Prisoners; and, about five in the Morning, retir'd with their Booty, leaving their Excellencies to continue their Voyage.

The Governor of *Venlo*, having soon Notice of their Excellencies being taken, march'd out with his whole Garrison by Break of Day to invest *Gelder*; and immediately sent an Express to the States, which arriving on the sixth at Night, they assembled upon it the next Morning, and all the People at the *Hague* were in the greatest Consternation imaginable, till the Arrival of his Excellency that Evening: Whereupon the Streets were so crouded, that it was with much difficulty that his Excellency pass'd to his own House, and all possible Demonstrations of Joy were shewn by all Ranks of People for his Excellency's Escape and safe Arrival.

*Landau*  
taken by  
the Ger-  
mans.

In *Germany* Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who commanded the Imperial Army, finding himself superior to the Enemy, laid Siege to *Landau* the 6th of *June*; but the Place being strong, and defended by a numerous Garrison, held out till the beginning of *September*; when Prince *Lewis* informing the King of the *Romans* that the Town was upon the point of surrendering, he came into the Imperial Army, and was present when the Garrison beat a Parley, the 10th of *September*, and consequently had the Honour of that Conquest.

The Elec-  
tor of *Ba-*  
*varia* sur-  
prizes *Ulm*

In the mean time the Duke of *Bavaria*, having declar'd in favour of *France*, surpriz'd the Imperial City of *Ulm*, the Capital of *Suabia*, and publish'd a Manifesto, giving the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia* to understand, he expected they should observe an exact Neutrality;



trality; alledging, that this War concern'd *A.D. 1702*  
 only the House of *Austria*, and not the Em-  
 pire in general. It appear'd also by some  
 intercepted Letters, that the *Bavarians* in-  
 tended to penetrate into the *Brisgow* with ten  
 thousand Men, and to have posted themselves  
 on the *Rhine* near *Hunninghen*, in order to  
 join the *French*: Whereupon the Ministers of  
*Bavaria* and *Cologne* were forbid to appear any  
 more in the General Diet of the Empire.

In the mean time, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* *Battle of*  
 being weaken'd by several Detachments he *Friedlingen*  
 made to prevent the Conjunction of the *French*  
 and *Bavarians*, Marshal *Villars* attack'd him  
 with some Advantage, on the 13th of *October*  
*O. S.* at *Friedlingen*, where both Sides claim-  
 ed the Victory; *Villars*, because he took  
*Friedlingen* the next Day; and the Prince,  
 because he had gain'd his Point in prevent-  
 ing the Conjunction of the Elector with the  
*French*.

And now the Empire having declar'd War *The Quo-*  
 against *France*, the Diet came to a Resolution *ta of the*  
 to maintain an Army of One hundred and *Empire*  
 twenty thousand Men, but fell miserably short *120,000*  
 almost every Year, as will be too evident in *Men.*  
 the ensuing History.

The Emperor, being extremely embarrass'd *The Bat-*  
 by the Duke of *Bavaria*'s declaring for *France*, *tle of*  
 could not send those Reinforcements into *Ita-* *Luzara,*  
 ly that he had promis'd Prince *Eugene*, tho'  
 that General stood in great need of them; for  
 the King of *Spain*, having first visited his  
 Kingdom of *Naples*, afterwards join'd the  
 Duke of *Vendosme* in *Lombardy*: However,  
 Prince *Eugene* attack'd their united Forces on  
 the 15th of *August*, and, according to the  
*German* Account, obtain'd the Victory; tho

*A.D. 1702* the *French* gave out their Army was victorious, and sung *Te Deum* for it as well as the *Germans*. It was certainly a very bloody Battle, and neither Side had so much the Advantage, as to attempt to renew the Fight the next Day: But as the Town of *Luzara* was a Place of little Strength, and the *French* lay intrench'd between that Place and the *German* Army, it was forc'd to surrender to the Duke of *Vendosme* the next Day: Prince *Eugene* however maintain'd all the rest of his Posts, and there happen'd no farther Action in *Italy* this Campaign.

The King of *Sweden* defeats the King of *Poland*, and pursues him from place to place. While the *Russians* destroy *Livonia*. An Insurrection in the *Cevennes*.

The War between the King of *Sweden* on the one side, and the *Poles* and *Muscovites* on the other, did not so immediately concern the Confederacy as those already mention'd; but it had this ill effect, that neither the *Swedes* or *Saxons* sent their Quota of Troops to the Confederate Army. The King of *Sweden* obtain'd a signal Victory over the King of *Poland* this Campaign, taking all his Artillery and Baggage; and, having afterwards made himself Master of *Cracow*, continu'd to pursue the *Poles* and *Saxons* from Place to Place: Nor could he be prevail'd on to retire and defend his own Territories, tho' the *Russians* and *Lithuanians* were all the while destroying *Livonia* with Fire and Sword.

Another War broke out this Year in the *Cevennes*, Mountains of *Languedoc*, chiefly inhabited by *French* Protestants grown desperate: These People, by the Oppression of their Popish Task-masters, had recourse to Arms, and defended themselves several Years, tho' the Allies found it impossible to support them, the *French* King's Troops being possess'd of the Sea-coasts: However, this Insurrection

rection was so far advantageous to the Confederates, that it oblig'd the *French* King to keep ten or twelve thousand Men in that Province to observe their Motions.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

Thus having survey'd the several Scenes of War abroad, it is time now to return to *England*; where we find a Proclamation was publish'd the 2d of *July*, for dissolving the Parliament and calling another to meet the 20th of *August*. The Elections were carried on with all the Temper and Unanimity imaginable; the People in general having no other Emulation, but to distinguish themselves by their Loyalty and Affection to her Majesty. The Whigs, who were now divested of their Places, which only render'd them considerable, conscious of their own Weakness, scarce made any Attempts to oppose the Government.

A new Parliament call'd in *England*.

Those therefore, who were Friends to the Church and Monarchy, were not without hopes of seeing them establish'd on such a Foundation, as neither Superstition, Schism, or Plebeian Schemes, should be able to shake them for the future. They saw a Queen upon the Throne, whose Zeal for the Establish'd Church equal'd that of any of her Royal Predecessors: They saw a House of Commons chosen, who were ready to concur in any of her Majesty's pious Designs for the Establishment of our Religion: And those, who were chief in the Administration, were hitherto look'd upon as fast Friends to the Establish'd Church. But, notwithstanding this promising Prospect, nothing is more evident than that the Event did not answer our Expectations; but to what Cause to ascribe our Misfortune is the Question. It has been said indeed, that

Great Hopes of happy Times.

a cer-



A.D. 1702 a certain Assembly had been so model'd in a late Reign that much time was requir'd before a Majority could be made, and without their Concurrence all other Efforts must prove ineffectual there, and they must expect for some Years to meet with a constant Opposition : How just this Observation was Experience has taught us.

*1 Anne.*

Others will have it, that the reason every Proposal for the Security and Establishment of the Church drove so heavily, and met with such Opposition in the beginning of this Reign, proceeded from a Defection of some great Men ; who forsook her Interests, tho' they continued in her Communion ; who pretended still to stand up for her Rights, while they were betraying her ; and with specious Pretences drew many into their Measures, who were ignorant of their Designs.

By this mysterious Management, 'tis thought, the Church receiv'd more Prejudice, than from all her open Enemies combin'd together : And they appeal to our Memories, if we were not brought at last to that pass, that the surest and most effectual Recommendation to a Place, was an Indifference to the Church. What Truth there is in either of these Suggestions we are not at leisure to consider ; but if we ask, what could be the Occasion of such a Defection as is suppos'd ? we are bid to shift the Scene, and observe what was doing on the other side the Water ; and then we may discover the Source of this Proceeding : There we shall see certain States distressed by a formidable Enemy, applying to some favourite Ministers of another Kingdom to ease them of the Burthen of the War, and take it upon themselves : Which some, no doubt,

doubt, were gratified for consenting to, or *A.D. 1702*  
 conniving it; while others, who oppos'd this  
 ruinous Conduct, were brow-beaten, discountenanc'd and displac'd, and the Enemies of the  
 Establishment taken into Favour. These Po-  
 liticians, 'tis true, did for a time artfully con-  
 ceal their Views, in order to draw a majority  
 into their Measures, and avoid the Resent-  
 ment of their Royal Mistress: But we have  
 seen the Time, when they were less reserv'd,  
 and were not afraid openly to avow what  
 might have been dangerous to have whisper'd  
 then, tho' they were not ill supported even at  
 that time. They had powerful Neighbours  
 their Friends, a great Assembly far from be-  
 ing their Enemies, and a Party among the  
 People that were ready to enter into their  
 Measures and go all their Lengths: A piece  
 of Complaisance they despair'd of in their old  
 Friends; and perhaps this was not their least  
 Inducement for leaving them; for the reason  
 Whiggism generally prevail'd, tho' a majority  
 of People detested their Principles, was, That  
 the Whigs serv'd their Patrons without reserve,  
 never enquiring into their Conduct, or excu-  
 sing it if it were enquir'd into: Whereas, if a  
 Tory saw any Mismanagement, he would be  
 talking of it, and turn short upon a Rascal  
 in Power, that would plunder his Country:  
 He would cry *Fire*, if he saw a House in flames,  
 tho' his Friends were enriching themselves with  
 the Spoils of it; which was a Crime never to  
 be forgiven. But to proceed:

The Elections of Parliament being over, The Q.  
 her Majesty attended the Prince of *Denmark* and Prince  
 to the *Bath*, whither he was advis'd to go go to the  
 the latter End of the Summer on account of *Bath*.  
 an Asthma, which he found very troublesome  
 to

*A D* 1702 to him: The Court lay the first Night (the 26th of *August*) at *Oxford*, her Majesty and the Prince being splendidly entertained at Supper in *Christ-Church* that Evening: The next Day, the Queen was pleased to honour the Convocation with her Presence, where the University Orator congratulated her Majesty's Arrival amongst them, and several of the Nobility and Persons of Distinction took the Degree of Doctor of Laws. From *Oxford* her Majesty proceeded to the *Bath*; passing all the way through Crouds of her joyful Subjects: Every Village endeavouring to exceed their Neighbours in Expressions of Duty and Affection for their Sovereign. Within half a Mile of *Bath*, she was met by two hundred young Virgins, dress'd like *Amazons* and arm'd with Bows and Arrows, who welcom'd her Arrival amongst them: And indeed the People in every place discover'd uncommon Transports of Joy; they left no Arts unpractis'd to manifest their Loyalty and Affection for her.

*1 Anne.*  
Entertain-  
ed at *Ox-*  
*ford.*

The Joy  
of the Peo-  
ple every-  
where on  
her Arri-  
val among  
them.

I return now to the Confederate Fleet, which I left under Sail for *Cadiz*: Before which place it came to an Anchor the 12th of *August* in the Evening.

The Con-  
federate  
Fleet ar-  
rive at  
*Cadiz*.

An Hour before Day, on the 13th, the Duke of *Ormond* sent Sir *Thomas Smith*, Quarter-Master-General, with Colonel *Carls*, chief Engineer, and some other Officers, to take a View of the Backside of the Island of *Leon* (on which *Cadiz* stands) next the Ocean, and

The Duke  
of *Ormond*  
for landing  
on the  
back of  
the  
Island.

to sound the Shore, proposing to have landed on that side: The Admiral also sent out to get Intelligence; and, having gain'd what Information they could, a Council of War, consisting of all the Admirals and Generals, was held the next Day (the 14th Instant.)



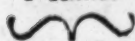
At which it being observ'd, that, according *A.D. 1702*  
 to the best Advice they could get, the Enemy  
 had about four thousand disciplin'd Foot in *1 Anne.*  
 the Town, and a thousand Horse old Troops, *A Council*  
 besides the Militia that was assembled for the *of War*  
 Guard of the Coast: And in regard the Fleet *held.*  
 could give no Assistance to the Land-Forces  
 after they were on Shoar, and the impossibili-  
 ty there was of supplying the Army with Pro-  
 visions from the Fleet in blowing Weather,  
 it was adjudg'd impracticable to land directly  
 on the Island of *Leon* (or *Cadiz*.) But, in  
 Consideration that the taking of Fort *St. Ka-*  
*tharine's* and *Port St. Mary's*, on the opposite  
 Shoar, of the Continent, might facilitate the  
 access of the Fleet into the Harbour and the  
 annoying the Town with their Bombs, that  
 they might hereby get better Intelligence of  
 the Condition of the Enemy, supply the Fleet  
 with Water (which was wanting) and try  
 the Affections of the People to the House of  
*Austria*; it was resolv'd to land on the Con-  
 tinent, and the same Evening a Boat was sent  
 to *Cadiz* from the Admiral with a Flag of  
 Truce and some Declarations. The Duke of  
*Ormond* also wrote a Letter to the Governor,  
 with whom he had been acquainted in *Flan-*  
*ders*, expressing a great Esteem for him, and  
 inviting him to surrender: To which the Go-  
 vernor answer'd, he was oblig'd to his Grace  
 for his good Opinion, and he hop'd he should  
 do nothing to forfeit it, or against the Trust  
 the King his Master had reposed in him:  
 Whereupon Preparations were made for a  
 Descent, which was put in Execution early the  
 next Morning (the 15th;) the Grenadiers,  
 consisting of twelve hundred Men, led the  
 Van, and landed between *Rota* and Fort *St.*  
*Katharine's*

Resolved  
to land on  
the Conti-  
nent.

The Des-  
cent made.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.



*Rota surrenders.*

A Declaration to incite the Spaniards to join the Allies.

*Katharine's*, in the Bay of *Bulls*, tho' with great difficulty, the Wind being high and the Sea beating on the Shoar with that Violence, that thirty Boats were overfet, and several Men drown'd, others were obliged to swim on Shoar or wade up to the Neck; which the Enemies Horse observing, boldly attack'd the first fourscore Grenadiers that came on Shoar, but they were so warmly received, that they soon retired, leaving their General and several of their Companions Dead on the Place, and a *Spanish* Captain and Cornet with some others were made Prisoners. The *English* were pretty much annoy'd, on their landing by *St. Katharine's* Fort, tho' some Frigates fired at it, to favour the Descent. However, the Foot were that Day happily landed, and marched within two Miles of *Rota*, lying all that Night upon their Arms in the Field: Early the next Morning, the Duke of *Ormond* continued his March towards *Rota*, and was met near the Town, by the *Alcaide* or Chief Magistrate with the principal Inhabitants, who offer'd to put it into his Hands: Whereupon his Grace took up his Quarters in the Castle of *Rota*, while the Army encamped before the Town: And a Declaration was publish'd, setting forth, that the Queen of *Great Britain* having been pleased to confer on his Grace the Command of her Forces (in Conjunction with those of the States General) for asserting the Rights of the House of *Austria*, in pursuance of their Treaties of Alliance with the Emperor, his Grace judged it necessary, before he made use of Force, to declare, that he did not come thither to possess himself of any Place in *Spain* in the Name of her Majesty and the States-General, or to introduce the

the Calamities of War by way of Conquest ; *A D. 170<sup>2</sup>*  
 but rather to defend the good and loyal Sub-  
 jects of the said Monarchy, and free them  
 from the insupportable Slavery of *France*, to  
 whom they had been sold by some disaffected  
 Persons ; concluding with an Invitation of  
 the *Spaniards* to join him ; and they should  
 thereupon be protected in their Persons, Es-  
 tates, Privileges and Religion : But if, con-  
 trary to Expectation, they did not concur with  
 the good Intention of her Majesty and the  
 States, the Hostilities committed by their For-  
 ces must be ascrib'd to the *Spaniards* them-  
 selves ; who, having so fair an Opportunity  
 to shew their Loyalty, and pursue their own  
 Interests, refus'd to embrace it. The Prince  
 of *Hesse Darmstadt* also publish'd a Declara-  
 tion in the Emperor's Name, inviting the *Spa-  
 niards* to join his Allies ; which he caused  
 to be distributed in the neighbouring Towns.

1 *Anne.*

While the Duke of *Ormond* continued at *Port St. Mary's*, he summon'd the Governor of *Port St. Mary's* to surrender ; to which the haugh-  
 ty *Spaniard* return'd the following Answer :  
*Nos otros Espagnoles no mudamus de Religion ni de Rey, i. e. We Spaniards neither change our Religion nor our King.* However, upon the Duke's advancing towards *Port St. Mary's*, on the 21<sup>st</sup> the Governor and his Gar-  
 rison, with most of the Inhabitants, thought fit to abandon that fine City. The Gover-  
 nor of *St. Katharine's* Fort also being sum-  
 mon'd the 22<sup>d</sup>, retir'd out of the Place, lea-  
 ving only an Ensign and a small Party in it, which surrender'd at Discretion.

*Port St. Mary's* summon'd

The *Spaniards* abandon it.

*St. Katharine's* Fort sur-  
 render

The Soldiers, in their March over the hot-  
 Sands to *Port St. Mary's*, being ready to pe-  
 rish with Thirst, and finding the Place in a



A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

The Sol-  
diers at St.  
Mary's get  
drunk and  
mad, plun-  
der the Ci-  
ty and ra-  
vish the  
Nuns.

manner forsaken, and the Cellars full of delicious Wine, drank without measure; which had such an effect upon them, that they fell to plundering the Place and committing all manner of Outrages, insomuch that it was not possible for their Officers to restrain them; and even some of these were so intoxicated, that they join'd with their Men, and calling in the Sailors to their Assistance, carried the Spoils of the Place on board the Fleet, which are said to amount in value to more than a Million of Money; for they plunder'd even the Churches and Altars of their Plate and Ornaments, spoil'd what they could not carry off, and, as it is reported, ravish'd the Nuns in their Cloysters: Which when the Duke of *Ormond* was acquainted with (for he was not yet come to Port *St. Mary's*) he order'd Sir *Henry Bellasis* and Sir *Charles Hara*, who had the Command of those Troops that took Possession of the Place, to be apprehended, and would have proceeded with greater Severities, if the Criminals had been less numerous, and the Outrage had not been the Effect of an unavoidable Accident; for it was not expected that the place would have been forsaken so suddenly without making Terms, and that the Soldiers, oppress'd by Weariness and Thirst, should on a sudden have fallen into such Plenty of strong Liquor, and become intoxicated before their Officers were aware of it: However, certain it is, this Accident gave the *Spaniards* a Dread of our Forces, and those, who had before determin'd to join them, alter'd their Minds, and adher'd to King *Philip*. And as it was now very evident that nothing was to be expected in *Spain*, but what could be obtain'd by pure Force,

These Disorders ruin the Enterprize.

Force, Baron *Sparr*, the *Dutch* General, was ordered to invest the Fort of *Matagorda*, which defended the Entrance into the Harbour of *Cadiz*; but the Ground was found so boggy, that the Batteries, which were rais'd in a Morass, sunk; and the taking of that Fort was found impracticable: The Men also began to grow sickly, and the Season of the Year made it dangerous for the Fleet to continue in those Seas: Whereupon it was agreed to reembark the Troops, which was perform'd without any Loss on the 17th of *September*. When the Forces were all on Board, it was debated in a Council of War whether the Army should yet winter in *Spain*, or return to *England* (for the Duke of *Ormond* had propos'd to maintain himself in *Spain*, till he should be reinforced the next Spring;) but it being carried for returning home, the greatest part of the Fleet bent their Course for *England*, Sir *George* having first detach'd a Squadron of Men of War to the *West Indies*, in pursuance of his Instructions: And, in this Situation, I shall leave the Fleet, and take a View of what was transacting, during this *Spanish* Expedition, in *England*, whither, it appears, the Duke of *Ormond* had sent an Express to acquaint her Majesty with the Disorders that had happened at *Port St. Mary's*, and the little Hopes he had of Success; soon after the Arrival of which unlucky News (*viz.*) the 20th of *October*, the Parliament met at *Westminster*, being the first Parliament that was call'd in this Reign: And the Commons, being directed to chuse a Speaker, elected *Robert Harley*, Esq; who had been Speaker of three preceding Parliaments; and presenting him the next Day to her Majesty,

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

The Forces re-imbark, and set sail for *England*.

The new Parliament meet

Mr. *Harley* Speaker again.

A.D. 1702 Majesty, she made the following Speech to both Houses.

1 Anne.

The Q's  
Speech at  
the open-  
ing the  
new Par-  
liament.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ It is with great Satisfaction I meet this  
“ Parliament which I have summon'd to assist  
“ me in carrying on the just and necessary  
“ War, in which we are engag'd; I have  
“ call'd you together as early as was consistent  
“ with your Convenience in coming out of  
“ your several Countries; and I assure myself  
“ of such Evidences of your Affections to  
“ me, and of your Zeal for our Common  
“ Cause, as will not only give Spirit and  
“ Forwardness to our own Preparations, but  
“ such Example and Encouragement to our  
“ Allies, as by God's Blessing cannot fail of  
“ a good Effect for the Advantage of the  
“ whole Confederacy.

“ I have met with so many Expressions of  
“ Joy and Satisfaction in all the Countries,  
“ through which I have lately had Occasion  
“ to pass, that I cannot but look upon them  
“ as true Measures of the Duty and Affection  
“ of the rest of my Subjects.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ I must desire you to grant me such Sup-  
“ plies as will enable me to comply both with  
“ our particular Treaties and Engagements  
“ already made, and such others as may be  
“ necessary for the Encouragement of our Al-  
“ lies, and the prosecuting the War where  
“ it shall most sensibly affect our Enemies,  
“ and be most effectual for disappointing the  
“ boundless Ambition of *France*.

“ And, that my Subjects may the more  
“ cheerfully bear the necessary Taxes, I desire  
“ you to inspect the Accounts of all the Pub-

“ lick



“ lick Receipts and Payments ; and, if there *A.D. 1702*  
 “ have been any Abuses or Mismanagements, *1 Anne.*  
 “ I hope you will detect them, that the Of-  
 “ fenders may be punish’d, and others be de-  
 “ terr’d by such Examples from the like Prac-  
 “ tices.

“ I must observe to you with some Concern,  
 “ That the Funds, given by the last Parlia-  
 “ ment, have, in some measure, fallen short  
 “ of the Sums propos’d to be rais’d by them ;  
 “ and tho’ I have already paid and applied to  
 “ the Publick Service the hundred thousand  
 “ Pounds which I promised to the last Parlia-  
 “ ment, yet it has not supplied that Defici-  
 “ ency.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I cannot, without much Trouble, take  
 “ notice to you of the Disappointment we  
 “ have had at *Cadiz* : I have not yet had a  
 “ particular Account of that Enterprize, nor  
 “ of all the Difficulties our Forces have met  
 “ with there ; but I have had such a Repre-  
 “ sentation of Disorders and Abuses commit-  
 “ ted at *Port St. Mary’s*, as hath oblig’d me  
 “ to give Directions for the strictest Exami-  
 “ nation of the Matter.

“ I am earnestly desirous for all our Sakes,  
 “ that this may prove a short Session ; how-  
 “ ever, I hope you will find Time to con-  
 “ sider of some better and more effectual Me-  
 “ thod to prevent the Exportation of Wool,  
 “ and to improve that Manufacture which is  
 “ of great Consequence to the whole Nation ;  
 “ on my part nothing shall be omitted for its  
 “ Encouragement

“ I am firmly persuaded, that the Love  
 “ and good Affection of my Subjects, is the  
 “ surest Pledge of their Duty and Obedience,  
 “ and

A.D. 1720

1 Anne.

“ and the trueſt and juſteſt Support of the  
 “ Throne: And as I am reſolv’d to defend  
 “ and maintain the Church, as by Law eſta-  
 “ bliſh’d, and to protect you in the full En-  
 “ joyment of all your Rights and Liberties;  
 “ ſo I rely upon your Care of me: My In-  
 “ terests and yours are inſeparable, and my  
 “ Endeavours ſhall never be wanting to make  
 “ you all ſafe and happy.”

The  
 Lords Ad-  
 dreſs  
 thereupon.

In Answer to which, the Lords preſented her Maſteſty an Addreſs of Thanks the 23d; wherein they congratulate the Succeſs of her Arms, in Conjunction with her Allies, under the Command of the Earl of *Marlborough*: As alſo for the Succeſs of her Maſteſty’s Allies in *Germany* and *Italy*, and for the proſperous Condition of Trade, which they acknowledg’d to be chiefly owing to her Maſteſty’s Wiſdom and Conduct; declaring their Readineſs to aſſiſt her in this juſt and neceſſary War. They alſo thanked her Maſteſty for the Reſolution ſhe expreſs’d to maintain and defend the Eſta- bliſh’d Church, and to protect their Rights and Liberties; aſſuring her, they would ſup- port and defend her Royal Perſon and Go- vernment with all poſſible Zeal and Duty.

The Com-  
 mons Ad-  
 dreſs.

The Commons alſo returned her Maſteſty Thanks for her Speech; and obſerv’d, that her Subjects had already received ſo many Benefits under the Influence of her happy Go- vernment, that ſhe would have met with the like Expreſſions of Joy and Satisfaction in any other part of her Dominions ſhe had viſited, as ſhe did in her Journey to *Bath*: That the late Diſappointment at *Cadiz* did affect them more, as it gave her Maſteſty ſo much Trou- ble. But this Miſfortune could not make them

them forget the Security of their Trade, the vigorous Support of her Majesty's Allies, and the wonderful Progress of her Arms under the Earl of *Marlborough*, having signally *retriev'd* the ancient Honour and Glory of the *English* Nation.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

That her Majesty had been always a most illustrious Ornament to this Church, and expos'd to great Hazards for it; and therefore they promised themselves, That, in her Majesty's Reign, they should see it perfectly restored to its due Rights and Privileges, and secured in the same to Posterity, which was only to be done *by divesting those Men of the Power, who had shewn they wanted not Will to destroy it.*

That her Majesty's Desire to have the Publick Accounts inspected, and the Abuses therein punished, would endear her Majesty to her People, and encourage them cheerfully to assist her in carrying on the present War: That she might rely upon the Care of her faithful Commons: The Value she was pleased to set on the Love of her Subjects, was the highest Obligation could be laid on them: They were sensible her Majesty's Interests and theirs were inseparable: As they gratefully acknowledged her Endeavours to make them safe and happy, so their Prayers and Endeavours should never be wanting to make her Majesty's Reign more prosperous and glorious than any of her Predecessors.

There happened some Debate in the House upon the Word *Retrieve* in this Address; it being alledg'd, that it seem'd to cast a Reflection on the Memory of King *William*, and the Word *Maintain* was propos'd to be inserted

A Debate  
upon the  
Word *Re-  
trieve.*



A.D. 1702 in the room of it; but, upon a Division, it was carried for *Retrieve* 180 against 80.

1 Anne.

The Queen  
dines with  
the new  
Lord-  
Mayor.

An Ex-  
press ar-  
rives with  
the Advice  
of the Vic-  
tory at  
*Vigo*.

Her Majesty was pleased to accept an Invitation from the City at the beginning of this Session, and dined at *Guildhall* the 29th of *October*, being Lord-Mayor's-Day, when Sir *William Gore* enter'd upon that Office.

The next Day, being the 30th, the Lord *Shannon* arrived from the Confederate Fleet, and brought Advice of a signal Victory obtained over the *French* and *Spaniards* at *Vigo* in *Spain*. As the Duke of *Ormond* and Sir *George Rook* were sailing for *England*, it seems they received Intelligence by Captain *Hardy*, Commander of the *Pembroke* (who had been detach'd with some Ships to *Lagos-Bay* to fetch Water for the Fleet) that Admiral *Chateauneud*, with a Fleet of *French* Men of War and the *Spanish* Galleons, was arrived at *Vigo* in *Galicia*; with which Admiral *Rook* acquainted the *Dutch*, declaring his Opinion, that they ought immediately to bear away for *Vigo*; which the Duke of *Ormond* and the *Dutch* concurring in, they made all the Sail they could, and arrived before the Harbour of *Vigo* the 7th of *October*.

The Weather fortunately proved so hazy, that the Confederate Fleet was not discover'd till it arrived near *Vigo*: However, the *French* and *Spaniards* look'd upon themselves as pretty secure, the Entrance of the Harbour being defended by a Castle, and numerous Batteries on each Side, and a strong Boom laid across it, consisting of Masts, Yards, Cables, Top-chains, &c.

An Ac-  
count of  
that Ac-  
tion.

A Council of the General Sea and Land-Officers being held, it was resolved, since the Passage to the Harbour was so narrow that the whole

whole Fleet could not attempt the Enemies *A.D. 1702*  
 Ships and Galleons, without falling foul of each  
 other, that a Detachment of fifteen *English*  
 and ten *Dutch* Men of War of the Line, with  
 all the Fire-ships, should be sent in to take and  
 destroy the Enemies Fleet: That the Frigates  
 and Bomb-Vessels should follow the Rear of  
 this Detachment, and that the great Ships should  
 move after them, and go in, if there was Oc-  
 casion. It was resolved also, That the Army  
 should land at the same time, and attack the  
 Forts that defended the Entrance of the Har-  
 bour.

---

*1 Anne.*


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Accordingly, on the 12th instant, the Duke  
 of *Ormond* landed early in the Morning, in a  
 sandy Bay, about two Leagues from *Vigo*, and  
 march'd with all imaginable Expedition to at-  
 tack the Forts and Batteries of the Enemy.  
 As soon as the Admiral saw the Land Forces  
 on Shore, he made a signal to weigh Anchor,  
 which was immediately done, the Line form'd,  
 and the Squadron appointed for that Service  
 bore up briskly to the Boom; but when the  
 Van was got within Cannon-shot of the Batte-  
 ries, it fell clear; so that they were compelled  
 to come to an Anchor again: However, it  
 blowing a fresh Gale not long after, the Men  
 of War next the Enemy cut their Cables; the  
 rest weigh'd, and, bearing up directly upon  
 the Boom, received all the Enemies Fire till  
 they came to it: Vice-Admiral *Hopson*, in the  
*Torbay*, broke through at once; but the rest of  
 his Division, and Vice-Admiral *Vandergoes*,  
 with his Detachment, who failed abreast to give  
 the greater Shock to the Boom, all stuck, and  
 were forced to hack their Way through in the  
 midst of the Enemies Fire.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

Thirty-five Men of War and Galleons destroyed or taken.

The Onset was made with extraordinary Bravery; and the good Conduct of the Land Forces contributed very much to the Success of the Enterprize, by attacking the Forts just as the Men of War came to the Boom, and compelling them to surrender at Discretion. The Confederate Fleet having pass'd the Boom, the *French* Admiral fired his Ship, and several of his Captains follow'd his Example; some run themselves ashore, and others were taken; in-somuch, that of five and thirty Sail of *French* and *Spaniards* not one escaped. The *English* took five large *French* Men of War and four Galleons afloat, and two Galleons on Shore. The *Dutch* took a *French* Man of War call'd the *Bourbon*, and five Galleons; and there was some Silver taken out of the Galleons that had been burnt.

In this Engagement Admiral *Hopson's* Ship was clap'd on Board by a *French* Fire-ship, and had been burnt if the Fire-ship had not blown up: The Admiral himself remained on Board till he extinguish'd the Fire, tho' above a hundred of his Men jump'd over-board to escape the Flames. But, in general, this Victory was obtain'd with very little Loss.

The Duke of Ormond proposes to winter at *Vigo*.

When the Action was over, the Duke of *Ormond* propos'd to have made himself Master of *Vigo*, and to have winter'd in *Spain*, if the Admiral could have spared him a Squadron of Men of War, and Provisions for his Troops; but the Admiral declaring he could not furnish the Troops with Provisions for more than two Months, the Land Forces were reimbark'd; and, on the 19th, Sir *George*, with twenty Men of War, set Sail for *England*, leaving Sir *Cloudefly Shovel*, who join'd the Fleet two or three Days before, to convoy home the Prizes.

But embarks for want of Provisions.

Where-



Whereupon Sir *Cloudefly Shovel*, having burnt such Ships as could not be got off, and taken an hundred and ten brass Guns out of the Enemies Ships and Batteries, follow'd the Grand Fleet some few Days after.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

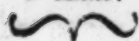
The Duke of *Ormond* and Admiral *Rook* arriving at *London* the 8th of *November*, the Commons unanimously voted, that the Thanks of the House be given to his Grace the Duke of *Ormond* and Sir *George Rook*, for the great and signal Services perform'd by them by Sea and Land; and, Sir *George* afterwards taking his Place in the House of Commons, Mr. Speaker gave him their Thanks in a set Speech; wherein he observed, That formerly Admirals and Generals had Success against *France* or *Spain* singly; but the Action at *Vigo* had been a Victory over them confederated together: That he had not only spoiled their Enemies, but enrich'd his own Country: Common Victories brought only Terror to the conquer'd; but he brought Destruction upon them, and additional Strength to *England*: That *France* had endeavour'd to support its Ambitions by the Riches of *India*; but his Success had left them the Burthen of *Spain*, and stript them of the Assistance of it: The Wealth of *Spain*, and the Ships of *France*, were by this Victory brought over to their juster Cause: That this was an Action so glorious in the Performance, and so extensive in its Consequence, that, as all Times would preserve the Memory of it, so every Day would more and more inform them of the Benefit. No doubt, in *France* he was writ in remarkable Characters in the *Black List* of those who had taken *French Gold*; and it was a Justice due to the Duke of *Ormond* and his Merit, that they would stand recorded

Thanks given by both Houses to the Duke of *Ormond* and Sir *George Rook* for their Services at *Vigo*.

The Speaker's Speech to Sir *George Rook* on this Occasion.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.



corded in the Registers of that House, as the Instruments of that glorious Victory: Therefore, the House having come to this unanimous Resolution, That the Thanks of this House be given to his Grace the Duke of *Ormond* and Sir *George Rook*, for the great and signal Services perform'd by them to the Nation at Sea and Land; he did, by their Command, return him their Thanks.

The Republicans, it seems, in some libellous Pamphlets, had put the Names of Sir *George Rook*, and several other loyal Gentlemen, in black Characters, as Pensioners to *France*; which occasion'd the Speaker's mentioning the *Black List* on this Occasion.

The Duke of *Ormond* also, on taking his Place in the House of Peers, received the Thanks of that House, by the Lord Keeper, for his signal Services perform'd at *Vigo*; and the Commons sent him their Thanks by a Committee of their Members.

A Thanksgiving.  
The Queen  
and both  
Houses  
go to St.  
Paul's.

500 l. per  
Annum  
settled on  
Admiral  
*Hopson* for  
his Brave-  
ry at *Vigo*.

The 12th of *November* being appointed to be solemnized as a Thanksgiving for the Successes of this Campaign, in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* (and the 3d of *December* in other Parts of the Kingdom) her Majesty went to *St. Paul's*, attended by the two Houses of Parliament, which form'd one of the most splendid Processions that ever this Nation beheld; and, the latter End of this Month, the brave Vice-Admiral *Hopson*, who broke the Boom at *Vigo*, and singly engaged the *French* Admiral and several more of the Enemies Men of War, on his being presented to her Majesty by the Prince of *Denmark*, was knighted, and had a Pension settled on him for Life of

500 l. per Annum.

Among

Among the Successes of this Year must not be forgot those at *Newfoundland* and the *West-Indies*: That brave Sea-Officer Commadore *Leake* took in the *French* Harbours of *Newfoundland*, this Summer, twenty-nine Sail of the Enemy, and burnt two and twenty more; destroying all the Stages and Settlements of the *French* in or near *Newfoundland*.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

Commadore *Leake's* Success at *Newfoundland*.

Admiral *Bembow* also protected the *English* Trade in the *West-Indies*, harrafs'd the *Spanish* Settlement, and made several Prizes; and, understanding that *Du Casse*, with a *French* Squadron, was expected at *Hispaniola*, he placed himself in a Station where he might most probably intercept him; and, according to his Expectations, on the 19th of *August*, there appeared ten Sail of *French* and *Spaniards* in View, viz. four of about seventy Guns, one about forty Guns, and the rest small Ships (the *English* Squadron consisted of seven Men of War :) Admiral *Bembow* in the *Breda*, with the *Falmouth* Captain *Vincent*, and the *Russel* Captain *Walton*, engaged the Enemy; but the other four Captains fell a-stern, and scarce fired a Shot: However, Admiral *Bembow* pursued the Enemy, and continued a running Fight from the 19th of *August* to the 24th, when one of the Enemies Men of War appeared quite disabled; but the *French*, at length discovering that the Admiral was not seconded by the rest of his Captains, fell upon him very furiously, and he had the Misfortune to have his Leg shatter'd in the Action by a chain'd Shot: However, he order'd his Cradle to be brought upon Deck, and still continued the Fight; and, sending for his Captains on Board, he commanded them to behave themselves like Men of Honour; but they all refused to continue

Admiral *Bembow's* Conduct in the *West-Indies*.He falls in with *Du Casse*.

He is sacrificed by his Captains.

the



A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

Two of  
his Cap-  
tains con-  
demn'd to  
be shot.

Admiral  
*Bembow*  
dies of his  
Wounds.  
The two  
Captains  
executed  
in *Plymouth*  
Harbour.

the Fight any longer, and suffer'd the Enemy to escape and carry off their disabled Ship. The Admiral afterwards returning to his Station at *Jamaica*, caused the Captains who abandon'd him to be tried for Cowardice and Breach of Orders; and Captain *Kirby*, Captain of the *Defiance*, and Captain *Cooper Wade*, Commander of the *Greenwich*, were sentenced to be shot to Death: Captain *Hudson*, Commander of the *Pendennis*, died some Days before his Tryal; and Captain *Constable*, Commander of the *Windsor*, was sentenced to be cashier'd, and imprison'd during her Majesty's Pleasure: The other two Captains also were sentenced to be suspended, for having given their Advice against continuing the Action. Admiral *Bembow* died of the Wounds he received in this Engagement the 4th of *November* at *Jamaica*; and the Queen did him that Justice, to order the Captains *Kirby* and *Wade* to be shot on Ship-board at their Arrival at *Plymouth*, without suffering them to set their Feet on Shore in *England* again.

The last Sea Adventure I shall mention, is that in which Admiral *Munden* was engaged; and indeed, in point of Time, it ought to have been taken notice of sooner: This Gentleman, while the Grand Fleet lay at *Spithead*, preparing for the Enterprize of *Spain*, was detach'd with a Squadron of Men of War to intercept the same *Du Casse*, whom *Bembow* afterwards so unfortunately engaged in the *West Indies*. *Munden* came up with *Du Casse* at the *Groyne*, on the Coast of *Spain*; but did not think fit however to attack him, for which he was tried by a Court-Martial; and, tho' he was acquitted by his Brethren the Officers of the Fleet, there were such Marks of Cowardice

or Treachery in his Conduct, that the Queen *A.D. 1702*  
 thought fit to cashier him. But notwithstanding, in some Instances, we had not all the Success in our Sea-Enterprizes this Year that might have been expected; yet it was evident, from the Advantages we did gain, how much it was for the Interest of the Nation to make our principal Efforts at Sea, both in *Europe* and the *West Indies*: But our Successes in *Flanders* had that unhappy Effect, that the Sea-War was too much neglected to maintain vast Armies in the *Netherlands*; and there are those who have not scrupled to affirm, we were Losers by the Conquests we made for the *Dutch* and *Germans* on that Side, our Charges annually increasing in proportion to the Acquisitions of our Confederates in the *Low Countries*.

I return now to take a View of the farther Proceedings in Parliament; and it appears, that this House of Commons had so much Regard to the Impeachments carried up by a former, against Admiral *Ruffel* and the other three Lords, that they resolv'd that Right had not been done them upon the Impeachments before the Lords in the 13th Year of the late Reign; however, for Reasons very obvious, they did not think fit to revive those Prosecutions.

*1 Anne.*  
 Admiral  
*Munden*  
 cashier'd  
 for not  
 fighting  
*Du Casse.*

The Commons resolve, that Justice had not been done them on the Impeachments of the four Lords.

The next Thing that came under their Consideration, was a Complaint made by Sir *John Packington*, one of the Representatives for the County of *Worcester*, against the Bishop of *Worcester*, and Mr. *Lloyd* his Son, for certain undue Practices, in order to prevent Sir *John's* Election for that County; and the House, having examined the Matter, resolv'd, That Sir *John Packington* had, by Evidence, fully

Resolutions against the Bishop of *Worcester*, for opposing Sir *John Packington's* Election.

*A. D.* 1702 made out the Charge which he exhibited against the Lord Bishop of *Worcester*: That it appear'd to the House, that the Proceedings of *William*, Lord Bishop of *Worcester*, his Son, and his Agents, in order to the hindering the Election of a Member of the County of *Worcester*, had been *malicious, unchristian and arbitrary*, and in high Violation of the Privileges of the Commons of *England*; and that an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she would be graciously pleased to remove *William*, Lord Bishop of *Worcester*, from being Almoner to her Majesty; and order'd Mr. Attorney-General to prosecute Mr. *Lloyd*, the Bishop's Son, for his said Offences, after his Privilege, as a Member of the Lower House

The Lords  
address the  
Queen in  
the Bishop's  
Behalf.

The Q's  
Answer to  
it.

of Convocation, was out: On the other hand, the Lords address'd her Majesty, shewing, That it was the undoubted Right of every Lord of Parliament, and of every other Subject of *England*, to have an Opportunity of making his Defence, before he suffer any sort of Punishment; and therefore desired she would not remove the Bishop of *Worcester* from the Place of Lord Almoner, nor shew any Mark of her Displeasure towards him, till he was found guilty of some Crime by due Course of Law. To which her Majesty answer'd, She agreed that every Peer and Lord of Parliament, and indeed every other Person, ought to have an Opportunity of being heard to any Matters objected against him, before he is punish'd: That she had not yet received any Complaint against the Bishop of *Worcester*; but looked upon it as her undoubted Right to continue or displace any Servant attending her own Person, when she thought proper.



Hereupon the Lords resolv'd, That no Lord of that House ought to suffer any sort of Punishment by any Proceedings of the House of Commons, otherwise than according to the known and ancient Rules and Methods of Parliament.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

But her Majesty, being attended by Sir *Edward Seymour*, Comptroller of the Household, with the Resolution and Address of the Commons, for removing the Bishop of *Worcester* from being Almoner; the Queen answer'd, She was very sorry there was Occasion for this Address against the Bishop of *Worcester*; and she would direct, that he should no longer continue to supply that Office: For which Answer the Commons returned her Majesty their most humble Thanks.

The Commons address the Queen to displace the Bishop, which she complies with.

The Commons, having received a Message from her Majesty, recommending their making a further Provision for the Prince of *Denmark*; it was unanimously resolv'd, on the 20th of *November*, That the annual Sum of One hundred thousand Pounds be settled upon his Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark*, in case he should survive her Majesty: About this time, *Thomas Colepepper*, Esq; one of the *Kentish* Petitioners, who had been so troublesome to the House in the late Reign, presented a Petition of another nature; wherein he acknowledged, That he had, in the Reign of his late Majesty, given just Offence to the House of Commons, and thereby justly drawn on himself, not only their Displeasure, but also their Vote for his Prosecution by the Attorney-General; and that he was truly sorry for all those Causes, by which he ever offended the said House of Commons, or might incur their Displeasure; and humbly prayed, that

100,000 l. per Annum settled on the Pr. of *Denmark*.

*Tho. Colepepper*, Esq; one of the *Kentish* Petitioners, makes his Submission.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

the House would be pleased to interpose with her Majesty in his Behalf, to give Order to her Attorney-General to surcease farther Proceedings in the Prosecution against him: Mr. *Colepepper* hereupon was call'd in, and, having own'd the Petition, was commanded to withdraw: Then the House order'd, that he should be asked, whether he was sorry for his several scandalous and seditious Practices by him acted, against the Honour and Privileges of that House, against the Peace of the Kingdom in general, and Quiet of his own Country in particular; and the same having been asked him accordingly, he answer'd, *he was sorry*: And, being withdrawn a second time, the Commons resolv'd to address the Queen to stop the Prosecution against him, which had been made at their Desire; and so this Matter ended.

The Earl of *Marlborough* receives the Thanks of both Houses.

The Q. makes him a Duke, and settles 5000 *l.* per Annum on him.

And now the Earl of *Marlborough* being return'd from *Holland*, he also received the Thanks of the Lords and Commons, for his signal Services this Campaign: And, on the 2d of *December*, her Majesty declar'd in a Committee of Council, That she was so well satisfied of the eminent Services of my Lord *Marlborough* to the Publick, and to herself, both in the Command of the Army, and the entire Confidence he had settled between her and the States-General, that she intended to make him a Duke; and, on the 10th, she sent the following Message to the House of Commons.

*Anne R.*

Her Message to the House of Commons to perpetuate the Revenue.

The Earl of *Marlborough's* Services to her Majesty, and to the Publick, have been so eminent, both in his Command of the Army, and in his having establish'd an entire Confidence

and good Correspondence between her Majesty and the States-General ; that she has thought fit to grant the Title of a Duke of this Kingdom to him, and to the Heirs-male of his Body ; and also a Pension of 5000 *l. per Annum* upon the Revenue of the Post-Office, for the Support of his Honour, during her Majesty's natural Life. If it had been in her Majesty's Power, she would have granted the same Term in the Pension, as in the Honour ; and she hopes you will think it so reasonable in this case, as to find some proper Methods of doing it.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

The Commons shewing little Inclination to comply with this Message, and there arising high Debates upon it, the Duke procured another Message to be sent to the House ; whereby her Majesty acquainted them, that the Duke of *Marlborough* had declined her Majesty's Message sent them before.

The Duke declines the Motion.

However, the Commons resolv'd to address her Majesty on the Subject of her first Message ; wherein they declar'd their unanimous Satisfaction in the just Esteem her Majesty express'd of the eminent Services perform'd by the Duke of *Marlborough* ; who had not only, by his Conduct of the Army, retriev'd the ancient Honour and Glory of the *English* Nation ; but, by his Negotiations, establish'd an entire Confidence and good Correspondence between her Majesty and the States-General, and therein vindicated the Gentlemen of England, who had, by the vile Practices of designing Men, been traduc'd, and industriously represented as false to her Majesty's Allies, because they were true to the Interest of their Country.

The Answer of the Commons to the Q's Message.

They vindicate the Gentlemen against the Aspersions of the Low Church.

It



A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

It was to their inexpressible Grief that her dutiful Commons found any Instances where they were unable to comply with what her Majesty propos'd to them; but they beg'd leave to lay before her the Apprehensions they had of making a Precedent for alienating the Revenues of the Crown, which had been so much reduc'd by the exorbitant Grants of the last Reign, and which had been so lately secur'd by her Majesty's unparallel'd Grace and Goodness.

That they were infinitely pleas'd to observe, that the only Way to obtain her Majesty's Favour, was to deserve well of the Publick; and assured her, that whenever she should think fit to reward such Merit, it would be to the entire Satisfaction of her People.

Resolutions against the Lord Ranelagh Pay-master of the Army.

The Commissioners for taking the publick Accounts, having examin'd the Accounts of the Earl of *Ranelagh*, Paymaster of the Army, and laid them before the Commons; the House, among other Things, resolv'd, that the Commissioners had very good Grounds for making the Observations in their Narrative. That all Monies issued to the Paymaster-General of the Army, ought to be applied to the Use of the Army only: That all Privy-Seals, Orders of the Treasury, and other Warrants to apply the Money in his Hands to other Uses, were illegal and void; and lastly, *That the Paymaster of the Army had misapplied several Sums of publick Money.* Whereupon the Earl, in order to prevent further Prosecution thought fit to resign his Place; which was afterwards divided, Mr. *How* being made Paymaster for the Guards and Garrisons at home and Sir *Stephen Fox* of the Army abroad.

He resigns his Post.

But it appears the Earl's Resignation did not appease the Commons; for they expelled him the House, and order'd an Address to her Majesty for the further Prosecution of him.

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

Is expell'd  
the H. of  
Commons.

The Commons also resolved, That the borrowing of Money, and striking of Tallies with Interest, before the publick Occasions required, had been one Occasion of the great Debt contracted by the Nation; and that the applying of the publick Money to the Use of the Civil List, which was otherwise provided for, was another Cause of that Debt.

Resoluti-  
ons con-  
cerning  
the pub-  
lick Debts.

The Commons also resolv'd, that *Charles* Lord *Halifax*, Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer, had neglected his Duty, and was guilty of a Breach of Trust, in not transmitting the Imprest Rolls half-yearly to the King's Remembrancer, according to the late Statute made in the Reign of King *William*: That the Auditors of the Imprest had been guilty of great Neglect, in not certifying the King's Remembrancer of the Neglect of the several annual Accountants, that Process might go out against them: That it appear'd to the House, that there had been a general Mismanagement of the publick Money, by not obliging the Accountants to make up their Accounts in due Time; which was another Cause of the National Debt: That *Charles* Lord *Halifax* had been guilty of a Breach of Trust, in not examining every three Months the Teller's Vouchers, for the Payments upon the Annuities which he allow'd in his weekly Certificates, according to the late Act; and addressing her Majesty, to give Directions to the Attorney-General to prosecute the said Lord, she answer'd, she would give Orders accordingly.

Resoluti-  
ons against  
the Lord  
*Halifax*,  
Auditor of  
the Exche-  
quer.

They ad-  
dress the  
Queen  
that he  
may be  
prosecuted

On

A.D. 1702

1 Anne.

The Lords  
declare the  
Lord Ha-  
lifax had  
done his  
Duty.

A Confe-  
rence on  
this Sub-  
ject.

The Com-  
mons deny  
the Lords  
had any  
Right to  
examine  
the Pub-  
lick Ac-  
counts.

On the other hand, the Lords, apprehending they had a Right to examine the publick Accounts, sent a Message to the Commons, desiring that the Commissioners of Accounts might attend them; which the Commons deny'd: However, the Lords proceeded in their Examination, and resolv'd, That *Charles Lord Halifax*, Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer, had performed the Duty of his Office, according to the ancient Custom of the Exchequer, and the late Act of King *William III*, and that he had not been guilty of any Breach of Trust; ordering their Proceedings to be printed and publish'd: Whereupon the Commons desired a Conference with the Lords; which being agreed to, the Commons offered the following Reasons why they could not comply with their Lordships Message, concerning the Commissioners of Accounts attending them; *viz.*

They said: Should there appear to have been any Misapplication of the publick Money, or a Default in the Distribution of it, your Lordships cannot take Cognizance thereof originally, or otherwise, even in your judicial Capacity, than at the Complaint of the Commons; and, should a Failure or Want of Money appear, 'tis not in your Lordships Power to redress it; for the Grant of all Aids is in the Commons only: Or if there be any Surplusage, the Commons only can apply it to the Charge of the ensuing Year.

But, should the Commons give leave to the Commissioners to attend your Lordships, no Information they can give against any Person whatsoever, can entitle your Lordships either to acquit or condemn; yet, since this Message the Commons find in your Lordships Journal



a Resolution, declaring that *Charles Lord Halifax*, Auditor of the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, has perform'd the Duty of his Office, &c. which looks to the Commons as if your Lordships pretended to give Judgment of Acquittal without any Accusation brought before your Lordships, and consequently without any Trial: And that which makes your Lordships Proceeding yet more irregular, it tends to prejudging a Cause which might regularly have come before you, either originally by Impeachment, or by Writ of Error from the Courts below; and therefore the Commons can see no Use of your Resolution, unless it be either to intimidate the Judges, or prepossess a Jury: But if your Lordships could have judg'd in this Matter, it does not appear by your Lordships Journals, that you have had under Examination the respective Times of transmitting the several Imprest Rolls to the Queen's Remembrancer; without which it is impossible to know, whether the Auditor of the Receipt has done his Duty according to the late Act of Parliament.

A. 1702-3.

1 Anne.

They object that the Lords had prejudg'd the *Lord Halifax's Cause*

On the 18th, the Lords, not a little provok'd by the Reasons of the Commons, came to the following Resolutions: *First*, That the Lords have an undoubted Right (which they can never suffer to be contested) to take Cognizance originally of all publick Accounts, and to enquire into any Misapplication or Default in the Distribution of publick Monies, or into any other Mismanagement whatsoever: *Secondly*, That the Lords, in their Enquiry into the Examination of the Observations of the Commissioners of Accounts, in relation to *Charles Lord Halifax*, and in their Resolution thereupon, had proceeded according to the Rules of Justice

The Lords resolve they have a Right to examine the publick Accounts.

A. 1702-3.

1 Anne.

tice and the Evidence that was before them; and *thirdly*, That the Commons, in their Reasons deliver'd at the last Conference, had used several Expressions and Arguments highly reflecting, and altogether unparliamentary, tending to destroy all good Correspondence between the two Houses, and the Subversion of the Constitution.

The Occa-  
sional Bill  
brought in  
and pass'd  
the Com-  
mons.

Another Thing which occasioned a Misunderstanding between the two Houses, and took up a great deal of their Time this Session, was a Bill that was brought in and passed the House of Commons, *for preventing Occasional Conformity*; whereby any Person in Office resorting to a Conventicle or Dissenting Meeting, was made liable to a Forfeiture of One hundred Pounds, and five Pounds for every Day he should continue in his Office afterwards; and such Person was disabled to hold that or any other Office, till he had conform'd regularly for one whole Year, and received the Sacrament, according to the Church of *England*, three times within such Year; and upon a second Offence the Penalties were doubled.

The Lords  
Amend-  
ments to it.

To which Bill the Lords made several Amendments; as, That *Jacobite* Meetings should be included: That the hundred Pounds Penalty should be reduc'd to twenty Pounds; and that the whole Incapacitating Clauses should be omitted: They also limited the Information to ten Days, and the Prosecution to three Months; exempted Dissenters from holding Offices; for which they could not be qualified without taking the Sacrament; provided that the Act should not extend to the University-Churches, or to the *French* or *Dutch* Churches, or to the Governors of Hospitals,

or the Assistants of Corporations or Work-houses for relieving or employing the Poor. *A. 1702-3.*

*1 Anne.*

Conferences between the two Houses thereupon.

The Commons Reasons for the Bill.

The Commons taking their Lordships Amendments into Consideration, agreed to some of them, but disagreed to others; which occasioned several Conferences between the two Houses; wherein the Commons said, That the Intent of this Bill, *for preventing Occasional Conformity*, was only to restrain a very scandalous Practice, which is a Reproach to Religion, gives Offence to all Christians, and to the best among the Dissenters themselves: That this Bill enacted nothing new, and was only intended to make the Laws in being more effectual: That those Laws were thought sufficient to secure our Establishment; but since the Invention and Iniquity of Men had found out Ways to elude them, the Commons could never doubt, but the Lords would let those Men see they would not be wanting on their part to maintain and support them: That this Bill appear'd to the Commons absolutely necessary, for the preventing those Mischiefs which must prove destructive to the Church and Monarchy: That the Commons were incapable of having any Designs they were ashamed to own; and as they design'd nothing but the Preservation of the Church of *England* and the Monarchy, so they doubted not to meet with a ready Concurrence from the Lords in these Designs: That an Establish'd Religion, and a National Church, are absolutely necessary, when so many ill Men pretend to Inspiration, and when there are so many weak Men to follow them: *That if a National Church be necessary, the only effectual way to preserve it is, by keeping the Civil Power in the Hands of those whose Practices and Principles are conformable to it:* That



A. 1702-3

1 Anne.

when the Corporation-Act was made, the Parliament had fresh in their Minds the Confusion and Calamities that had been brought upon the Nation, by such as pretended to be at the same time in the true Interest of Religion and of their Country: That the Parliaments, by that Act, and afterwards by the Test-Act, thought they had secured our Establishment both in Church and State; and that they had provided a sufficient Barrier to defeat and disappoint any Attempts against them, by enacting, That all in Offices should receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites and Usage of the Church of *England*; and never imagined a Sett of Men could at any time rise up, whose Consciences were too tender to obey the Laws, but harden'd enough to break them: That as, upon the Revolution, the last Reign begun with an Act in Favour of the Dissenters; so the Commons did desire, in the beginning of her Majesty's auspicious Reign, an Act might pass in Favour of the Church of *England*, that the Laws which had been evaded might now be effectually enforced; *and that those Men might be kept out of Offices, who have shewn they never wanted the Will, when they had the Power, to destroy the Church*: And that nothing had been more misrepresented than this Bill; which did not in any respect intrench on the Act of Toleration, or take from the Dissenters any one Privilege they have by Law, or give any one Privilege to the Church of *England*, which was not (at least) intended her by the Laws as they now stand.

The Amendments the Commons disagreed to.

Then the Commons, descending to Particulars, insisted on their Disagreement to an Alteration the Lords had made in the Preamble of the Bill; where it was recited, *That the*

*Laws*

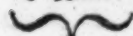
*Laws intended all People in Office should be conformable to the Church.* They also disagreed

A. 1702-3

1 Anne.

to their Lordships Amendment in relation to the Penalty: They said, if their Lordships pleased to consider how much greater the Penalties in other Penal Laws were in many Instances than in this Bill, they presumed the Lords could not think those in this Bill excessive: That in laying Penalties, the Commons shall always endeavour to make them such, as shall neither tempt to Perjury, nor totally discourage Informations and Prosecutions; which, they thought, this Amendment of the Lords would do, could the Commons agree to it. As to the Commons disagreeing to their Lordships ninth Amendment, they alledg'd, That the Punishment of Incapacity, the Recapacitating, and the Increase of Punishment for a second Offence, are warranted by many Precedents of the like nature in other Penal Laws: That an Incapacity, as qualified by the subsequent Proviso, is a very proper Punishment: That a second Offence is a Relapse, an Apostacy; which are Circumstances that aggravate and make it more heinous than the first Offence; and therefore deserve an Increase of Punishment: *That he is indeed reduced to a very unhappy Condition, who is made incapable of serving his Prince and Country; but, in the present Case, our Prince and Country would be in a more unhappy Condition to be served by such, whose Principles are inconsistent with the Good and Welfare of our Establishment:* That the Commons could never imagine the Lords could infer from this Incapacity, the taking away the Toleration: That the Toleration was intended only for the Ease of tender and scrupulous Consciences, and not to give a Licence for

A. 1702-3

*Anne.*  


for Occasional Conformity: That Conforming and Non-conforming are Contradictions; nothing but a firm Persuasion, that our Terms of Communion are sinful and unlawful can justify the one, and that plainly condemns the other. Lastly, As to the Commons disagreeing to the Clause mark'd B, C, D, E, their Managers urg'd, That the exempting Protestant Dissenters from serving Offices, would rather establish Occasional Nonconformity, than prevent Occasional Conformity; and therefore increase, and not cure the Evil the Bill was intended to remedy: That the Act of Uniformity, which establishes the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of *England*, has provided for the Sermons or Lectures preach'd or read in the Universities: That those Sermons and Lectures having been in such manner provided for, it was not thought necessary, when the Acts pass'd in the 16th and 22d of *Car. II.*, to prevent and suppress seditious Conventicles (in both which Acts Conventicles are described as in this Bill) to have any particular Exceptions for them; and yet they were never, by any Construction, taken to be Conventicles: That the allowing an Exemption to such as should be present at the Exercises in Foreign Reform'd Churches, would be to open a Door for the evading this Law: That the Places of Governors of some Hospitals are very considerable Preferments, and given as such to the Clergy of the Church of *England*; and the Commons can never consent, by any Law, to let in the Dissenters to the Enjoyment of them.

The Lords  
 Objections  
 to the Oc-  
 casional  
 Bill.

The Lords, on the other hand, said, That this seem'd to be a breaking in upon the Toleration: That the Nation had been quiet ever

since



since the Toleration-Act had been made, and that the Dissenters had lost more Ground by it than the Church: That the Nation was engaged in a great War, and it was not prudent to encourage Animosities in Religion at such a time: That the Fines were excessive, and would induce Informers to prosecute innocent Men; and that every one would be exposed to the Malice of profligate Villains and wicked Servants.

A. 1702-3

1 Anne.

To which the Commons reply'd, That the Bill establish'd the Toleration, instead of weakening it: That the Fines were suited to the Nature of the Case; and that the Lords could not alter any Fine: That it was the Practice of all Governments, even of *Holland* itself, not to admit any Dissenters to the Establish'd Church to any Share in the Government: And, if there was no Precedent for it, the Thing itself was so reasonable, that none could oppose it that had not some sinister View; for it could never be imagined, that Dissenters, whose Principles led them to destroy the Church, would advance its Interests, but rather ruin the Church, if Power was put into their Hands; or that Republicans in Place would not contribute to the subverting the Monarchy, rather than the defending it. In short, That if any Government was so sottish to put the Civil or Military Power into the Hands of their Enemies, they must expect to feel the ill Consequences of it; and even, in a Time of War, the Administration would be much safer in the Hands of its Friends, than of its profess'd Enemies.

The Commons reply to them.

The Bill lost by the Votes of the Bishops, and that but by one the Voice.

With which Reasons a Majority of the Temporal Lords were satisfied; but the Bishops made in the late Reign, to the Surprise of all Men, fell with their whole Weight into

A. 1702-3

1 Anne.

the Whig Scale, and carried it against the Church (which they were obliged to for their Preferments, and of which they ought to have appear'd the Protectors) *by one Voice*; and accordingly the Bill was lost.

The Commissioners for a Union of the two Kingdoms meet.

The Q's Speech to them.

Nothing concluded on at this time.

An Address of the Episcopal Clergy of Scotland to the Queen.

Her Majesty having, pursuant to an Act of Parliament of each Kingdom, appointed Commissioners to treat of a Union between *England* and *Scotland*, the Commissioners assembled the 22d of *October*, and, having settled the Preliminaries, and made some Progress in that Affair, her Majesty made them a Speech the 14th of *December*; wherein she said, she was so fully perswaded that a Union of the two Kingdoms would prove the Happiness of both, and render this Island more formidable than ever, that she wish'd the Treaty might be brought to a speedy Conclusion; and desired to know what Progress they had made: But, it seems, the Demands of the *Scots* were so extravagant, that the *English* Commissioners could not comply with them; and the Treaty prov'd ineffectual at this time.

The Episcopal Clergy of *Scotland*, finding the Queen zealous for establishing Episcopacy in *England*, address'd her Majesty to take in to her Royal Consideration the Condition of her Subjects of the Episcopal Persuasion in *Scotland*; They said, her Majesty was not ignorant of the hard Measure and Discouragements they had met with of late, particularly the Clergy, tho' they had always behaved themselves peaceably and submissively.

They entreated her therefore to take them into her Protection; and that she would give Leave to such Parishes, where all or most of the Heritors or Inhabitants were of the Episcopal Persuasion, to give their Benefices to

Ministers

Ministers of their own Principles ; which the Presbyterians had no Reason to complain of, because, if they had a Plurality, as they pretended, neither their Churches or Benefices were in any hazard from such an Act of Grace.

A. 1702-3

1 Anne.

Soon after which her Majesty sent a Letter to the Privy-Council in *Scotland*, dated the 4th of *February* 1702-3 ; wherein she recommends to them the Care of the (Presbyterian) Church establish'd by Law ; but adds, she was informed that there were many Dissenters (Episcopalians) in that Kingdom, who, tho' they differ'd from the Establish'd Church as to Church-Government and Form, yet were of the Protestant Reform'd Religion ; some of them in Possession of Benefices, and others that exercised their Worship in Meeting-houses: It was her Pleasure, that these should be directed to live suitably to the Reform'd Religion which they profess'd, submissive to the Laws, and decently and regularly with relation to the Church establish'd there ; and in so doing, that they should be protected in the peaceable Exercise of their Religion, and in their Persons and Estates, according to the Laws of that Kingdom : And recommended to the Clergy of the Establish'd Discipline their living in brotherly Love and Communion with such Dissenters.

The Q's  
Letter to  
the Privy  
Council of  
*Scotland*  
concern-  
ing them.

The Episcopal Clergy of *Scotland*, finding but little Relief from these Orders to the Privy-Council, sent up another Address by Dr. *Skeen* and Dr. *Scot* ; who were introduced to her Majesty by his Grace the Duke of *Queensberry* and the Lord Viscount *Turbut* : This Address was in the following Words :



A. 1702-3

1 Anne.

A second  
Address of  
the Scots  
Episcopal  
Clergy.

*Dread Sovereign,*

“ We your Majesty’s most dutiful and obedient Subjects, and most humble Supplicants, being deeply sensible that the Divine Goodness hath raised your Majesty to the Throne of your Royal Ancestors as a nursing Mother to the true Church of God, for the Support and Preservation of the Religion, Laws and Liberties of all your Dominions ; and now especially it is a remarkable Blessing to this your Majesty’s ancient Kingdom of *Scotland* (in the present deplorable Circumstances of this National Church) do presume to offer our most humble and most sincere Congratulations upon your Majesty’s Accession to the Crown.

“ And beg Leave to lay before your Majesty the sad Condition of the afflicted Episcopal Clergy, who, in the Year 1688 and 1689, and some Years after (the truly ancient and apostolical Government of the Church by Bishops) were deprived of, and put from the Exercise of their sacred Offices and Possessions of their Livings, and thereby reduced to great Extremity and Want.

“ During the Continuance of which suffering State, many worthy Ministers of the Gospel have been taken away by Death ; and we, whom it hath pleased God to continue in Life, have labour’d to sweeten the Bitterness of our Tryals, by a Christian and peaceable Submission and Resignation to his Will.

“ And, as in Truth and Gratitude we are obliged to acknowledge that many of us, in a great measure, owe our Lives to the Charity and Beneficence of such of your Majesty’s good Subjects, as thought it a Disgrace to Christianity that a Society of  
“ Men,

“ Men, consecrated to the Altar in the Service *A. 1702-3*  
 “ of Christ, should perish in a Christian King-  
 “ dom for want of Bread. *1 Anne.*

“ So now that it hath pleased Almighty  
 “ God to place your Majesty upon the Impe-  
 “ rial Throne of these Dominions, the Relief  
 “ and Advantage which all your loyal Sub-  
 “ jects do enjoy from the benign Influence of  
 “ your Majesty’s auspicious Government, en-  
 “ courages us, your Majesty’s most humble  
 “ Supplicants, under the present Distress and  
 “ miserable starving Conditions of many of  
 “ our numerous Families, to implore that  
 “ Princely Commiseration and matchless Cle-  
 “ mency which have ever been congenial and  
 “ peculiar to the Blood-Royal, and are emi-  
 “ nently lodged in your sacred Person.

“ Humbly beseeching, that your Royal  
 “ Bounty and Indulgence may be extended to  
 “ us in such Manner, and by such Methods,  
 “ as your Majesty in your Princely Wisdom  
 “ shall think fit, that we may find ourselves  
 “ more and more obliged devoutly to pray  
 “ that your Years may be many, and your  
 “ Reign glorious.”

To which her Majesty gave the following  
 Answer :

“ I take the Expressions of your Duty and *The Q’s*  
 “ Loyalty very kindly ; and you may be as- *Answer to*  
 “ sured of my Protection, and of my Endeav- *their Ad-*  
 “ ours to supply your Necessities, as far as *dress.*  
 “ conveniently I can : And I doubt not, but  
 “ you will continue in your Duty ; and I re-  
 “ commend to you to live in Peace and Chri-  
 “ stian Love with the Clergy, who are in-  
 “ vested with the Church-Government in that  
 “ our ancient Kingdom.”

A. 1702 3

1 Anne.

The Q's  
Message  
to the  
Commons,  
shewing  
the Dil-  
tress the  
*Dutch*  
were in.

To return to *England*: The States-General, having apply'd themselves to the Queen in the most moving Manner, to augment her Troops in *Flanders* with ten thousand Men this Spring, her Majesty sent a Message to the House of Commons, importing, that she had received several Letters and Memorials from the States, setting forth the Apprehensions they lay under from the extraordinary Preparations of *France*; and that their Ruin could not be prevented, but by an Augmentation of the Forces of *England* and *Holland*: Whereupon she had order'd the Letters and Memorials to be laid before that House, that they might judge of the Danger that threatned the States.

The Com-  
mons pro-  
mise to  
enable her  
Majesty to  
augment  
her Forces  
if it ap-  
pear'd ne-  
cessary.

In Answer to which, the Commons presented an Address to her Majesty; in which they assure her, That, in case her Majesty thought it necessary to enter into any further Negotiation for encreasing the Forces to act in Conjunction with the States-General (for whose Interest and Preservation they should always have the greatest Regard) the Commons would enable her Majesty to make good the same.

But insist  
the *Dutch*  
should not  
trade with  
*France*.

But they entreated her Majesty would insist on it with the States-General, That there be an immediate Stop to all Posts, Letters, Bills, and other Correspondence, Trade, and Commerce with *France* and *Spain*; which the Commons were of Opinion was so absolutely necessary for the carrying on the War, to the interrupting the Enemies Trade, and reducing them to the greatest Streights, that they desired *England* might not be charged with the Pay of such additional Troops, but from the Day that such Stop should be made by the States.

The Lords  
Address to  
the same  
purpose.

The Lords also presented her Majesty an Address on the same Subject; wherein, ob-  
serving



serving with what repeated and pressing Instances the States-General had represented the Apprehensions they were under from the extraordinary and forward Preparations of the *French*, advis'd her Majesty, without any Loss of Time, to agree to the Proposals for an Augmentation of Forces: But they further acquainted her Majesty, that it was the Opinion of that House, *That her furnishing her Quota of the Augmentation of Troops in the Low Countries would be ineffectual, unless all Correspondence with France and Spain by Letters, or otherwise, be totally prohibited by the States-General and the rest of her Allies.*

A. 1702-3

1 Anne.

To which her Majesty answer'd, That no Time should be lost either in relation to the Augmentation of her Troops, or the Prohibition of Commerce.

The Q's Answer.

But, notwithstanding the Danger of the *Dutch* (if we may credit their own Memorials) was then equal at least to that of the *English* at the Revolution; and that we furnished them with four times the Number of Troops they sent us at the Revolution, and that we demanded only their forbearing to Trade with *France*, in lieu of the great *Deliverance* we effected for them; yet did these Men of Honour carry on their Trade with the Enemy all the whole War, except one Year or two; and that at our Expence, making us pay double for those Goods they brought us from the Enemies Country: At the same time, the *French* were enabled by this Commerce, to maintain the War against us much longer than they could otherwise have done; for suffering of which, I could never find any tolerable Reason given, but, that some great Men found their Account, in winking at it.

The *Dutch* neither allow us the Charges of the Forces employed in their Deliverance, nor forbear trading with the Enemy.

But

A. 1702-3

1 Anne.

The Increase of our Forces in *Flanders* puts an End to the War against the *Spanish West Indies*.

But farther: This Augmentation of our Troops in *Flanders* broke the Neck of another very advantageous Scheme that had been form'd for carrying on the War in the *West Indies*, the only part of the World where we were to keep what we conquer'd by the Grand Alliance: And here it was, that the Enemy would probably have been more sensibly affected by the War, than in any other part of the World, as we should have interrupted those Treasures, by which, in a great measure, they supported themselves.

But the Danger the *Dutch* pretended they were in, aggravated by some Ministers, who treated with them, or rather for them, prevail'd so far above all other Considerations (tho' their Condition was much improved by the Successes of the former Campaign) that every other Design was neglected; the Plan of the War that had been so wisely framed, by which the *English* were to have chiefly attended the Sea-Service, their proper Province, was now unhappily inverted; we were obliged to take the Burthen of the *Low Country* War upon us, and throw away our People against stone Walls at a vast Expence, chiefly to enlarge the Territories of our Allies, and gratify the Ambition and Avarice of some of their Friends, without stipulating for a single Town we should conquer, or to receive any Benefit from the Revenues of the conquer'd Countries; while we engaged much beyond our annual Revenues, and contracted more Debts in the Quarrel, than all our Allies put together: A Conduct very different from that observ'd in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

And, that it may not be thought, I advance this without Grounds: The Reader will find

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in the common *Gazettes* and *News Papers* of *A. 1702-3*  
 that Time, that this very Winter the *Dutch*  
 Admiral *Vanderdussen*, in pursuance of Mea-  
 sures that had been concerted between *England*  
 and *Holland*, arriv'd at *Spithead* with a Squa-  
 dron of Men of War, and Land-Forces on  
 Board, in order to join another Squadron of  
*English*, with Troops on Board, which were to  
 have been commanded by the Lord *Peterbo-*  
*rough*, and were to have endeavoured to take  
 and destroy some rich *Spanish* Settlements in  
*America*: But this Augmentation of the Troops  
 in *Flanders* was no sooner agreed to, but Ad-  
 miral *Vanderdussen* was sent home, and the  
 Expedition was entirely laid aside.

*1 Anne.*  
*Vander-*  
*dussen* ar-  
 rives with  
 a *Dutch*  
 Squadron  
 to be em-  
 ployed in  
 the *West*  
*Indies*.

But is sent  
 home  
 again.

The Commons indeed appeared very sen-  
 sible, That immense Sums must be sent over  
 to *Flanders*, to maintain an Army of fifty  
 thousand Men there; and address'd her Ma-  
 jesty that they might be supplied with Provi-  
 sions from *England*; but this was found im-  
 practicable: And, instead of lessening, we in-  
 creased our Forces and Expences on that side  
 almost every Year, without demanding any  
 Reimbursement from the *Dutch*, tho' the States  
 demanded, and actually received six hundred  
 thousand Pounds of the *English*, when they  
 came to their Assistance with about fourteen  
 thousand Men in the famous Year 1688; and,  
 if we may credit the *Dutch* themselves, their  
 State was in as much Danger at the Beginning  
 of this Century, as we were in 88; consequent-  
 ly their *Deliverance* by the Duke of *Marlbo-*  
*rough* was very little inferiour to our *Deliverance*  
 by King *William*. But it appears, that whe-  
 ther we deliver the *Dutch*, or the *Dutch* de-  
 liver us, the *English* constantly pay the Piper,  
 which could never have been submitted to, if  
 our

The Com-  
 mons ad-  
 dress to  
 furnish the  
 Army  
 with Pro-  
 visions  
 from *Eng-*  
*land*.



A. 1702-3 our Ministers had not sometimes found their Account in preferring a foreign Interest to that of their own Country; nor should we have seen some private Men Masters of more Wealth than sovereign Princes, if there were not too much Truth in this Suggestion.

The Prize-Goods taken at *Vigo* distributed among the Soldiers and Seamen.

Admiral *Rook's* Conduct approv'd by the House of Lords. Sir *Henry Bellasis* and Sir *Charles Hara* try'd. The E. of *Rocheſter* resigns his Post of Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and is ſucceeded by the D. of *Ormond*.

During this Session, a Proclamation issued for the Discovery of ſuch Plate and Goods as were plunder'd at Port *St. Mary's*, or *Vigo*; and another for the Distribution of the Prize-Goods taken at *Vigo*, among the Soldiers and Seamen that were preſent in that Service: And a Complaint having been exhibited in the Houſe of Lords, charging Sir *George Rook* with the Miſcarriage at *Cadiz*, chiefly on account of his differing in Opinion in ſome Inſtances with the Duke of *Ormond*, the Lords order'd the Journals of the Duke and the Admiral, and other great Officers, to be laid before them; but, having examin'd that Matter thoroughly, they reſolv'd, That Sir *George Rook* had done his Duty, purſuant to the Councils of War, like a brave Officer, and to the Honour of the *Engliſh* Nation. On the other hand, Sir *Henry Bellasis*, a Lieutenant-General in the Expedition to *Cadiz*, was try'd by a Court of General Officers, and found guilty of plundering the *Spaniards* at Port *St. Mary's*; whereupon Sir *Henry Bellasis* was broke, and diſmiſs'd the Service: But Major-General *Hara* was acquitted by the ſame Court, and his ſiſter's penſion thereupon taken off by her Maſteſty.

The Earl of *Rocheſter*, finding another Intereſt too ſtrong for him in Council, and that the Lieutenantcy of *Ireland* was only continu'd to him, that he might remain at a diſtance from Court, reſign'd that Poſt; and the Duke of *Ormond* was made Lord-Lieutenant.

of *Ireland* the Beginning of *February*, whereby *A. 1702-3*  
 some great Men had the Pleasure to see another *1 Anne.*  
 Rival in the Queen's Favour removed from *The D. of*  
 Court and Camp: But, amidst the Duke of *Marlbo-*  
*rough* loses  
*his only*  
*Son.*  
*Marlborough's* Triumphs at home and abroad, he had the Misfortune to lose his only Son,  
 the Marquis of *Blandford*, on the 20th of

*December 1702*, in the 20th Year of his Age,  
 being then a Student in the University of *Cam-*  
*bridge*; so equally are Good and Evil inter-  
 mix'd. The Duke no sooner saw himself  
 happy in his Prince's Favour, and confess'd by  
 all the Powers in *Europe* one of the greatest  
 Generals of the Age, than he found himself  
 depriv'd of his only Son, the Heir of his  
 Wealth and Grandeur, by whom he hoped to  
 transmit his great Name down to Posterity.

I omitted to take notice, that, while the Oc-  
 casional Bill was upon the Anvil, the Dissenters  
 were very loud and clamorous against the Per-  
 secutions of the Church of *England*: They  
 suggested, that this was but the Beginning of  
 Sorrows; they must soon expect to be depriv'd  
 of their Liberties and Estates, if this Bill was  
 carried: And their Agent, *Daniel Defoe*, went  
 so far, as to suggest it was well if they were not  
 massacred or banished: And, to alarm the  
 Nation the more, published an anonymous  
 Libel (which we were to understand some Tory  
 to be the Author of) entitled, *The Shortest*  
*Way with the Dissenters*; wherein he proposed  
 hanging up the Dissenting Teachers, and ba-  
 nishing their Disciples: But the Commons, dis-  
 cerning the Tendency of the Libel, order'd it  
 to be burnt by the common Hangman, and  
 the Author to be prosecuted at Law: Tho'  
 thus far *Daniel* was in the right, That the  
 Dissenters look upon the Loss of their Places

Clamours  
 of the Dis-  
 senters a-  
 gainst the  
 Occasional  
 Bill.

*Dan. Defoe*  
 writes *The*  
*Shortest*  
*Way, &c.*

A. 1702-3

1 Anne.

The Loss  
of Places  
reckon'd  
the severest  
Persecuti-  
on by the  
Dissenters.

to be almost as great a Grievance, as the Loss of Life or Liberty: They cry, It is very hard, that they, who are his Majesty's good Subjects, should not be permitted to serve him, and share the profitable Posts; while others think it much harder, that they, who are by Principle Enemies to the Constitution both in Church and State, should have Power put into their Hands to destroy both, especially when they have actually done it both in *England* and *Scotland* more than once: They ought to keep another Festival of Calves Heads, to reproach the Easiness of their Fellow-Subjects, as they do their murder'd King for his Indulgence of them, if ever they are suffered to ride over our Heads again. But to return to the Parliament: The publick Business being dispatch'd, her Majesty came to the House the 27th of *February* 1702-3, and gave the Royal Assent to the Land-Tax (four Shillings in the Pound:) To the Act for enabling her Majesty to settle a Revenue (100,000 *l. per Annum*) on the Prince of *Denmark*, in case he survived her: To the Malt-Tax: To an Act for continuing the Duties upon Coals: To an Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty by the Sale of Annuities: (*By this Act, every Contributor was to have 14 l. per Annum for 99 Years, for every 210 l. paid in.*) To an Act for preventing Escapes out of the *King's-Bench* and Fleet Prisons: To an Act for finishing and adorning the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*: To an Act for the Punishment of Accessories to Felonies and the Receivers of stolen Goods: To an Act for enlarging the Time, for taking the Abjuration Oath, and for the further securing the Succession in the Protestant Line, and extinguishing the Hopes of the Pretender: To

an



an Act for stating and examining the publick Accounts: And to an Act for advancing the Sale of the forfeited Estates in *Ireland*; with some others, which will be found at the End of the Reign.

A. 1702-3

1 Anne.

After which, her Majesty made a Speech to both Houses; thanking them for the Dispatch they had given to the Publick Affairs, for the large Supplies that had been granted, and the Provision that had been made for the Prince: She said, She hoped the Dissenters would rest satisfied with the Act of Toleration, which she was resolved to maintain; and that those of the Church of *England* would consider, she had her Education in it, and had run great Hazards for it; and that therefore they might be sure she would make it her particular Care to encourage and maintain the Church, and transmit it securely settled to Posterity: She thought some farther Laws were necessary for restraining the Licence of the Press, and hop'd they would endeavour to suppress pernicious Libels: But, above all, she recommended Union among themselves; and concluded with acquainting them, that she would apply her Share of the Prizes taken during the War to the publick Service.

The Q's  
Speech at  
the End of  
the Session.

The Convocation having been assembled at the same time the Parliament met, the former Controversy was revived between the Upper and Lower House, concerning the Power of the Lower House to adjourn themselves; and several Papers pass'd between them on that Subject: By the first of which the Lower House address themselves to the Upper, desiring their Lordships would again take the Questions in dispute into their Consideration, and suggest such Methods whereby that Con-

The Dis-  
putes in  
Convoca-  
tion re-  
viv'd.

A. 1702-3 trovery at least, on which they conceived the  
 Being of the Lower House subsisted, might  
 come to a speedy Determination.

1 Anne.

Whereupon, at a Committee of the Bishops and of the Clergy of the Lower House, the Bishops made this Offer: 1<sup>st</sup>, That the Lower House may meet in Committees to prepare Business between the Synodical Prorogations: 2<sup>dly</sup>, That when Business shall be before the Convocation, the Archbishop, with the Consent of his Suffragans, will so order the Prorogations, that there shall be sufficient and convenient Time allow'd for considering and finishing it.

To which the Lower House reply'd, That they never question'd his Grace's Power to prorogue the *whole* Convocation, that is, to appoint a farther Day on which the whole Body should attend; but conceived, that such a Power was no ways inconsistent with the Right claim'd by the Lower House, *viz.* the Right of holding their Assemblies, and continuing to act an House in the Intervals of his Grace's ordinary Prorogations; which Right, in their Opinion, was so indispensably necessary to the Being of the Lower House, that they could not answer the Trust reposed in them, unless they continu'd to insist on the Claim of it; which their Lordships, in their last Paper, seemed wholly to decline; and therefore they again made it their humble Request, that their Lordships would offer something more effectual.

The Bishops answer'd, They thought they had offer'd what was sufficient towards ending the Differences that had been between them: That they could not depart from the Archbishop's Right of proroguing the whole Convocation, with Consent of his Suffragans; which

which Right the Lower House allow'd in general Terms: But they would do well to take notice, that by the same Act, by which the Convocation was prorogued, the whole Business of the Prorogation was likewise continued, in the State it was then in, to the next Session; and the Right they claim'd of continuing to act as an House between the Days of the Archbishop's Prorogation (as indispensably necessary to the Being of the Lower House) did, by immediate Consequence, overthrow what they had just before allow'd the Archbishop, whose Act could not be said to prorogue the whole Convocation, if a Part of it did notwithstanding remain in Condition of acting as a distinct House of Convocation: The Bishops therefore could not admit of their new Claim, since it would be plainly to recede from a Right they had always enjoy'd.

In Answer to this Paper, the Lower House sent the Bishops another; wherein they observed, that their Lordships chose rather to enter into Argumentation, with which the World and they were already sufficiently tired, and which Method was endless: And, as it was not reasonable that one House should be Judge over the other in its own Cause, they proposed that the Bishops would join with them in an Address to the Queen; praying, that her Majesty, out of her tender Regard to the Peace and good Order of the Church, would vouchsafe to take this Controversy into her Consideration, and appoint such Persons as she in her Wisdom should chuse to hear and determine it.

The Bishops, in Answer to this Proposal of the Lower House, observed, That they affected to express themselves in a manner that set the two Houses upon such an Equality, as they judg'd

A. 1702-3

1 Anne.

The Lower House offer to refer their Differences to the Queen.

Which the Upper House decline.



A. 1702-3

1 Anne.

judg'd inconsistent with the Episcopal Authority, and the Presidency of the Archbishop over the whole Convocation; and to lead to such an Independency of Presbyters upon their Bishops, as the Clergy of the Lower House in former Times never pretended to: That they were abundantly assured of her Majesty's tender Regard to the Peace and good Order of the Church; but could not think it proper to trouble her with this Controversy, it not being in their Power to part with any of those Rights with which they were intrusted by the Constitution of the Church, and the Laws and Customs of the Realm.

These are the most material Occurrences that happen'd in the first Year of her Majesty's Reign; unless it be, that this Winter the Earl of *Carlisle*, Earl Marshal of *England*, gave publick notice, that it was her Majesty's Pleasure, that whenever there should be Occasion to embroider, depict, grave, carve, or paint her Majesty's Arms, the Words *Semper Eadem* should be used for the Motto; being the same with that of her great Predecessor Queen *Elizabeth*.

*Semper Eadem* the Q's Motto.

Promotion of General Officers.

Creations of Nobility.

The latter End of *February*, the Major-Generals *William Stuart* and *Thomas Earl of Portmore*, Esqs; the Lords *Portmore*, *Cutts*, *Lumley*, *Viscount*, and Major-General *Ramsay*, were made Lieutenant-Generals of her Majesty's Forces. And, the 7th of *March*, Sir *John Levison Gower* Bart. was created Baron *Gower* of *Sittenham* in the County of *York*; *John Granville*, Esq; Baron *Granville* of *Potheridge* in the County of *Devon*; *Heneage Finch*, Esq; Baron of *Gower* in the County of *Southampton*; *Francis Conway Seymour*, Esq; younger Son of *Edward Seymour* by a second Venter, Baron *Conway*

*Conway* of *Ragley* in the County of *Warwick*; *A. 1702-3*  
and *John Harvey*, Esq; was created Baron  
*Harvey* of *Ickworth* in the County of *Suffolk*. *1 Anne.*

Before I enter on the second Year of *Queen Anne*, I shall take a Review of what *Bishop Burnet* says of the first, and make some Remarks on the Veracity and Ingenuity of that Writer.

The Bishop, mentioning the *Queen's first* Remarks on Bishop *Burnet's* History of the first Year of *Q. Anne*.  
Speech to her Parliament, p. 310, observes, That there were two Passages in it not well consider'd, viz. *That her Heart was entirely English*, and that they might depend upon her Word; and that both these Expressions had been in her Father's first Speech, how little soever they were afterwards minded by him.

I have very carefully examined King *James's* first Speech to his Parliament, as well as that to the Privy-Council, and in neither of them can find that Expression they might depend upon his Word; which Words our Author having distinguish'd by an *Italick* Character, one would have expected those very Words. I do admit, that King *James* having said, *He would make it his Endeavour to preserve the Government in Church and State*, adds afterwards, *That you may firmly rely upon a Promise so solemnly made* (in relation to that Matter;) but has no such general Expression in that Speech as, *they might depend upon his Word*. However, as the Bishop might have some Colour from hence to say the Father and Daughter used much the same Expressions in their respective Speeches at their several Accessions, I should not have taken notice of this slight Difference, if he had not, as to the other Expression, been guilty of downright Falshood; for there is no such Expression in King *James's* first Speech, or any

The Bishop asserts a downright Falshood as to King *James's* first Speech

A. 1702-3

1 Anne.

With a  
malicious  
Design to  
asperse  
Q. Anne.

any other Speech of his that I can meet with, that *his Heart is entirely English*, or any thing that resembles it; and had there not been a great deal of Malice discoverable in this Parallel that the Bishop endeavours to draw between K. James and Q. Anne, I might have pass'd this by also: But what the Bishop would insinuate was, that as King James pretended *his Heart was entirely English*, and afterwards espoused a French Interest; so his Daughter follow'd his Steps; and as the King said they might depend upon his Word and Promise for the Security of their Religion and Liberties, and yet afterwards invaded both; so the Queen intended to have done the same Things, by introducing the Pretender: For this he afterwards positively affirms in the Course of his History, and which is as true as that King James told his Parliament *that his Heart was entirely English*. But if the Bishop has here affirm'd what he could not but know to be false, and what every Man must know to be false, who turns to the History of King James's Reign (in order to blacken the Memory of Queen Anne) how is it possible to give Credit to any thing in his History concerning that Princess, unless it be supported by some better Testimony than his Word and Oath? For the Reader has not forgot, I presume, that the Bishop has given in his History, upon Oath and consequently ought to have observed, the greatest Exactness in what he relates: Where he cites any thing in *Italick*, he ought not so much as to have alter'd the Words; but where neither Words nor Sense agree with what he swears, what Opinion are we to entertain of him? May not the Charge of Perjury, which



he would fix upon the Tories, be very justly retorted? A. 1702-3

Page 311, the Bishop seems to think the Queen's Revenue too large (tho' King *William*, who was a Foreigner, enjoy'd the same;) and his Reasons for it are very extraordinary, *viz.* *That her Reign was like to be frugal, and probably would not be subject to Accidents*; because the Queen understood *Œ*economy better than some of her Predecessors, and would not probably throw away her own and the Nation's Treasure upon worthless and rapacious Favourites; therefore her Revenue ought to be abridg'd; which is a Conclusion sure that none but Dr. *Burnet* would ever have made: And the other Reason, *that probably her Reign would not be subject to Accidents*, is equally surprizing; because we were then entring upon one of the most terrible Wars that ever the *English* were engaged in; and the Queen had the same Competitor, supported by *France*, as the late King had. Now, could her Reign then be said *not to be subject to Accidents*? Was her Sex any Defence or Advantage to her in these Circumstances? Did not our Bishop and his Brethren think themselves much safer under the Protection of King *William*?

The Bishop will have it, p. 312, There was a great Coldness between the late King and her Majesty in the latter Part of his Reign; which I can by no means believe, because (as has been hinted already) his Majesty employ'd the Earl of *Marlborough*, her greatest Favourite, both as his General and Plenipotentiary to the Allies: This seems to me to amount to something more than the paying her such Civilities as Decency required; nor is it possible, A good Understanding between the Queen and the late King.

A. 1702-3 after this, she could be *unacquainted with publick Affairs*, as this Prelate suggests.

1 Anne.

That the Whigs lived at a great Distance with the Queen in the former Reign (as the Bishop affirms) I shall not dispute; and must observe, that none but a *Stuart* would soon have forgot their Usage of her.

The Whigs thought they had framed an Oath the Tories could not take.

P. 314, the Bishop informs us, That the Whigs had so model'd the Abjuration-Oath, that they believed the Tories could never take it; and consequently the Whigs would have ingross'd all the Places from Generation to Generation: However, to the great Surprise of our Author and his Brethren, scarce any of them refused it; which he could account for no other way, but that they took it with a treacherous View, of getting into Places, and betraying the Government. And thus far he talks consistently with what he had said an hundred times before, *That all the Tories were perjur'd Jacobites*: But surely the Bishop has forgot, that his good Friends the Lords *Marlborough* and *Godolphin* were the Heads of the Tories at this Time, and placed and displaced whom they pleased. He must also have a very mean Opinion of the Intellects of his Readers, if he supposes that, upon his bare Suggestions, they would believe, that these Lords, and the rest of the Tories then in Power, were in a Plot to depose the Queen, and ruin themselves, or at least hazard the Loss of all their Places, by bringing about another Revolution; tho' we should admit they had no more Conscience than the Bishop allows them: But he seems, some few Lines afterwards, to acquit the Tories of the Danger of Perjury, tho' they should, upon another Revolution, adhere to the Pretender; for he

says

Whether it is likely the Tories were in a Plot to ruin themselves.

says they supposed, *That this Abjuration could only bind during the present State of Things, but not in case of another Revolution, or of a Conquest*: And if it did not, then they supposed they might take it innocently. If it amounted to no more than the Oath of Allegiance in the Reign of King James II, which was only binding so long as the King protected the Subjects in their Religious and Civil Rights, neither the Oath of Allegiance or Abjuration could establish absolute passive Obedience and Non-Resistance in Cases of Violence and Oppression; Reserves and Distinctions might and would be found out to set the Conscience of the Swearer at Liberty, and authorize him to transfer his Allegiance to another. But it is merry enough to observe, that the Whigs themselves, who had so long laugh'd at *absolute passive Obedience and Non-Resistance*, should endeavour to establish the same Doctrine, by framing an Oath of Abjuration, which they would not allow the Taker to be absolved from, in any Case whatever; no, *not in case of another Revolution, or a Conquest*; and consequently he must never resist the King he swore to, by adhering to the Pretender.

A. 1702-3

1 Anne.

The Whigs endeavour to establish Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance by the Abjuration-Oath.

But nothing is more shocking in Bishop Burnet's History than his barbarous Treatment of all Men that happen to differ from him; of which Admiral Rook is a remarkable Instance.

He insinuates, p. 330, that Rook (as he calls him, without once giving him his Title) was in the Interest of the Enemy, and false to his Trust, particularly in the Expedition against Cadiz. He says, p. 330, That Rook spoke so boldly of the Design he went upon, that those who convers'd with him, were apt to infer that he intended to do the Enemy as little Harm as possible:

The Bishop's inhuman Treatment of Sir Geo. Rook.



A. 1702-3 *possible*: But as the Bishop is not pleased to name one Person that thought so, it is natural to believe that the Words *those that convers'd with him*, ought to be restrain'd to his single Person; for it is observable, in most of his defamatory Speeches he drags in some nameless Persons, as the Authors of them. Had he nam'd Names, he would have been more liable to have been confuted; tho' it must be confess'd, this strenuous Invective was wisely order'd not to see the Light, till some Years after the Author was out of the Reach of those whom he aspersed.

He proceeds in the same Page to observe, *that the Fleet was stop'd some Time by contrary Winds, Accidents and Pretences, many of which were THOUGHT to be strained and sought for.* Here again our Author ought to have nam'd some one Person besides himself that *thought so*, before he had endeavour'd to make these Accidents a Foundation for Calumny. But further, would any Man but this good Bishop have brought the Winds into a *Jacobite Plot* to defeat this *Spanish Expedition*? And yet these are enumerated among the Accidents that were *thought* to be strain'd or sought for, to render the Enterprize abortive. Was there no body on Board, that could discern how the Wind sat, but Sir George Rook? How was it possible then he could make the contrary Wind a Pretence for his not sailing sooner, if they were not contrary; and if they were, what could our Author mean by this weak and malicious Suggestion?

The Bishop gives sufficient reasons for the Mis-carriage of the Expedition to Cadiz.

But the Bishop is so kind at last to furnish us himself with very good Reasons, why the Expedition to Cadiz did not succeed; as, That the Garrison was much stronger, and the

Fortifications in a better Condition than had *A. 1702-3.*  
 been represented to the Court of *England*:  
 That the landing on the Island of *Cadiz* it  
 self was dangerous, and by some believed im-  
 practicable; and in such Circumstances a Body  
 of twelve thousand Men could never be thought  
 sufficient to force their Way into the Island  
 from the Continent, and afterwards undertake  
 the Siege of a well fortified Town, defended  
 by a numerous Garrison, consisting of five  
 thousand old Troops. Could the Government  
 have foreseen that the Voyage would have been  
 delay'd by contrary Winds, till the Town was  
 furnish'd with such a Garrison, and their For-  
 tifications so much improv'd, it is highly pro-  
 bable this Expedition had not been enter'd  
 upon, especially if they had understood the  
 Backwardness of the *Spaniards* to join them,  
 and had not been encouraged in it by the  
 Expectation of a general Revolt.

*1 Anne.*

To observe further what a candid Relation  
 this good Bishop gives of the Execution of  
 this Enterprize, he says, Most of the Officers  
 were against landing at all, when they found  
 how much the State of the Place differ'd from  
 the Representation made of it in *England*:  
 That the Duke of *Ormond* indeed was for  
 landing, and *Rook* seem'd to be of the same  
 Mind; but all his Dependants were of another  
 Opinion; so this was thought to be a Piece of  
 Craft in him (from whence nothing is more  
 evident than that this Prelate was determin'd,  
 all the Blame of the Miscarriage should lie  
 upon the Admiral, however he behav'd him-  
 self). He adds, That it appear'd evidently  
 they intended to do nothing but Rob *Port St.*  
*Mary's*; when every one knows there was no  
 such Thing design'd or thought of; and that  
 the

The Bi-  
 shop's un-  
 fair Rela-  
 tion of the  
 Descent in  
*Spain.*

A. 1702-3. the Rifling the Town was a pure Accident; the Soldiers coming into Plenty of strong Liquors on a sudden, in a very hot Season, got drunk and fell to plundering the Place, and could not be restrain'd by their superior Officers: And this Accident the Bishop converted into a form'd Design in the Admirals and Generals to *Rob* the Town, in his modest Phrase; which is as true too as what he tells us a few Lines before, That *Port St. Mary's* is an open *Village*: But this may serve as a Specimen of the Truth and Impartiality of our Author, in his relating any Action the *English* are concerned in, especially when the *Tories* are in Power, and supposed to have the Direction of it.

His partial  
Relation  
of the Ac-  
tion at  
*Vigo*.

To follow the Bishop in his Relation of the *Vigo* Enterprize, he continues railing at *Rook*, That he wilfully neglected to get Intelligence; but says, one of his Captains brought him Advice, that the *Spanish* Galleons were at *Vigo*, and then he *very unwillingly* steered his Course that Way; which is directly contrary to Truth: For the Admiral no sooner received the News, but he sent to acquaint the *Dutch* with it, and gave it as his Opinion they ought to make the best of their Way to *Vigo*.

He is pleased to acknowledge at last, That the Admiral was resolv'd to force his Way into the Harbour; which, he says, was a more difficult Service than they would have met with, if they had landed on the Isle of *Cadiz*; and yet he does not allow the Admiral, who commanded the whole Fleet, the best Share of the Honour of the Action; only says, *The Ships broke the Boom, and forc'd the Port*: As if they had done it of their own Heads, and *Rook* had no Concern in the Matter: On the contrary, he is so just to say of the Duke



of Ormond, That he landed with a Body of the Army, and attack'd the Forts with great Bravery: But the Duke was then in our Author's good Grace, and he intended to make use of his Name afterwards to cast a Slur upon the Admiral; and this is the Reason he mentions his Grace with so much Honour, and the Admiral with so little.—He falls upon the Admiral again, for not staying to weigh up the Galleons that had been sunk, and see what Treasure might be recovered: But the Fleet had been out a great while, and Winter approach'd; which was Reason enough for hastening home: Besides, Admiral *Shovel*, who lately came out of *England*, with a large Squadron of fresh Ships, was actually left there, to see what could be recover'd, and to bring home the Prizes; so that all that Invective appears evidently to have been the Effect of pure Malice. There was not the least Colour to censure the Admiral on this Head: But had he gained Ten such Victories as that at *Vigo*, he would still have been in the *Black List* of the Whigs; as the Speaker of the House of Commons intimated, when he gave the Admiral the Thanks of that House, for his signal services against *France* and *Spain*, this Year.

In treating of Parliamentary Affairs, the Bishop seems to censure the House of Commons, for insisting that the *Dutch* should prohibit all Trade and Correspondence with *France*, before the Queen consented to an Augmentation of her Troops: But both the Houses, of Lords and Commons, were clearly of this Mind, and for very good Reasons; because that this Trade and Correspondence enabled the *French* to carry on the War in *Italy*, and elsewhere. He would insinuate indeed, that the *Dutch* could not subsist

A. 1702-3

1 Anne.

He censures the House of Commons for insisting the *Dutch* should not trade with the Enemy.

A. 1702-3. sist without that Trade; and therefore we ought to connive at it: But surely, that must be a very unequal Confederacy, where one of the Allies is all the while assisting our Enemies to beat us for his private Advantage; and it is very certain, the *Dutch* got more by their Trade in Time of War, than in Peace. They sold us the Enemies Goods, which we used to import ourselves, at an extravagant Price; and sold our Goods to the Enemy again, and furnish'd them with Arms, Bills, and Money with no less Advantage to themselves; and in short, got Money by the same War that impoverish'd us; which our impartial Historians would have had us connive at; or, at least rely upon their Honour, to put a Stop to this gainful Trade.

He charges the Ministry with designing a Sham Expedition to *Cadiz*.

The Bishop, p. 341. renews his Clamour against Admiral *Rook*, and does not only say that *Rook intended to do nothing, but to amuse and make a Shew of doing something* in the *Spanish Expedition*; but arraigns the Conduct of the Ministry also, and affirms, that *they intended nothing more should be done*: And here he forgets himself again that his Favourite the Earl of *Marlborough* and the Lord *Godolphin* were at the Head of this very Ministry. But was he to take a dozen Oaths more for the Confirmation of his History, few People will believe him, when he affirms, that the Ministry was in the Interest of *France*, and only intended to amuse the People by a Sham Expedition.

The Bishop meets with another Difficulty which puzzles him to get over no less than some of the former; and that is, That the House of Lords, whom he himself has represented as no Friends to Admiral *Rook*, after having

having examin'd nicely into his Conduct, re-  
 solv'd, *That Sir George Rook had done his*  
*Duty pursuant to the Councils of War, like a*  
*brave Officer, to the Honour of the English*  
*Nation*; which is something more than a bare  
 Acquittal; and is the more honourable, as  
 that House did not appear at all inclin'd to  
 favour him; nor has the Bishop found any  
 way to deprive the Admiral of the Honour  
 of that Sentence, but by slandering the whole  
 Ministry, as has been hinted already, charg-  
 ing them with giving the Admiral Orders *to*  
*do nothing*, and consequently with throwing  
 away the Treasure of the Nation in a Sham  
 Enterprize, and afterwards using their Interest  
 in the House of Lords to skreen the Admiral  
 from Justice; which is a Calumny that I be-  
 lieve no one Man living, how prejudic'd foe-  
 ver, can believe, unless he supposes, that the  
 Earl of *Marlborough* endeavoured to defeat all  
 Naval Enterprizes, that the War in *Flanders*,  
 where he commanded, might be chiefly at-  
 tended to, and he might have the *sole* Honour  
 of reducing the exorbitant Power of *France*,  
 that had so long been the Terror of *Europe*:  
 But this, however, is far from proving the  
 Ministry in the Interest of the Pretender, as  
 the Bishop suggests; nor does he reflect much  
 Honour on the House of Lords, in supposing  
 they could have been byass'd by the Court, to  
 have acquitted Sir *George Rook*, if his Guilt  
 had been so apparent as the Bishop would have  
 us believe: But when this Prelate would pro-  
 propagate a malicious Slander, it is observable he  
 makes no Scruple to sacrifice Ministers, Peers,  
 and Friends. To confirm the Calumny, the  
 Bishop speaking of the Charge of the Com-  
 mons against the Lord *Ranelagh*, for misap-  
 plying

A. 1702-3

1 Anne.

He sug-  
 gests that  
 the Lords  
 were in-  
 fluenced  
 by the  
 Court to  
 approve  
 Sir George  
 Rook's  
 Conduct.



A. 1702 3

1 Anne.

He charges the whole House of Commons with asserting false Facts.

His Account of the Original of *High Church* and *Low Church*.

Not to be depended on, for the Tories were more zealous for the Government and the Support of the War than the Whigs.

plying the publick Money, for which he was expelled the House, and ordered to be prosecuted by the Attorney General, has the Forehead to say, That there was not *one Article* in all the long Address the Commons had made to the Queen on this Subject (of any Importance) that was not *false in Fact*: To which I shall only answer here, that this is the most false and scandalous Assertion, upon a whole House of Commons, that ever had a Place in History; and that, if any of the Bishop's Friends will enter into a fair Scrutiny of that Matter, I will be content his whole History should pass for Gospel, if I do not demonstrate the Commons had good Grounds for that Address.

He says, p. 347, That the Disputes in Convocation occasion'd Divisions through the whole Body of the Clergy, who were distinguish'd by the Names of *HIGH CHURCH* and *LOW CHURCH*: That those that treated the Dissenters with *Moderation*, and express'd a Zeal against the Prince of *Wales* and for the Revolution, and that wished well to the present War, were represented as Favourers of Presbytery and ill affected to the Church, and therefore call'd *Low Churchmen*: That it was said, they only continued in the Church, while the Law and Preferments were on its side; but were ready to give it up, as soon as they saw a proper Time for declaring themselves.

This must be acknowledged to be of a Piece with some other Character the Bishop has given: But nothing can be more unjust, or further distant from Truth, particularly where he suggests that none but *Low Churchmen* wished well to the War, or the present Government; when almost all the Ministry, that conducted the

the War, and the House of Commons, who gave the Supplies to support it, were Tories or *High Churchmen* by his own Confession: But this is a Paradox we find him often maintaining, that the very Men, who gave Supplies to reduce the *French* King, and keep out the Pretender, were in reality in their Interests; but, as it is impossible any Man of Sense should give Credit to such foolish Suggestions as confute themselves, I shall not spend my own, or the Reader's Time, in attempting to prove Things that are self-evident: He would have done well to have shewn, if he could, that the *Low Churchmen* were not Favourers of the Presbyterians, and ready to give up all the Rights of the Church whenever they could find their Accounts in it: What else could make them so zealous against the Occasional Bill, the Design whereof was only to keep the Enemies of the Church out of Places of Power and Trust, who, by Principle, were bound to overturn it whenever they had an Opportunity; and to put a Stop to the most shameful Hypocrisy that ever was practised; namely, the taking the holy Sacrament for a Place, and pretending to be of a Church, which, on all other Occasions, they represented as idolatrous, and declared their Abhorrence of. If our moderate Men would herd with, and defend this Generation of Hypocrites, whose Malice and Antipathy to the Church were so flagrant, the Character of *Low Churchmen*, or rather *No Churchmen*, might very naturally be applied to them: The Occasional Bill had nothing in it tending to Persecution; it would only have kept those Men out of the Government, whose Business it was to destroy it; which is a Maxim that all the Kingdoms and States in the

A. 1702<sup>3</sup>  


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1 Anne.  


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The Low Churchmen always appear in the Dissenting Interest against the Church, whose Bread they eat.

World are governed by, and seldom dispense with, but where there is a View of altering the Constitution, in Favour of some prevailing Faction.

A.D. 1703

2 Anne.

Creations  
and Pro-  
motions.

Knights of  
the Garter  
install'd.

New Pri-  
vy-Coun-  
sellors.

Other Cre-  
ations.

Duke  
Schomberg  
appointed  
General in  
Portugal.

The second Year of the Queen began as the former ended, with Creations and Promotions: On the 9th of *March*, *John Sheffield*, Marquis of *Normanby*, was created Duke of *Buckinghamshire* and *Normanby*; the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, was made Vice-Admiral of the *Red Squadron*; *John Graydon*, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the *White*; *John Leak*, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*; *George Byng*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the *Red*; and *Basil Beaumont*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*: And, the 13th of the same Month, the Elector of *Hanover*, by his Proxy the Lord *Mobun*; the Duke of *Bedford*, in Person; and the Duke of *Marlborough*, by his Proxy Sir *Benjamin Bathurst*, were install'd Knights-Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter. About the same time, his Grace, the Archbishop of *York*, the Earl of *Thanet*, the Lord *Guernsey*, and Sir *Benjamin Bathurst*, were call'd to the Council-board; *Jervis Pierpoint*, Esq; was created Baron *Pierpoint* of *Arglass*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; and the Earl of *Rutland*, was made Marquis of *Granby*, and Duke of *Rutland*; Sir *John Verney*, Bart. was created Baron *Verney* of *Belturbet*, and Viscount *Fermanagh*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; and Duke *Schomberg* was appointed General of the *English* and *Dutch* Auxiliaries, agreed to be sent to the Assistance of the King of *Portugal*, who came into the Grand Alliance this Spring; and his Grace was some little time after elected Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter.

I come



I come now to take a View of the Affairs *A.D. 1703*  
of *Scotland*: The Convention Parliament, which assembled at the Revolution, had been continued all the Reign of King *William*, and part of the first Year of Queen *Anne*, the Presbyterians not daring to hazard their new Kirk by another Election: The Continuance of that Convention, as has been hinted already, was complained of as a great Grievance (being without Precedent;) and an Invasion of their ancient Constitution, by which a Parliament was annually to be chosen: Her Majesty therefore thought fit, the Beginning of this Year, to summon a new Parliament, which met at *Edinburgh* the 6th of *May*, when the Duke of *Queensberry*, the Lord High Commissioner, sitting on the Throne, his Commission was read: After which, her Majesty's Letter to the Parliament was presented by him, and read; and is as follows:

2 *Anne.*

A new  
Parliament in  
*Scotland*.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ We thought to have brought you sooner together in this Meeting of Parliament, but the great and weighty Affairs, wherein we have been engaged this Winter, were a necessary Hindrance.

The Q's  
Letter to  
the Parliament of  
*Scotland*.

“ We have, on several Occasions, given you, and all our good Subjects, Assurance of our firm Resolution to maintain and protect them in their Religion, Rights and Liberties, as at present establish'd by Law.

“ And if there be any thing else wanting for the Satisfaction of our People, and the Security of that our ancient Kingdom, we shall be always ready to have it timeously provided for and supplied.

“ You

A.D. 1703

2 Anne.

“ You see, that we continue engaged in a  
 “ great and necessary War, for the Defence  
 “ of the Protestant Religion, and the Preser-  
 “ vation of the Liberties of Christendom;  
 “ and we hope you will be careful to guard  
 “ against all Dangers that this War may threat-  
 “ en: For which end, we recommend to you  
 “ more particularly the Consideration [of the  
 “ State of our Forces, Forts and Garrisons,  
 “ that they be duly and sufficiently maintain’d,  
 “ and the necessary Supplies granted for that  
 “ Effect, and all kept in such Order, as may  
 “ be most conducing to the Ease, as well as  
 “ Safety of the Country.

“ We also recommend to your Care, that  
 “ Trade be encouraged, and all Methods tak-  
 “ en for the Advancement thereof, either by  
 “ amending former Laws, or making new  
 “ ones, or any thing else that may be found  
 “ needful and expedient for the Benefit of the  
 “ Kingdom.

“ It hath been, and shall always be, our  
 “ chief Study and Endeavour to establish and  
 “ secure the Peace, and promote the Good of  
 “ that our ancient Kingdom; and therefore  
 “ we do expect your Concurrence and Assis-  
 “ tance for such good and great Ends; and  
 “ that you will prosecute them with that Wis-  
 “ dom, Prudence, and Unanimity, as may  
 “ most tend to our common Advantage and  
 “ Satisfaction; but chiefly, that effectual Means  
 “ may be laid down for promoting of Religi-  
 “ on, Virtue, and true Piety, and suppressing  
 “ Vice and Immorality, and providing for the  
 “ Poor.

“ We have appointed our Right Trusty,  
 “ and entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor,  
 “ *James Duke of Queensberry*, to be our Com-  
 missioner,

“missioner, to represent our Royal Person in *A.D. 1073*  
 “this Session of Parliament; being well satis-  
 “fied, that the Experience that both we and *2 Anne.*  
 “you have had of his great Abilities and Fi-  
 “delity in his former Discharge of this Trust,  
 “will fully commend our Choice, and render  
 “him to you acceptable.

This being your first Meeting, and we having  
 “recommended nothing but what is for your  
 “own Security and Welfare, we confidently  
 “expect a suitable Return, and a dutiful and  
 “cheerful Concurrence in what we propose;  
 “and that, all Differences and Animosities  
 “laid aside, you will, with Concord and Di-  
 “ligence, bring Matters to such a happy Con-  
 “clusion, as shall establish a lasting Union  
 “between us and our People: So we bid you  
 “heartily farewell.”

Given at our Court, at *St. James's*, the 30th  
 Day of *March* 1703, and of our Reign  
 the second Year.

*By her Majesty's Command,*  
 TARBAT.

The High Commissioner and the Lord  
 Chancellor *Seafield*, each of them afterwards  
 made a Speech to enforce what her Majesty  
 had recommended to the Parliament.

Then Duke *Hamilton* offer'd the Draught  
 of an Act for recognizing and asserting her  
 Majesty's Authority, and her undoubted Right  
 and Title to the Imperial Crown of that King-  
 dom: To which the Queen's Advocate pro-  
 pos'd the inserting a Clause, making it Treason  
 to quarrel her Majesty's Right and Title  
 to the Crown, or the Exercise of the Go-  
 vernment, from her actual Entry on the same.  
 This Clause Duke *Hamilton* and those that  
 adher'd

An Act  
 for ac-  
 knowledg-  
 ing her  
 Majesty's  
 Title.



A.D. 1703

2 Anne.

A Clause  
to indem-  
nify the  
late Mini-  
stry.

The Scots  
refuse to  
tolerate  
the Mem-  
bers of the  
Episcopal  
Church.

adher'd to him oppos'd; alledging, that the Ministry only propos'd it, as being conscious they had, contrary to Law, been instrumental in advising her Majesty to exercise some Acts of Administration; such as the calling together the late Parliament, which had continued during all the late Reign, and promoting in it some Commissions, Laws and Powers, which were plainly beyond the Limitations which determin'd the Being of that Parliament, and circumscrib'd its Power. But it was carried notwithstanding, to add the Advocate's Clause and the Bill having been read twice, it had the Royal Assent.

There was in this Parliament propos'd, an Act for the Toleration of all Protestants in the Exercise of Religious Worship: Whereupon a Representation was offer'd against it, in the Name and at the Appointment of the General Assembly of the Kirk; wherein they insist, that there could be no just Ground, to grant a Toleration to those of the Episcopal Persuasion, *since there was no sinful Condition of Communion required of them*, and Difference in Opinion about Church Government was not a sufficient Reason for Separation in Worship; and that, to grant a Toleration to that Party in the present Circumstances of that Church and Nation, would shake the Foundations of their happy Constitution: And they do therefore most humbly beseech, yea they are bold in the Lord, in the Name of the Church of God, earnestly to obtest his Grace and the most honourable Estates, that no such Motion of any legal Toleration to those of the Prelatical Principles might be entertain'd by the Parliament; being persuaded, that in the present Case and State of that Church and

Nation

Nation, to enact a Toleration for those of that Way (which they pray'd God in his infinite Mercy to avert) would be *to establist Iniquity by Law*, and bring upon the Promoters thereof, and upon their Families, a dreadful Guilt, &c.

A.D. 1703

2 Anne.

Thus we have the Opinion of the Presbyterians themselves, of the whole Kirk of Scotland, *That there can be no just Ground to grant a Toleration, where there is no sinful Condition of the Communion required; and that Difference of Opinion about Church Government is not a sufficient Reason for Separation in Worship:* Which is a full Condemnation of the Schism of the *English* Dissenters, especially such of them as conform occasionally for a Place; which, we presume, they would not do, if they saw any thing sinful in our Communion: Nor can their Brethren the Dissenters here, or the moderate Men of the Church of *England*, surely, after this, have the Face to appear in behalf of Occasional Conformity, or oppose the putting a Stop to that infamous Practice; for, notwithstanding I am clearly of Opinion that no one Church or Society of Christians ought to persecute or deny a Toleration to another; yet I can't avoid thinking, that that Church which admits her Enemies (whose Principles tend to her Destruction) into any Share in the Government, is, *felo de se*, guilty of its own Destruction, and ought never to be pitied, if by this means her Enemies get into the Saddle and overturn the Establishment. But to proceed;

We find the Kirk managed Matters so dexterously in this Parliament, that the Act of Toleration was thrown out; and, when the Supply was proposed, they refused to go upon it,

A.D. 1703

2 Anne.

The Scots  
refuse the  
*Hanover*  
Succession.  
And refuse  
to grant  
Supplies  
for the  
Support of  
the Go-  
vernment.  
The Com-  
missioner  
refuses to  
pass their  
Act of Se-  
curity.

They ques-  
tion if the  
Crown  
have a  
Negative.

till an Act was pass'd for securing their ancient Independency; and which provided, That, in default of Issue of her Majesty, the same Person should in no Event be capable to be King or Queen both of *England* and *Scotland*, unless a free Communication of Trade, the Freedom of Navigation, and the Liberty of the Plantations, &c. was fully agreed to by the Parliament of *England*; and several Provisions and Limitations were contained also in the said Act, to the Prejudice of the Prerogative of the Crown: And the Earl of *Marchmont*, in this Parliament, afterwards proposing the settling the Succession in the House of *Hanover*, his Motion was rejected. The Act of Security having been twice read, and the High Commissioner neglecting to give it the Royal Assent, was frequently address'd to pass it: In Answer to which he made a Speech; wherein he tells the Parliament, That he was fully empower'd to give the Royal Assent to all the Acts voted this Session except the Act of Security, which they might easily believe required her Majesty's farther Consideration. At the same time her Majesty expected they would mind their own Safety, in making the necessary Provision for the Troops; and that they would put the Trade and Customs upon that Foot, that the Civil List might be supported; and intreated them to finish these Matters as soon as possible.

Upon this, some Members of the House began to question whether the Crown had a Negative, or not: They said, till of late, a Negative had never been interpos'd, and that but in very few Cases; and, in the End, they peremptorily resolved not to go upon the Supply, till the Act of Security had pass'd the Royal



Royal Assent: Whereupon, the Lord Com-  
 missioner having given the Royal Assent to se-  
 veral other Acts, on the 16th of *September*, the  
 Parliament was adjourn'd to the 12th of *Octo-*  
*ber* following. I proceed, in the next place,  
 to take a View of the Campaign in the *Nether-*  
*lands*.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, arriving in *Hol-*  
*land* the beginning of *April*, open'd the Cam-  
 paign with the Siege of *Bonn*, which was in-  
 vested the 14th of *October*. This Town is si-  
 tuated on the *Rhine*, about fourteen Miles South  
 of *Cologne*, the usual Residence of that Elector,  
 and the only Place of Strength he had left,  
 so fatal was his Alliance with *France*. While  
 the Duke of *Marlborough* was engaged in the  
 Siege of this Place, the Marshals *Villeroy* and  
*Boufflers* surpriz'd *Tongeren* (a Town in the  
 Bishoprick of *Liege*, eight Miles West of  
*Maeſtricht*) making the Garrison, which con-  
 sisted of two *British* Battalions, Prisoners of  
 War: But *Bonn* surrendering three Weeks af-  
 ter the Trenches were open'd, the Duke of  
*Marlborough* march'd and offer'd the Enemy  
 Battle (who then lay in the Neighbourhood of  
 the City of *Liege*;) but the *French* Generals  
 thought fit to decline it, and retire within their  
 Lines, having first blown up the Walls of  
*Tongeren*: Whereupon the Generals *Coborn* and  
*Spar* were order'd to attack the *French* Lines,  
 which they did with some Success in the Coun-  
 try of *Waes*.

On the other hand, a Detachment of the  
*French* Army, commanded by Marshal *Bouf-*  
*ſers*, came out of the Lines near *Antwerp*,  
 and surrounded a separate Body of the Confe-  
 derate Army, consisting of about fifteen thou-  
 sand Men, encamp'd at *Eckeren*, under the

A.D. 1703

2 Anne.

They are  
adjourn'd.The Duke  
of Marlbo-  
rough takes  
the Town  
of Bonn.The French  
surprize  
Tongeren.They  
blow up  
the Works  
and retire  
within  
their Lines.The Batt'e  
of Eckeren.

A.D. 1703

2 Anne.

Command of General *Opdam*, which they attack'd with great Bravery: *Opdam* was cut off from his Troops in the beginning of the Engagement, and fled to *Breda* with only thirty Horse; from whence he sent an Express to the States, acquainting them, that his Army was entirely defeated: But they soon after received another Express from Mynheer *Hop*, Treasurer of the States, and their Deputy in that Army; acquainting them, that their Forces were indeed surrounded by a superior Number of the *French*; but they had beat off the Enemy, and made an honourable Retreat to *Lillo*: That there had been incredible Slaughter on both Sides; but the rest of the *Dutch* Generals behaved themselves with that Bravery and Conduct, that the *French* were at length repuls'd: General *Slangenbergh*, who commanded in Chief in the Absence of *Opdam*, gain'd immortal Honour in this Action, and received the Thanks of his Masters the States for saving their Army when they had given it over for lost.

*Huy* taken  
by the D.  
of Marlbo-  
rough.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, finding the *French* were determin'd to remain within their Lines, and avoid a general Engagement, set down before *Huy*, the taking whereof would prevent the City of *Liege* from being insulted for the future; and had the good Fortune to oblige that Place to surrender in ten Days time, the Garrison capitulating to be exchange'd for the two Battalions of *English* that were taken at *Tongeren*. The 10th of *September* the Confederate Army invested *Limburgh*, the Capital of the Province of that Name, situated about twenty Miles to the Eastward of *Liege*: This Town also surrender'd the 28th instant, and the Garrison were made Prisoners of War; and

*Limburgh*  
taken.

the Town of *Gelder* surrendering to the *Prussian* Troops the following Winter, the Allies were entirely possess'd of the Provinces of *Gelderland* and *Limburgh*.

A.D. 1703

2 Anne.

*Gelder* surrenders.

The *Dutch* Frontiers finely extended.

Thus the *Dutch*, who, in the beginning of the Campaign, represented their Condition as desperate, by the Assistance of the *British* Troops saw themselves abundantly superior to the Enemy, who did not so much as attempt to relieve one Place that was besieged by the Allies the whole Campaign: Their Frontiers were now sufficiently enlarged, and the Enemy removed to a convenient Distance. But the Reason the *French* give of our Success in the *Netherlands* is, that they were obliged to attend a War of more Importance in the Heart of the Empire, where the Emperor's Affairs were indeed in great Confusion; for, as the Imperial Generals had invaded the Electorate of *Bavaria*, and committed great Ravages in that Country, the Elector, on the other hand, made himself Master of *Ratisbon*, where the Diet of the Empire were assembled: And tho' the *French* Army had been several times repuls'd by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, in their Attacks of the Lines of *Stolhoffen*; yet Marshal *Villars* at length penetrated thro' the Vale of *Kintzig*, and in the beginning of May join'd the Elector of *Bavaria*. Upon the News of this Conjunction, the Diet of *Ratisbon* publish'd a Resolve, That the present War was not enter'd into upon Account of Religion, but to check the growing Power of *France*, and preserve the Liberties of the Empire and their Allies; and whoever should raise or spread any Report, as if this was a Religious War, as the *French* and *Bavarians* had suggested,

The Duke of *Bavaria* takes *Ratisbon*, where the Diet sat.

He joins the *French* Army.



A.D. 1703 gested, should be punish'd as Enemies to their Country.

2 Anne.

He offers  
the Diet  
Conditions

The Elector, to whom the Diet were in a manner Prisoners, order'd his Minister, to present them two Memorials, importing, That as his Country had been invaded by the Imperial Generals, and great Part of it already ruin'd, he was resolv'd to make Use of the Assistance offer'd him by the *French* King, for repelling any future Violences; however, he would not break the Promise he had made for the Security of the Diet, but withdraw his Troops as soon as the Emperor should ratify the Treaty for the Neutrality of that City; and therefore hop'd they would not remove their Residence; however, if they did, he should grant them a general Pass: But he would have it inserted, that his Minister should, upon no Pretence whatsoever, be excluded from the Meetings and Debates of the Diet; and that nothing should be resolv'd or concluded in the Matter of the ninth Electorate, without his Knowledge and Consent, and press'd the Diet for a speedy Answer: But they came to a Resolution, That it was a Matter of such Consequence, that they could not come to any Determination in it, without new Instructions from their Principals.

The Indolence of  
the Diet.

The Emperor having refus'd to consent to the Neutrality of *Ratisbon*, required the Princes and States of *Germany*, to furnish their Quota's, to enable him to prevent the Mischief which threatned the Empire: But when some of the Deputies propos'd the entring upon Ways and Means, for every Circle to raise their Share of Troops, Artillery and Ammunition, to compose an Army of 120,000 Men as had been resolv'd at the Beginning of the War

War, it was answer'd, That the Consideration of these Matters was too late for this Campaign, and too soon for the next. The Elector thereupon, observing the supine Negligence of the Diet, publish'd a Manifesto, charging the Emperor and his Allies with plundering and burning his Country; alledging, that he took up Arms in his own Defence, without any Design of joining *France* to attack the Empire, as had been suggested by his Enemies: That he desir'd the Peace of *Ryswick* might be kept: That the Ministers of *France* had represented to the Diet of *Ratisbon* their Master's Disposition, to keep it inviolably; and the Circles declaring a like Inclination, he had conformably declar'd on the Side of *France*, and wish'd the Imperial Court, when they began the War in *Italy*, had had the Consent of the Electoral College: That he had indeed possess'd himself of *Ulm* and *Memminghen*, and he thought it high time, for his own Security and the Preservation of his Country, as he was in Danger of being crush'd by a Monarchical Administration, before unheard of in the Empire.

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2 Anne.

The Elector's Manifesto.

The Elector takes *Ulm* and *Memminghen*.

In the mean time, it had been concerted between the Elector of *Bavaria*, and Marshal *Villars*, that the Marshal should attend the Motions of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, while the Elector invaded the County of *Tyrol*, in order to open a Communication with the *French* in *Italy*. The Elector's Motions were so very swift, and his Success such, that it alarm'd the Court of *Vienna*; for in six Days he made himself Master of the whole Country, and took as many strong Places as might have stopp'd a numerous Army for as many Months, had they been in such a Condition as they ought:

He overruns *Tyrol*.

And

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2 Anne.

And at length the Elector made his triumphant Entry into *Inspruck*, the Capital of *Tyrol*; from which he demanded Homage, and a monthly Contribution of 120,000 Florins: But the Elector, marching afterwards to the Mountain *Brenner*, in order to join the Duke of *Vendosme* in *Italy* (in which Design he was disappointed), the Peasants in *Tyrol* took Arms, and retook several of the Places he had taken, and cut the Garrisons in pieces he had left in them: And tho' the Elector afterwards reveng'd himself upon the Peasants; yet understanding that some of the Imperial Generals were marching against him, and that his Country had suffer'd very much in his Absence, he was oblig'd to abandon *Tyrol* again, and return to *Munich*.

And abandons it again.

He defeats Count *Stirum*.

Count *Tallard* takes *Brisac*.

*Landau* besieged.

The Prince of *Hesse* sent to the Relief of it. Is defeated at *Spiers*.

The Duke of *Bavaria*, having rejoin'd Marshal *Villars*, fell upon Count *Stirum*, who commanded a considerable Body of the Imperialists, near *Hockstet*, and defeated him: In the mean time Count *Tallard* besieg'd and took *Old Brisac*, and on the 7th of *October* invested *Landau*.

The Confederates being sensible of what Importance the Preservation of *Landau* was, after they had dispos'd the rest of the Army into their Winter Quarters, order'd the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* to attempt the Raising of the Siege; to which purpose he march'd from the *Netherlands* with twelve Battalions, and twenty nine Squadrons; and having reach'd *Altzey* in the *Palatinate* with very long Marches, was there attended by Count *Nassau Weilburgh*, General of the *Palatinate* Forces, in order to concert proper Measures for the relieving of *Landau*, to which purpose he promis'd to meet his Highness between

*Frank*



*Frankendale* and *Manheim*. The *French* having notice of this March, sent away Mr. *Pracontal* with a Body of 10000 Men, and Orders to follow the Prince close at the Heels, or rather to get before him, if he could; and *Pracontal* used such Diligence, that he join'd Count *Tallard* before the Confederates had any notice of his March. The Prince of *Hesse* being arriv'd at *Spiers*, within four Leagues of *Landau*, the *French* Generals surpriz'd him on the 15th of *November*, and entirely defeated his Forces: Whereupon the Count *de Frize*, Governor of *Landau*, despairing of Relief, surrender'd to the *French*, the 19th, upon honourable Terms.

A.D. 1703

2 Anne.

Count *Martin*, being sent about the same time to command the *French* Army that acted in Conjunction with the Elector of *Bavaria*, in the room of Marshal *Villars* (whose haughty and assuming Behaviour the Elector could not bear) they laid Siege to the City of *Augsburgh*, with their united Forces, the 6th of *September*, and the Town surrender'd the 14th: And another Addition to the Emperor's ill Fortune this Winter was, that the *Hungarians* broke out into Rebellion, being led by the famous Prince *Ragotzi*; who publish'd a Declaration, setting forth, That they took up Arms in Defence of their Religion and Liberties: But if the Protestants might enjoy them without Molestation, and the Government of *Hungary* was put into the Hands of a Native, they would lay down their Arms. However, the Emperor did not shew any Disposition to afford them these Terms: On the contrary, Prince *Eugene*, with a Body of Troops, was sent to *Presburgh*, to endeavour to reduce the Malecontents by Force.

*Landau*  
surrender'd  
to the  
*French*.

The Elec-  
tor of *Ba-  
varia*  
takes *Auf-  
burgh*.

The *Hun-  
garians*  
led by *Ra-  
gotzi*, in  
Rebellion.

A.D. 1703

2 Anne.

The Duke of Savoy and King of Portugal come into the Grand Alliance. Success of the Protestants in the Cevennes.

But notwithstanding the Affairs of the Allies in Germany were in a bad Situation, they had no ill Aspect in general: For this Year both the Duke of Savoy and the King of Portugal came into the Grand Alliance, and the Malecontents in the Cevennes had greater Success than could be expected against the French King's Troops.

His most Christian Majesty had some Intimation of the Duke of Savoy's Intention, to change Sides before the End of the Campaign: Whereupon the Duke of Vendosme, by the Orders of his Master, seiz'd and disarm'd all the Troops of Savoy, that acted hitherto in Conjunction with France; and the Duke of Savoy, on the other hand, caus'd all the French Officers in Turin, together with the French Ambassador, to be apprehended and confin'd; which produc'd an Order from the French King to the Duke of Vendosme, to invade Savoy immediately, and to transmit the following Letter from the Grand Monarch to his Royal Highness.

S I R,

The French King's Letter to the Duke of Savoy.

“ Since neither Religion, Honour, Interest,  
 “ Alliance, or even your own Hand-Writing  
 “ are of any Force between us, I send my  
 “ Cousin the Duke of Vendosme, at the Head  
 “ of my Armies, to make known to you my  
 “ Intentions: He will allow you but twenty-  
 “ four Hours to resolve what you have to do.

L E W I S.

Visconti joins the Duke of Savoy.

The Duke of Savoy resolving to stand firm to the Allies, and hazard his All in the Quarrel, immediately dispatch'd Expresses to the Emperor and the rest of the Confederates, to send

send him a Reinforcement of Troops ; and the Marquis of *Visconti*, with fifteen hundred Imperial Horse, found means to join his Royal Highness on the 2d of *November*. Having seen the Success of the Land-Armies, I come in the next place to observe the Motions of the Confederate Fleet, which, consisting of thirty-five *English*, and fourteen *Dutch* Men of War, set sail from *Spithead*, under the Command of Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, the Beginning of *July*, and arriv'd at the Mouth of the River of *Lisbon* the 24th : One principal Design of sending out this Fleet being to encourage the King of *Portugal* to remain firm to the Allies, and to protect his Coasts against the *French* : Another Design of this Voyage, was to make a Descent in *Spain*, and try the Affections of the *Spaniards*, for the Emperor's Family ; for it had been concerted between the Allies, that the Emperor and the King of the *Romans* should resign their Right to the *Spanish* Dominions, to the Archduke *Charles* ; and that he should, the following Campaign, go over to *Portugal*, to be near at hand, in case the *Spaniards* should declare for him. But to return to the Fleet :

Admiral *Shovel*, having remained on the Coast of *Portugal* till the 31st of *July*, set sail for the *Streights*, and, coming before *Altea* in *Valencia*, about a Month afterwards landed five and twenty hundred Marines near that Town ; and, at the same time, sent a Message to the Governor, that the Allies did not come thither as Enemies, but Friends : The Governor answer'd, he had a great Esteem for the *English*, but he was sorry he was not in a Condition to oppose their Landing. The *English* and *Dutch* Admirals afterwards published a Declaration, setting forth, That, pursu-

A.D. 1073

2 Anne.

The Confederate Fleet sail to the Coast of *Portugal*.

From thence to the *Streights*.

They land some Marines at *Altea* in *Spain*.



*A.D. 1703* ant to the Orders of her Majesty, the Queen  
 of *Great Britain* and the States-General, they  
 were come to protect such of the good Sub-  
 jects of *Spain*, as were willing to return to the  
 Obedience of their Sovereign, the Archduke  
*Charles*, and to deliver them from the Op-  
 pression and Tyranny of *France*: But the Ad-  
 mirals, finding no considerable Numbers ready  
 to join them (tho' the People shewed no Aver-  
 sion to the House of *Austria*, and brought in  
 Plenty of Provisions) they set sail the 3d of  
*September*, and some few Days after arriv'd  
 at *Leghorn* in *Tuscany*, where Count *Lamberg*,  
 the Imperial Ambassador to the Court of *Rome*,  
 came on Board Sir *Cloudesly*, and brought Ad-  
 vice, that the Archduke *Charles* (the present  
 Emperor) was proclaimed King of *Spain* at  
*Vienna* the 12th of *September*, N. S. by the  
 Name of *Charles III*; and thereupon the Guns  
 of the Fleet were fir'd, and his Catholick Ma-  
 jesty's Health drunk.

But I should have taken notice, that, when  
 the Confederate Fleet sailed from the Bay of  
*Altea*, the *Pembroke* and *Tartar* Men of War  
 were detach'd to the Gulph of *Narbonne* with  
 the Arms and Ammunition that were design'd  
 for the *Cevennois*: The Day after these Ships  
 parted from the Fleet, they took a *French*  
*Tartane*; the Master whereof told them, their  
 Design was discovered that he was at *Agde*, a  
 Town not far from the Gulph of *Narbonne*,  
 when the Marshal *Montrevil* came thither  
 with several Engineers to view the Coast  
 and that the Marshal had ordered all that could  
 carry Arms, to rendezvous at certain Places  
 upon the Coast, upon the firing of the Guns  
 from Fort *Brescon*; and that all *Lower Lan-*  
*guedoc* was under a great Consternation, being  
 afraid

2 Anne.  
 And invite  
 the Spani-  
 ards to  
 join them.

The Fleet  
 fails to  
*Leghorn*.

Some  
 Ships sent  
 with Arms  
 for the *Ce-*  
*vennois*.

afraid the *English* would land there, and re-  
 lieve the *Cevennois*. On the 17th, they sailed  
 in Sight of *Narbonne*, and when they came  
 over-against *Agde*, Fort *Brescon* fir'd four Guns,  
 and immediately all the Country appear'd in  
 Arms. The 18th, the *Tartar* was ordered  
 to stretch a Head, and advance as near the  
 Shoar as possible; and she came into ten Fa-  
 thom Water, and the *Pembroke* into thirteen,  
 the Land about two Miles distance; and there  
 they made the Signals agreed on, but were not  
 answer'd from the Shoar: Whereupon the  
*Pembroke* and *Tartar* set sail for *Leghorn*,  
 where they arriv'd the 23d, and join'd the Grand  
 Fleet that came thither three or four Days be-  
 fore.

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2 Anne.

The Re-  
 lief of the  
*Cevennois*  
 found im-  
 practica-  
 ble.

This Design of assisting the *Cevennois*, had  
 been unluckily discovered by some of the  
*French* Refugees that had been dispatch'd  
 from *England* and *Holland* thither to acquaint  
 them with her Majesty's Intentions of relieving  
 them; but one of all that had been sent got safe  
 thither, and returned again; which was Mon-  
 sieur *Flotard*, who staid six Days among the  
*Cevennois*, and acquainted them with the Sig-  
 nals the Fleet would make, and directed them  
 what Signal they should make in Return: He  
 viewed a Body of their Troops, consisting of  
 6000 Men; and they acquainted him, that  
 they could muster a much greater Force, but  
 they were then employed in getting in their  
 Harvest: They commission'd *Flotard* to solicit  
 the Protestant Powers in their Behalf, and bid  
 him assure the Marquis of *Mirmont*, who sent  
 him, that they would gladly receive him for  
 their General. The other Messengers, who  
 were sent to the *Cevennois*, were taken, and  
 broke alive upon the Wheel, or sent to the  
 Gallies:

A.D. 1703 Gallies: And thus ended the Project of relieving the *Cevennois*. The 22d of *October*, Sir *Cloudesly Shovel* set sail from *Leghorn*; and, having ordered a Squadron of Men of War to *Tunis*, *Tripoli* and *Algier*, to renew the Peace with those Places, he came again into *Altea Bay*, on the Coast of *Valencia*, where several of the *Spaniards* declared for King *Charles*, and came and serv'd on Board the Fleet; and the Fleet, having taken in Water, set sail for *England*, and arriv'd in the *Downs* the 17th of *November* following.

The Confederate Fleet return home.

The Emperor recommends K. Charles to the Protection of the Q. of England.

He sets out for Holland.

Is complimented by the Duke of Marlborough in her Majesty's Name.

I have already mention'd the Archduke *Charles* being proclaimed King of *Spain* at *Vienna*; which Ceremony being over, the Emperor, his Father, made Preparations to send him to *Portugal*, by Way of *Holland* and *England*; and, at the same time, dispatch'd Letters to his *Portuguese* Majesty, and the Queen of *Great Britain*, recommending the young Monarch to their Protection: About the middle of *September*, King *Charles* set out from *Vienna* for *Holland*; and, passing through the Territories of the Elector of *Hanover*, was met by that Prince, and complimented on his Accession: At *Dusseldorp* he was received by the Elector-Palatine, where the Duke of *Marlborough* attended on him, and congratulated him, in the Name of her *Britannick* Majesty, on his Accession to the Throne of *Spain*; whereupon the Catholick King took his Sword from his Side (being very rich, and provided for that purpose) and gave it the Duke, telling him in *French* he was but a poor Prince, *Je n'ay que le Cape & l'Epee: I have nothing but my Cloak and my Sword; the latter may be of Use to your Grace, and I hope you will not think it the worse for my wearing it one Day.*



Day. His Majesty arrived at the *Hague* the 2d of *November*; where he represented to the States, That the Province of *Limburgh* belong'd to him, as King of *Spain*, and desired he might have the Civil Government thereof; which the States complying with, his Majesty appointed Count *Zinzendorf* to take Possession of the Town and Province of *Limburgh* in his Name. But to return to *British* Affairs:

A.D. 1703

2 Anne.

The Dutch  
surrender  
*Limburgh*  
to him.

The Duke of *Ormond*, having been constituted Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, as has been observed already, held a Parliament of that Kingdom the latter End of the Year; when it appeared, that this Nation look'd upon themselves to lie under very great Hardships, and occasion'd a Representation to her Majesty from the Parliament; wherein they set forth, that her Royal Predecessors had always had the Glory of governing a free People; but that the Constitution of the Kingdom of *Ireland* had been of late greatly shaken, and the Lives, Liberties and Estates of the Subjects called in question, and try'd in a manner unknown to their Ancestors: That the Charge they had been put to by the Trustees for forfeited Estates, in defending their just Rights (which, after many and expensive Delays, had been allow'd by the said Trustees) exceeded the Value of the current Cash of that Kingdom: That they could not, without the greatest Grief of Heart, reflect on the Loss of their Trade, and of being deprived of the Means of earning their Livelihood, and maintaining their own Manufactures; whereby their Poor were become very numerous, especially the poor industrious Protestants: That very many Protestant Families had been forced to leave the Kingdom, and remove into Foreign Countries: That their

A Parlia-  
ment held  
in *Ireland*.

They re-  
present  
their Gri-  
evances to  
the Queen.

Foreign

A.D. 1703

2 Anne

Foreign Trade was under such Restrictions and Discouragements, that it became in a manner unprofitable: That the want of frequent Parliaments had given Encouragement to evil Men, who minded nothing but their own Gain, tho' it tended to the Ruin and Oppression of her Majesty's Subjects: That the rapacious Covetousness of some Civil Officers was insupportable, who amass'd together vast Estates, in a short time, in that poor Country: That others resided for the most part out of the Kingdom, and neglected their Duties, to the great Detriment of her Majesty's Subjects, and Failure of Justice: And that it was from her Majesty's gracious Interposition alone, in their Favour, that they hoped for Relief from these their manifold Grievs and Oppressions: That they did not doubt her Majesty would take some prudent Measures for their Support, either by restoring to them the full Enjoyment of their Constitution, or by promoting a more firm and strict Union with her Subjects of *England*, which would prove to the Advantage of that Kingdom; nothing being more certain, than that whatever Riches *Ireland* should acquire, must at last necessarily center in the Seat of the Government: They pray'd, that she might long continue to be the choicest Blessing of her People, and the Assertor of the Liberties of *Europe*: And that they, her poor Subjects of *Ireland*, might be an eminent Instance of her Majesty's having a just Right to that most glorious Title; that they might join with the rest of Mankind in proclaiming her most excellent Majesty not only the greatest but the best and justest Princess that ever reign'd.

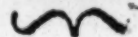
They re-  
tence se-  
veral use-  
less Pen-  
sions.

This Parliament voted several Pensions (of the Value of 17,634 l.) to be unnecessary Branches

Branches of the Establishment, and particularly 1200 *l. per Annum* that was paid to the Presbyterian Ministers in *Ulster* in the Reign of King *William*.

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2 Anne.



A Complaint also having been exhibited in this Parliament, against the once fam'd *Asgil*, a Member of the House of Commons in *Ireland* (as well as of the *English* House of Commons) for writing a Book, entitled, *An Argument, proving, That according to the Covenant of eternal Life revealed in the Scriptures, Men may be translated from hence to Heaven, without passing through Death, altho' the human Nature of Christ himself could not be thus translated till he passed thro' Death.* The House, after hearing Mr. *Asgil* in his Defence, Resolv'd, That he be expell'd the House, and for ever after incapable of being chosen, returned, or sitting as a Member in any succeeding Parliament in that Kingdom. To return to *England*:

*Asgil* expelled the House for finding a Way to Paradise without dying.

The Parliament meeting at *Westminster* the Ninth of *November*, her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I have called you together, as soon as I thought you could conveniently come out of your Countries, that no Time might be lost in making our Preparations for carrying on the present War, in which I do not doubt of your chearful Concurrence, since you can't but be sensible, that on the Success of it depends our own Safety and Happiness, and that of all *Europe*.

The Q's Speech to the English Parliament.

“ I hope I have improv'd the Confidence, you repos'd in me last Year, to your Satisfaction, and to the Advantage of us and

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U

“ our



A.D. 1703

2 Anne.

“ our Allies, by the Treaty with the King of  
 “ *Portugal*, and the Declaration of the Duke  
 “ of *Savoy*, which in great measure may be  
 “ imputed to the Cheerfulness with which  
 “ you supported me in this War, and the As-  
 “ surance with which you trusted me in the  
 “ Conduct of it. And we cannot sufficient-  
 “ ly acknowledge the Goodness of Almighty  
 “ God, who is pleas'd to afford us so fair a  
 “ Prospect, as we now have, of bringing it  
 “ to a glorious and *speedy* Conclusion.

“ I must therefore desire you, Gentlemen of  
 “ the House of Commons, to grant me such  
 “ Supplies, as shall be requisite to defray the  
 “ necessary Charge of the War the next Year;  
 “ with regard, not only to all our former En-  
 “ gagements; but particularly to our Alliances  
 “ lately made with the King of *Portugal*, for  
 “ *recovering the Monarchy of Spain from the*  
 “ *House of Bourbon, and restoring it to the*  
 “ *House of Austria*; which Treaty, being in  
 “ it self of the highest Importance imagina-  
 “ ble, and requiring all possible Dispatch in  
 “ the Execution of it, has necessarily occa-  
 “ sioned great Expence, even in this present  
 “ Year, tho' not so much as it will require,  
 “ and for which I hope we shall be amply  
 “ recompensed in the next.

“ The Subsidies, which will now be im-  
 “ mediately required for the Assistance of the  
 “ Duke of *Savoy*, will likewise occasion a  
 “ further necessary Charge.

“ I must take notice to you, that tho' no  
 “ particular Provision was made in the last  
 “ Session, either for the Charge of our present  
 “ Expedition to *Portugal*, or for that of  
 “ the Augmentation-troops desired by the  
 “ States-General; yet the Funds given by  
 “ Parliament

“ Parliament have held out so well, and *A.D. 1703*  
 “ the Product of the Prizes has proved so  
 “ considerable, that you will find the Publick *2 Anne.*  
 “ will not be in Debt, by reason of either of  
 “ these additional Services.

“ I may further observe to you, that tho’  
 “ the Funds for the Civil Government are  
 “ diminished by the War, I have, in Con-  
 “ junction with the States-General, contribu-  
 “ ted out of my own Revenue towards some  
 “ publick Services, and particularly the Sup-  
 “ port of the Circle of *Suabia*, whose firm  
 “ Adherence to the Interest of the Allies, un-  
 “ der the greatest Pressures, did very well  
 “ deserve our seasonable Assistance. And I  
 “ shall still be careful not to engage my self  
 “ in any unnecessary Expence of my own, that  
 “ I may have the more to spare towards the  
 “ Ease of my Subjects.

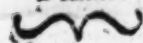
*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I heartily wish some easy and less charge-  
 “ able Method could be found for the speedy  
 “ and effectual manning of the Fleet.

“ I must also recommend to you, to make  
 “ some Regulation for preventing the exces-  
 “ sive Price of Coals: I have examined this  
 “ Matter, and taken particular Care to ap-  
 “ point Convoys for that Service; but the  
 “ Price has not been in the least abated, not-  
 “ withstanding a very considerable Quantity  
 “ has been imported since that Time. This  
 “ gives great Ground of Suspicion, there may  
 “ be a Combination of some Persons to en-  
 “ rich themselves, by a general Oppression  
 “ of others, and particularly the Poor. ’Twill  
 “ deserve your Consideration how to remedy  
 “ this great Inconvenience.

A.D.:703

2 Anne.



“ And in all your Affairs, I must recom-  
 “ mend to you as much Dispatch as the  
 “ Nature of them will admit. This is neces-  
 “ sary to make our Preparations early ; on  
 “ which, in great measure, depends the good  
 “ Success of all our Enterprizes.  
 “ I want Words to express to you, my  
 “ earnest Desire of seeing all my Subjects in  
 “ perfect Peace and Union among themselves ;  
 “ I have nothing so much at Heart, as their  
 “ general Welfare and Happiness. Let me  
 “ therefore desire you all, that you would  
 “ carefully avoid any Heats or Divisions,  
 “ that may disappoint me of that Satisfacti-  
 “ on, and give Encouragement to the com-  
 “ mon Enemies of our Church and State.

The Com-  
 mons Ad-  
 dress there-  
 upon.

The Commons two Days afterwards at-  
 tended the Queen with an Address, in answer  
 to her Speech ; wherein they return her Ma-  
 jesty their Thanks for engaging the King of  
*Portugal*, and the Duke of *Savoy* in her Al-  
 liance ; for contributing out of her own Re-  
 venue to the publick Service, and for her As-  
 sistance to the Circle of *Suabia* ; and they  
 assure her, that they will support her Majesty  
 in her Alliances, and enable her to carry on  
 the War with Vigour.

The Lords  
 Address.

The Lords also, on the 12th of *November*,  
 address'd her Majesty. They said, they saw  
 with the greatest Satisfaction the Zeal with  
 which her Majesty espous'd the publick Interest,  
*even beyond the Obligations of her Treaties* :  
 That she might depend upon Security at home  
 in the Love of her People ; and therefore she  
 might, with the greater Safety and Glory,  
 send her Fleets and Armies abroad in Defence  
 of her Allies.

That



That they should willingly pay their Pro-  
 portion of Taxes, encouraged by her Royal  
 Generosity, for the Ease of her People, and  
 by the frugal Management of what was given:  
 That her Majesty might expect a ready Com-  
 pliance with all her Desires; and assur'd her,  
 they should oppose whatever might tend to  
 create any Disquiet or Disunion among her  
 Subjects: That they should not be wanting  
 in their Duty to support her Majesty's Ho-  
 nour, and her Allies; not doubting, but  
 God would prosper her Arms, so gloriously  
 employ'd, to protect all those, whom the  
 Ambition of the *French* King would op-  
 press.

A.D. 1703

2 Anne.

The Commons soon after came to a Reso-  
 lution, That the 40000 Men, which were  
 rais'd to act in Conjunction with the Forces  
 of the Allies, and the additional Troops con-  
 sisting of 10000 Men, should be continued  
 for the Year 1704; That the Proportion of  
 Land-Forces to act in Conjunction with *Por-  
 tugal*, should be 8000 Men, 1000 whereof  
 to be Horse and Dragoons; and that 40000  
 Men, including 5000 Marines, be employ'd  
 for Sea-Service, in all 100,000 Men, want-  
 ing 2000; and we were so far from failing of  
 our Contingents of Men and Money, as ma-  
 ny of our Allies constantly did, that we did,  
 as the Lords say in their Address, *go beyond  
 the Obligations of our Treaties.*

Near  
 100,000  
 Men voted  
 for the Sea  
 and Land-  
 Service.

The Royal Navy was return'd but a few  
 Days from the *Streights*, and many of them  
 not yet come into Harbour, when there hap-  
 pen'd on the 26th of *November*, at Night,  
 one of the most dreadful Storms of Wind,  
 attended with Flashes of Lightning, that ever  
 was known upon the Coasts of *England*; Sir  
*Stafford*

The great  
 Storm.

A.D. 1703 *Stafford Fairborn*, Vice-Admiral of the *Red*, in the *Association*, a second Rate of Ninety-six Guns, anchoring near the Mouth of the *Thames*, was driven from his Anchors as far as the Coasts of *Norway* over several dangerous Sands, and yet had the good Fortune to return safe to *England*; but the following Men of War were lost (*viz.*)

The Losses in the Royal Navy.

The *Reserve*, a fourth Rate, Captain *John Anderson*, Commander, lost at *Yarmouth*; the Captain, the Surgeon, the Clerk, and 44 Men saved, the rest of her Company drown'd, being 175.

The *Vanguard*, a second Rate, sunk in *Chatham Harbour*, with neither Men nor Guns in her.

The *Northumberland*, a third Rate, Captain *Greenaway*, lost on the *Goodwin Sands*; all her Company was lost, being 220 Men, including 24 Marines.

The *Sterling Castle*, a third Rate, Captain *Johnson*, on the *Goodwin Sands*; 70 Men, of which were four Marine Officers sav'd, the rest were drown'd, being 206.

The *Restoration*, a third Rate, Captain *Emmes*, on the *Goodwin Sands*, all her Company was lost, being 391.

The *Mary*, a fourth Rate, Rear-Admiral *Beaumont*, Captain *Edward Hopson*, on the *Goodwin Sands*: The Captain and Purser ashore; one Man sav'd, the rest drown'd, being 269.

The *Mortar Bomb*, a fifth Rate, Captain *Raymond*, on the *Goodwin Sands*; all her Company lost, being 65.

The *Eagle* Advice-Boat, a sixth Rate, Captain *Bostock*, lost on the Coast of *Sussex*; all her Company, being 45, saved.

The

The *Resolution*, a third Rate, Captain *Lisle*, A.D. 1703  
lost on the Coast of *Sussex*; all her Compa-  
ny, being 221, sav'd.

2 Anne.

The *Litchfield* Prize, a fifth Rate, Captain  
*Chamberlain*, on the Coast of *Sussex*; all her  
Company, being 108, sav'd.

The *Newcastle*, a fourth Rate, Captain  
*Carter*, lost at *Spithead*; the Carpenter and  
39 Men were sav'd, and the rest, being 193,  
drown'd.

*Vesuvius* Fire-ship, a fifth Rate, Captain  
*Padden*, at *Spithead*; all her Company, be-  
ing 148, sav'd.

The *Arundel*, a fifth Rate, all the Men,  
being 115, sav'd.

The *York*, a fourth Rate, lost some Days  
before, near *Harwich*; all her Men, being  
320, but four, lost.

Total of the Seamen lost 1523.

There were also abundance of Merchant. Mischief  
Ships lost, with Hoys, Barges, and Boats, done in the  
upon the Sea-coasts and Rivers. In *London*, Rivers and  
and several other Places in the South of *Eng- on Shoar.*  
*land*, the Roofs of Houses and Churches were  
uncovered; Steeples and Chimneys demolish-  
ed, and whole Groves of Trees blown down;  
but I don't remember any Houses blown  
down, as *Dr. Burnet* mentions. The Wind  
was highest between two and three the 27th,  
in the Morning, when it blew generally from  
the South-West, and South-South-West, and  
was not near so high in the North of *Eng-  
land*, as it was to the Southward.

The Commons taking into their Consideration these terrible Losses at Sea, address'd  
her Majesty, that she would give Directions  
for repairing and building such capital Ships,  
as she thought necessary, and they would  
make

The Com-  
mons Ad-  
dress for  
repairing  
the Navy.



A.D. 1703

2 Anne.

And providing for the Families of the Seamen lost.

A Fast after the Storm.

The Occasional Bill brought in again. Thrown out by a greater Majority of the Lords than before.

Reasons for and against it.

make good the Expence at their next Meeting. They also recommended to Her the making some Provision for the Families of those Seamen, who had been lost out of her Majesty's Ships in the Storm, until the Commons could provide for them, which her Majesty was pleas'd to comply with; and soon after issued a Proclamation for observing a Fast on the 19th of *January*, to deprecate the divine Vengeance, and avert the like Judgments for the future. To return to the Parliament:

The Occasional Bill being brought in this Session again, had an easy Passage through the House of Commons; but the Lords threw it out at the second reading, by a Majority of twelve or thirteen Votes; their Number was increased since the last Parliament, by the Influence of some of the Ministry, who began at this time, for Reasons best known to themselves, to desert their old Friends the Tories, and court the Dissenters and Low-churchmen. The Reasons the Lords were pleas'd to give for their Opposition to this Bill, were nearly the same with those they gave the preceding Year, *viz.* That the passing of it would do the Church more hurt than good, and that it was unseasonable; it being imprudent to provoke the Dissenters, while we were engaged in a War. To which it was answer'd, that the depriving the Dissenters, the avow'd Enemies of the Church, of the Power of betraying her, was not like to do her much Prejudice. As to the Danger of provoking the Dissenters, if they were already so formidable as was represented, it was high time to guard against them; for one Dissenter, in Place, was capable of doing

more

more Mischief to the Church than ten that were out of Office.

Her Majesty coming to the House the 17th of *December*, to give the Royal Assent to the Land-tax, made the following Speech.

*A.D. 1703*

2 *Anne.*

The  
Land-Tax  
pass'd

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I think proper upon this Occasion to acquaint you, that I have had unquestionable Information, of very ill Practices and Designs, carried on in *Scotland* by the Emissaries of *France*, which might have prov'd extremely dangerous to the Peace of these Kingdoms ; as you will see by the Particulars, which shall be laid before you, as soon as the several Examinations relating to this Matter, can be fully perfected and made publick, without Prejudice. In the mean time, I make no doubt, but by this seasonable Discovery I shall be able to give such Directions for our Security, as will effectually prevent any ill Consequences from their pernicious Designs.

The Q.  
acquaints  
the two  
Houses  
with a  
Conspiracy  
in *Scotland*.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ I am very sensible of your great Readiness and Affection for the publick Service, by presenting me so early in the Sessions, with a considerable part of your Supplies. I depend entirely upon your continuing with the same Zeal to dispatch the Remainder of them ; that so we may be prepared to give the speediest Assistance to our Allies, and to defeat the malicious Designs of our Enemies, who cannot be more industrious to contrive the Ruin of this Kingdom, and of the Protestant Religion, than I shall always be

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X

“ vigilant

A.D. 1703 “ vigilant and careful, both for their present  
 “ Preservation, and for their future Security.

2 Anne.

The Com-  
mons Ad-  
dressed there-  
upon.

In Answer to which Speech, the Commons presented her Majesty an Address the 20th instant; wherein they express their Sense of her Majesty's great Goodness, and of the Confidence she reposed in them, by communicating the Discovery of the ill Designs that had been carried on in *Scotland* by the Emissaries of *France*; and repeat their unanimous Resolutions to stand by her, and support the Protestant Succession: They express'd their Detestation of all Conspiracies which should disturb her Majesty's Peace and happy Government, under which they thought their Security sufficiently provided for, since she had been pleased to give such Directions as might prevent all ill Consequences from them.

They said, they should continue to enable her Majesty to assist her Allies, and defeat the malicious Designs of her Enemies; nor could her faithful Commons ever have the least Distrust of her Majesty's Vigilance and Care for the Preservation of the Protestant Interest in general, and of the Monarchy and Church of *England* as by Law establish'd: And they assured her Majesty, they would never be discouraged, but would continue incessant in their Endeavours to transmit them securely settled to Posterity.

Differences be-  
tween the  
Lords and  
Commons  
on the  
Lords ta-  
king upon  
them the  
Examina-  
tion of the  
Scotch Plot.

The Practices of the Emissaries of *France* in *Scotland*, mention'd in her Majesty's Speech from the Throne, became the Subject of very high Debates between the two Houses of Parliament; and, at length, occasioned a Change in the *English* Ministry. From the best Information I can get of this Matter, it appears, that



that both the *French* and the Pretender entertain'd great Hopes of his Restoration to the Crown of *Scotland*, at least when they saw the *Scots* would neither settle the Succession in the *Hanover* Line, nor grant the necessary Supplies for the Support of the War; and thereupon, 'tis said, they appointed some *Scotch* Gentlemen, belonging to the Court of *St. Germain's*, particularly *Frazier* and *Kieth*, to go over to *Scotland* and sound the Inclinations of the leading Men.

A.D. 1703

2 Anne.

About the same time, Sir *John Macclean*, the Head of a Clan in the Highlands of *Scotland*, coming over with his Wife from *France*, and landing at *Folkestone* in *Kent*, was taken up by the Custom-house Officers on Suspicion, and afterwards brought up in Custody of the Queen's Messengers to *London*. One *Keith*, Nephew to *Keith* already mention'd, was taken up at the same time; as was Mr. *Lindsey*, who had been Under-Secretary to King *James* and the Pretender: *James Boucher* also, who had been *Aid de Camp* to the Duke of *Berwick*, was taken on the Coast of *Sussex* coming from *France*: All of them proposing to live peaceably at home, under her Majesty's Government, for the future.

Some Scots  
Gentlemen  
coming from  
*France* ap-  
prehended  
in *England*.

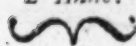
Sir *John Macclean*, being examined at the Earl of *Nottingham's* Office, who was then Secretary of State, said, That he was going to *Scotland*, in order to take the Benefit of the Queen's Pardon; but afterwards, 'tis said, he and *Keith* did acknowledge that there had been some Consultations at *St. Germain's* concerning the sending a Body of Troops to join the Malcontents in *Scotland*. On the other hand, the much-fam'd *Ferguson*, of whom 'tis observed, that he was never out of a Plot, came in vo-

*Macclean*  
examined  
by Lord  
*Notting-*  
*ham*, Se-  
cretary of  
State.

*Ferguson*  
declares  
there was  
no Plot.

A.D. 1703

2 Anne.



luntary and declared his Knowledge of this Matter: He affirm'd, that *Frazier* was indeed employ'd by the Duke of *Queensberry*, her Majesty's High Commissioner in *Scotland*, to draw some Persons into a Plot; but that there was, in reality, no *Jacobite Plot* at this Time; for they were very glad to see one of the Race of the *Stuarts* upon the Throne; tho' they hoped Matters would be so compromis'd, that the Queen might enjoy the Crown for Life, and that her Brother might succeed her.

The House of Peers, apprehending there was a great deal more in this Matter than was discover'd, or than some of the Ministers desired they should be acquainted with, thought fit, the same Day her Majesty mention'd the Practices of the *French* Emissaries in *Scotland*,

The Prisoners taken out of the hands of the Q's Messengers by the Black Rod.

to order the Prisoners, then in the Hands of her Majesty's Messengers, to be taken into the Custody of the Black-Rod, and to be examined by a Committee of seven Lords; and that no Person should be admitted to speak with them: And two or three Days afterwards, viz. the 20th of *December*, presented the following Address to her Majesty, viz.

The Lords Address by way of Apology for it.

“ We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal  
“ Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tempo-  
“ ral in Parliament assembled, return our  
“ most humble Acknowledgments to your  
“ Majesty, for your gracious Condescension in  
“ promising to communicate to us those In-  
“ formations you have received of the ill  
“ Practices of your Majesty's and our Ene-  
“ mies in *Scotland*.

“ And we doubt not, but the Zeal this House  
“ hath shew'd for having the Persons se-  
“ cured,

“ cured, and their Designs brought to light, *A D. 1703*  
 “ has been very acceptable to your Majesty.

“ We rely upon your Majesty, that you will  
 “ give such Directions as may effectually pre-  
 “ vent all pernicious Designs; and we trust  
 “ in God Almighty’s Goodness, that that  
 “ watchful Providence which has discover’d  
 “ the wicked Plot so seasonably, will likewise  
 “ prosper all your Majesty’s Counsels and  
 “ good Intentions.

“ We reckon all our Concerns, but chiefly  
 “ the greatest of all, the Protestant Religion,  
 “ to be very safe under your Majesty’s tender  
 “ Care and wise Administration; and we  
 “ will, by our utmost Zeal, maintain the Rights  
 “ of the Crown and the Church of *England*,  
 “ in all such Ways as may best answer your  
 “ Majesty’s pious Designs, and may most pro-  
 “ mote the Good and Happiness of all your  
 “ Subjects: We desire not to let our Thoughts  
 “ go beyond your Majesty’s Person to a future  
 “ Security; but, as ’tis necessary for your Ma-  
 “ jesty’s Preservation, as well as for settling  
 “ the Minds of all your good Subjects, who  
 “ look on the Protestant Succession as your  
 “ Majesty’s best Security, as well as their  
 “ own.

To which her Majesty was pleas’d to return her  
 gracious Answer in the following Words:

*My Lords,*

“ I am very glad to find, that the Commu-  
 “ nication I made to this Parliament has been  
 “ so acceptable to you.

*The Q’s  
 Answer to  
 it.*

“ I make no doubt of the Zeal of the House  
 “ of Lords; nor shall my own ever be wanting  
 “ to secure my People from Dangers; to pro-  
 “ mote



A.D 1703 “ mote their Good and Happinefs, to eftablifh  
 2 Anne. “ the Church of *England* and the Proteftant  
 “ Succeffion to all Pofterity.

On the 23d, the Houfe of Commons pre-  
 fented the following Addrefs:

The Com-  
 mons Ad-  
 drefs;  
 wherein  
 they ex-  
 prefs their  
 Surprize at  
 the Lords  
 taking the  
 Examina-  
 tion of  
 the Plot  
 and the  
 Prifoners  
 out of her  
 Majefty's  
 Hands.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

“ We, your Majefty's moft dutiful and loyal  
 “ Subjects, the Commons of *England* in Par-  
 “ liament affembled, beg Leave to lay before  
 “ your Majefty the great and juft Concern we  
 “ are under to fee any Violation of your Royal  
 “ Prerogative.

“ Your faithful Commons believe the Ad-  
 “ miniftration of the Government beft fecured,  
 “ when it is left to your Majefty, with whom  
 “ the Law has entrusted it; and have fo firm  
 “ a Dependance on your Majefty's Affection  
 “ to your People, and your great Wifdom,  
 “ that they can never apprehend fo little Dan-  
 “ ger from any Conſpiracy, as when the Ex-  
 “ mination thereof is under your Majefty's  
 “ Direction.

“ We are therefore surpriz'd to find, that  
 “ when feveral Persons, fufpected of treafona-  
 “ ble Practices againft your Majefty, were  
 “ taken into Cuſtody by your Meſſengers, in  
 “ order to be examined; the Lords, in Vio-  
 “ lation of the known Laws of the Land,  
 “ have wreſted them out of your Majefty's  
 “ Hands, and, without your Majefty's Leave  
 “ or Knowledge, in a moſt extraordinary  
 “ manner, taken the Examination of them  
 “ ſolely to themſelves; whereby a due En-  
 “ quiry into the evil Practices and Deſigns  
 “ againſt your Majeſty's Perſon and Govern-  
 “ ment may in a great meafure be obſtructed.

“ Your

“ Your Loyal Commons do therefore most *A.D. 1703*  
 “ earnestly desire your Majesty to suffer no  
 “ Diminution of that Prerogative ; which, *2 Anne.*  
 “ during your Majesty’s Reign, they are con-  
 “ fident will always be exerted for the Good  
 “ of your People.

“ And we humbly beg Leave to assure your  
 “ Majesty, That as we are resolv’d by timely  
 “ and effectual Supplies, to enable your Ma-  
 “ jesty to carry on the War, which you have  
 “ so gloriously begun ; so we will, to the ut-  
 “ most of our Power, support your Majesty  
 “ in the Exercise of your just Prerogative at  
 “ home, and the asserting of it against all In-  
 “ vasions whatsoever.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House after-  
 wards, That he had waited on her Majesty  
 with their Address ; and that her Majesty was  
 pleas’d thereupon to give this most gracious  
 Answer.

*Gentlemen,*

“ I have had the Satisfaction to find that *Her Ma-*  
 “ the Matter, which may have occasion’d this *jesty’s An-*  
 “ Address, is now at an End. *swer.*

“ I return you many Thanks for the Con-  
 “ cern you express for my Prerogative, and  
 “ for your repeated Assurances of making the  
 “ Supplies effectual, which will be greatly for  
 “ the Honour and Advantage of the King-  
 “ dom.

“ I shall be careful not to give Way to any  
 “ Invasion of the Prerogative of the Crown,  
 “ or of the Rights and Liberties of the Peo-  
 “ ple.

In

A. 1702-3

1 Anne.

In Answer to the last Address of the Commons, the House of Peers presented the following humble Representation to the Queen.

The Representation of the House of Lords to the Queen in Answer to the Commons last Address.

*May it please your most Excellent Majesty,*

“ We your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal  
 “ Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal  
 “ in Parliament assembled, find our selves under an unhappy Necessity of making this  
 “ our humble Application to the Throne,  
 “ upon occasion of an Address presented to  
 “ your Majesty by the House of Commons,  
 “ the 23d Day of *December* last, and since  
 “ that Time publish’d to the whole Nation in  
 “ Print; by which the House of Lords is  
 “ charged with the Violation of your Royal  
 “ Prerogative, and of the known Laws of the  
 “ Land; with wresting Persons suspected of  
 “ treasonable Practices, and taken into Custody by Messengers, out of your Majesty’s  
 “ Hands, without your Leave or Knowledge,  
 “ in a most extraordinary manner, taking  
 “ the Examination of them solely to themselves; whereby a due Enquiry into the  
 “ evil Practices and Designs against your Majesty’s Person and Government might in  
 “ great measure be obstructed: And they conclude their Address, by most earnestly desiring your Majesty to suffer no Diminution  
 “ of your Prerogative; and promise to support you in the asserting it against all Invasions whatsoever. It is not possible for us  
 “ to remain silent under this heavy Charge, so unjustly and without the least Ground or  
 “ Colour endeavour’d to be fix’d upon the  
 “ whole Body of Peers; which, tending directly to create an ill Opinion of us to your  
 “ Ma-



“ Majesty, puts us under an inevitable Ne- *A.D. 1703*  
 “ cessity of vindicating both the Legality and  
 “ the dutiful Manner of our Proceeding. *2 Anne.*

“ The Expressions in the Address of the  
 “ House of Commons, are so very harsh and  
 “ indecent, that we may truly affirm the like  
 “ were never used of the House of Peers in  
 “ any Age, not even by that Assembly, which  
 “ under the Name of the House of Commons  
 “ took upon them, not only to abolish the  
 “ House of Lords, but to destroy the Mo-  
 “ narchy. We shall carefully avoid making  
 “ Returns of that kind: We consider too  
 “ much what we owe to our selves; and we  
 “ know too well the profound Respect due to  
 “ your Royal Person, to let any Provocation  
 “ transport us so as to use Words unfit to be  
 “ offer'd by us to our Sovereign.

“ The Matter of this Address is no less in-  
 “ jurious to us than the Terms. There was  
 “ not the least Occasion for a just Objection to  
 “ any Part of our Conduct in the Business to  
 “ which the Address relates: The Proceeding  
 “ was strictly justifiable by the known Laws  
 “ and Customs of Parliament: It was carried  
 “ on with the utmost Respect to your Maje-  
 “ sty, and with true Zeal for the Safety of  
 “ your Person and Government: All that was  
 “ done, was agreed to by the concurrent O-  
 “ pinion of the House, without the least Ob-  
 “ jection from any of our Members who have  
 “ the Honour of serving your Majesty in your  
 “ great Offices and Employments.

“ We humbly represent to your Majesty,  
 “ That by the known Laws and Customs of  
 “ Parliament, the House of Peers has an un-  
 “ doubted Right, in Cases where they conceive  
 “ it to be for the Good and Safety of your  
 Vol. XXV. Y “ Ma-

A.D. 1703

2 Anne.

“ Majesty and the Kingdom, to take Examina-  
 “ tions of Persons charg’d with criminal  
 “ Matters, whether such Persons be then in  
 “ Custody, or not ; and also to order the Per-  
 “ sons so to be examin’d to be taken into Cu-  
 “ stody of your Majesty’s sworn Officers at-  
 “ tending the House during such Examina-  
 “ tions, or to commit them to any other safe  
 “ Custody that they shall think proper, and  
 “ to restrain others, if they see Cause, from  
 “ having Access to, or Communication with  
 “ them. The House of Lords has exercis’d  
 “ this Right from Time to Time, as Occa-  
 “ sions have requir’d, without Objection. Our  
 “ Records are filled with Precedents, which  
 “ warrant our Claim in every Part of it ; and  
 “ we presume to affirm to your Majesty, that  
 “ the drawing this Right into question at any  
 “ Time, cannot but be of dangerous Conse-  
 “ quence to the Liberties and Safety of the  
 “ People, and to the Constitution of the Go-  
 “ vernment, as tending to avoid, or render in-  
 “ a great measure, ineffectual the Enquiries of  
 “ Parliaments, which are so absolutely neces-  
 “ sary, especially where many and great Per-  
 “ sons are engag’d in dangerous Designs a-  
 “ gainst the Government, or where ill Mi-  
 “ nisters abuse their Favour towards the op-  
 “ pressing and enslaving of the People. Your  
 “ Majesty’s Wisdom and Goodness make us  
 “ secure, at present, against all Influences of  
 “ that kind ; and we unanimously and hear-  
 “ tily pray we may long enjoy the Blessing  
 “ of your Reign ; but if it happens in future  
 “ Times, that ill Men should gain too great  
 “ a Degree of Favour with our Princes, how  
 “ easy will it be for them to stifle, or defeat  
 “ all parliamentary Enquiries into their Crimes?

“ For

“ For if the being in Prison, or in the Hands *A.D. 1703*  
 “ of the Messenger, will protect Men from  
 “ being examin’d in the House of Lords, or *2 Anne.*  
 “ from being put into the Custody of the pro-  
 “ per Officers of the House, during the Exa-  
 “ mination, and debarr’d from conversing  
 “ with others; it will certainly be always in  
 “ the Power of Favourites, to cause those who  
 “ can be Witnesses against them, as well as  
 “ the Accomplices of their Designs, to be  
 “ taken into Custody; and if Persons in Cu-  
 “ stody are out of the Reach of the House of  
 “ Lords, who are the hereditary Counsellors  
 “ of the Crown, and in whom a judicial  
 “ Power is lodg’d by the Constitution, it is  
 “ not to be imagin’d that the Commons can  
 “ pretend to a greater Power of examining,  
 “ committing, or restraining them.

“ No House of Commons, till now, has  
 “ given Countenance to this dangerous Opi-  
 “ nion, which does so directly tend to the  
 “ rendring ill Ministers safe from the Exami-  
 “ nation of Parliament; and we are perswaded,  
 “ no House of Commons hereafter will assert  
 “ such a Notion, because they are not wont  
 “ easily to part with a Power they have as-  
 “ sum’d; and it is certain that they have se-  
 “ veral times taken upon them to exercise an  
 “ Authority like that which they have so se-  
 “ verely reflected on in their Address. This  
 “ Consideration gave us the greater Astonish-  
 “ ment, to find our Proceedings represented  
 “ in the strange Terms of wresting Prisoners  
 “ out of your Majesty’s Hands, and taking  
 “ the Examination of them solely to our selves,  
 “ We believe the [ordering Persons to be exa-  
 “ min’d in that High Court where your Ma-  
 “ jesty is always present in Consideration of



A.D. 1703

a Anne.

“ Law; and in that great Council, where you  
 “ may be present in your Royal Person as of-  
 “ ten as you please, will never be thought an  
 “ Exclusion of your Majesty from the Exami-  
 “ nations, if that was intended to be insinuated  
 “ by saying, We had taken the Examinations  
 “ solely to our selves. Having thus laid be-  
 “ fore your Majesty what it is, we claim, and  
 “ must insist on as the indisputable Right of the  
 “ House of Peers, which was never thought  
 “ in the Time of your Royal Ancestors of be-  
 “ prejudicial to the just Prerogatives to the  
 “ Crown, and which is manifestly necessary for  
 “ the securing the Liberties of the People,  
 “ whereof we are assur’d your Majesty will  
 “ have an equal Care; we humbly beg leave  
 “ to lay before you a short State of the parti-  
 “ cular Matter of Fact relating to these Pri-  
 “ soners, not doubting but when the whole  
 “ Proceeding is known to your Majesty, it  
 “ will be approv’d, not only as lawful, but  
 “ every way respectful to your Majesty.

“ On *Tuesday*, the 14th of *December*, the  
 “ House of Lords was inform’d, that several  
 “ Persons had been seiz’d by the Custom-house  
 “ Officers, on the Coast of *Sussex*, as they  
 “ came from *France*; and that amongst them  
 “ there was one *Boucher*, who was capable of  
 “ making considerable Discoveries, having  
 “ been in Arms in the *French* Service for ma-  
 “ ny Years, and Gentleman of the Horse, and  
 “ *Aid de Camp* to the late Duke of *Berwick*,  
 “ who stands attainted of high Treason, and  
 “ who had been secretly in *England* several  
 “ times before: That it was probable, if he  
 “ was strictly examin’d, he might be brought  
 “ to confess, since he saw his Life in apparent  
 “ Danger; but that he was a bold Man, and  
 “ likely

" likely to attempt an Escape on that very *A.D. 1703*  
 " Account, if he was not carefully look'd af- *2 Anne.*  
 " ter: And the House was also told, That  
 " there was a general Remisness, both in the  
 " taking, searching, and looking to such Pri-  
 " soners; which did afterwards appear very  
 " evidently in the Examinations that were  
 " taken. Upon this Information, the Earl of  
 " *Nottingham*, your Majesty's principal Secre-  
 " tary of State, acquainted the House, that he  
 " had not heard of *Boucher's* Name particu-  
 " larly, but had sent Messengers to bring one  
 " *Ogilly*, and the other Prisoners who had been  
 " apprehended by the Custom-house Officers,  
 " to Town; and that he believ'd the Messen-  
 " gers would do their Duty, but he would not  
 " be answerable for them.

" After this Account of the Prisoners, and  
 " of what had been done, in order to secure  
 " them, the House thought themselves oblig'd  
 " in Duty to your Majesty, and for the pub-  
 " lick Safety, at a Time when the Kingdom  
 " is engag'd in an open War with *France*, and  
 " that there are too just Grounds to apprehend  
 " the dangerous Practices of *French* Emissaries;  
 " to make an humble Address to your Maje-  
 " sty, that particular Care might be taken for  
 " securing the Persons of *Boucher* and of those  
 " who were taken with him; and that none  
 " might be suffer'd to speak with them till  
 " they were examin'd.

" The next Day, your Majesty's gracious  
 " Answer to this Address was reported to the  
 " House, That Care had been taken to secure  
 " the Prisoners, and that your Majesty would  
 " give Orders that no body should speak with  
 " them till they were examin'd. Thereupon  
 " the Lords enter'd into a farther Considera-  
 " tion

A D. 1703

2 Anne.

“ tion of the Importance of this Matter ; and  
 “ conceiving nothing to be more likely to  
 “ bring Prisoners, who had forfeited their  
 “ Lives, to a full Discovery of the Truth,  
 “ than to find themselves under the Enquiry  
 “ of a Parliament : They thought it would be  
 “ of Publick Service for them to take Exami-  
 “ nations of these Persons ; and accordingly  
 “ an Order was made, that no Persons should  
 “ speak with the Prisoners, till they had ap-  
 “ peared at the Bar of the House.

“ On the 16th Day, the Earl of *Notting-*  
*ham*, informing the House of Lords that  
 “ the Prisoners were brought to Town, the  
 “ Usher of the Black Rod was order’d to  
 “ take them into his Custody, in order to their  
 “ Examination, and to keep them separate,  
 “ and in close Custody (as your Majesty had  
 “ before directed ;) and it being thought most  
 “ proper from the Nature of the Thing, that  
 “ the Examination should be by a Committee  
 “ of Lords, rather than by the whole House ;  
 “ it was resolv’d accordingly.

“ We beg Leave to mention to your Ma-  
 “ jesty a Matter of Fact, which satisfied the  
 “ Lords, that their Resolution to take the Ex-  
 “ aminations of *Boucher*, and the Persons ap-  
 “ prehended with him, was neither unknown,  
 “ nor disagreeable to your Majesty : On the  
 “ same Day when that was order’d, being the  
 “ 15th of *December*, the Lords resolv’d to  
 “ examine Sir *John Maclean*, a very dange-  
 “ rous Person, as was represented to the House,  
 “ who then stood committed in the Hands of  
 “ a Messenger ; and for that purpose order’d  
 “ him to be brought to the House the next  
 “ Day, having, as they then thought, very  
 “ good Grounds to believe it might prove of  
 “ great



“ great Service to your Majesty. Sir *John* *A.D. 1703*  
 “ *Maclean* was brought to the House accor- *2 Anne.*  
 “ ding to the Order ; but your Majesty being  
 “ pleas’d so far to take notice of this Order,  
 “ as to signify to the House by the Lord Stew-  
 “ ard, That Sir *John Maclean* had been in  
 “ part examin’d already ; and that your Ma-  
 “ jesty thought it not proper to have that Bu-  
 “ siness taken out of the Way of Examination  
 “ it was then in ; but that your Majesty would,  
 “ in a short time, communicate it to the  
 “ House ; the Lords immediately acquiesced  
 “ in your Majesty’s Opinion, and sent back  
 “ Sir *John Maclean* to the Place from whence  
 “ he was brought : It was with this Disposition  
 “ of Mind the Lords acted in this whole  
 “ Matter ; and if your Majesty, who, no  
 “ doubt, had the same Notice of both Orders,  
 “ had thought any other Method of the Ex-  
 “ amination of *Boucher*, and the Persons taken  
 “ with him, more proper than that of the  
 “ Lords ; they had Reason to conclude your  
 “ Majesty would have intimated it at the same  
 “ time, and most certainly the House would  
 “ have had a like Deference for your Royal  
 “ Judgment in that Instance also.

“ The Lords-Committees, appointed to ex-  
 “ amine the Prisoners, proceeded with all pos-  
 “ sible Dispatch, and made their Report to  
 “ the House on the 21st of *December* : Upon  
 “ Consideration of the Report, the House  
 “ found it requisite to commit *Boucher* to the  
 “ Prison of *Newgate*, for High-Treason :  
 “ And the Lords-Committees having submit-  
 “ ted to the Judgment of the House, whether  
 “ several Parts of the Examinations referr’d  
 “ to in their Report should be laid open to the  
 “ House, or put into any other Way of being  
 “ farther

A.D. 1703.

2 Anne.

" farther enquir'd into, or prosecuted; the  
 " House, out of a full Assurance they had,  
 " that, when the Matter of Fact should be laid  
 " before your Majesty, you would certainly  
 " give such Orders thereupon, as were every  
 " way suitable to your Royal Prudence and  
 " tender Care of the Publick Safety, did una-  
 " nimously resolve, without so much as suffer-  
 " ing those Parts of the Report to be laid  
 " open to the House, that an humble Address  
 " should be made from the House to your  
 " Majesty by the Lord Steward and the Duke  
 " of *Somerset* (two of the Lords-Committees  
 " to whom the Examination had been referr'd)  
 " laying before your Majesty the whole Re-  
 " port, with all the Matters relating thereto;  
 " and humbly desiring your Majesty to give  
 " Orders, that *Boucher* should be prosecuted  
 " by Mr. Attorney-General for High-Trea-  
 " son; and that, as to the Commitment, Pro-  
 " secution, or Discharge of the other Prisoners  
 " mention'd in the Report, you would be  
 " pleased to give such Directions as should  
 " seem most proper to your Royal Wisdom.  
 " Thus, as the whole Affair was enter'd upon  
 " out of Zeal for your Majesty's Preservation  
 " and the Safety of the Kingdom, and was  
 " carried on and concluded with all possible  
 " Respect to you; so we had the Comfort to  
 " rest assur'd, That our Behaviour was no less  
 " graciously accepted by your Majesty from  
 " the Answer you were pleased to make the  
 " same Day to our last Address on this Sub-  
 " ject, and which was reported to us on the  
 " 22d of *December* by the Duke of *Somerset*;  
 " whereby your Majesty was pleased to signify  
 " to the House with your accusom'd Good-  
 " ness,

" nefs, that you would give Order for every *A.D. 1703*  
 " thing, as the Lords had desired.

*Madam,*

*2 Anne.*

" This is a true and just Account of our  
 " Proceedings, which have been so strangely  
 " misrepresented, and to which no Exception  
 " can possibly be taken by any Persons right-  
 " ly inform'd: For, as we had your Royal  
 " Approbation of all that was done; so the  
 " House of Commons could have had no Pre-  
 " tence of Objection, if they had taken the  
 " usual Parliamentary Methods of desiring to  
 " be inform'd of what we had done, and of  
 " the Grounds of our Proceedings, before they  
 " had approach'd your Majesty with such a  
 " Representation of them.

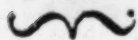
" Their carrying this unprecedented Ad-  
 " dress to your Majesty in so hasty a Manner,  
 " gives us almost as great Trouble, as the hard  
 " Usage we find in it. The ancient, known,  
 " and indeed only effectual Method of prefer-  
 " ving a good Correspondence between the  
 " two Houses of Parliament has been by Con-  
 " ferences: If at any time either House con-  
 " ceiv'd they had a reasonable Ground to ob-  
 " ject against the Proceedings of the other,  
 " Conferences have been desired, and the Mat-  
 " ter in Debate between them fairly discuss'd;  
 " and thereby Mistakes have been cleared for  
 " the most part, and a good Understanding  
 " cultivated, and a mutual Respect preserv'd,  
 " which is always highly requisite in the Na-  
 " ture of our Constitution, but more especially  
 " necessary in this Time of War and Danger.

" Had the House of Commons thought fit  
 " to have pursued this Method upon this Oc-  
 " casion, we should have been able to have  
 " given them entire Satisfaction, not only of



A.D. 1703

2 Anne.



“ the Lawfulness of all we have done, but of  
 “ the just and weighty Grounds upon which we  
 “ took the Examinations of these Persons in-  
 “ to our Hands; or at least, if they could have  
 “ convinced us of any Mistake, we should  
 “ have given them any reasonable Satisfac-  
 “ tion.

“ But, without making any such previous  
 “ Step, the House of Commons have made  
 “ an Appeal directly to the Throne against  
 “ the House of Lords, and charg’d them, tho’  
 “ most unjustly, with Attempts of the highest  
 “ Nature. Nothing like this was ever done  
 “ before; and, out of hearty Concern for the  
 “ Preservation of our happy Constitution, we  
 “ hope the same thing will never be done  
 “ again. We know your Royal Heart is un-  
 “ moveably fix’d on preserving the Liberties  
 “ of your People, and transmitting them en-  
 “ tire to Posterity; but if, in After-time, the  
 “ Houses of Parliament should be appealing  
 “ against one another to the Crown (for if  
 “ such a Course be justifiable in the House of  
 “ Commons, the same Methods may be taken  
 “ by the Lords) as your Majesty is now sen-  
 “ sible how great Difficulties it necessarily  
 “ brings upon a good Prince; so it is easy to  
 “ foresee (and we cannot think of it without  
 “ Terror) how fatal the Consequences may be  
 “ in the Reign of an ill-designing Prince, and  
 “ what Advantages may be taken from it for  
 “ utterly subverting the best order’d Form of  
 “ Government in the World. There are Ex-  
 “ amples abroad, where Proceedings of this  
 “ kind have ended in the Overthrow of the  
 “ Liberties of the People, which makes us  
 “ the more apprehend the beginning of them  
 “ among ourselves. Your Majesty’s great  
 “ Judgment

“ Judgment cannot but readily discern, whe- *A.D. 1703*  
 “ ther it does naturally tend for one House of  
 “ Parliament to be exciting and earnestly de- 2 117  
 “ firing the Sovereign to exert a real or sup-  
 “ posed Prerogative against the other House.  
 “ It is not easy to imagine, what the Com-  
 “ mons could expect of your Majesty from  
 “ such an Application : The Lords have never  
 “ entertain’d a Thought of using this dange-  
 “ rous Method, whatever Occasions may have  
 “ been given within the Compass of late  
 “ Years ; and we promise your Majesty, we  
 “ will always endeavour to preserve a good  
 “ Understanding with the House of Com-  
 “ mons ; and shall never think it too dear to  
 “ procure that Union at any rate, unless that  
 “ of delivering up those Rights and Powers  
 “ which are lodg’d in us by the Law, and  
 “ without which the Constitution cannot sub-  
 “ sist.

“ We shall never be guilty of the Presump-  
 “ tion of prescribing to your Majesty, when,  
 “ and against whom, you should exert your  
 “ Prerogative ; but we will be always ready  
 “ to assist you in the Support of all the just  
 “ Rights of the Crown, as well as in main-  
 “ taining the Liberties of the Subjects, which  
 “ we know are no less dear to your Majesty.

“ It may, with Modesty and Truth, be  
 “ affirm’d, That the Lords have in all Times  
 “ been the surest and most natural Bulwark of  
 “ the Prerogatives of the Crown ; they being  
 “ (as your Royal Grandfather, of ever blessed  
 “ Memory, was pleased to express it) an ex-  
 “ cellent Skreen and Bank between the Prince  
 “ and People, to assist each against any En-  
 “ croachment of the other.

A.D. 1703

2 Anne.

“ We will never contribute, by any Act of  
 “ ours, to the Diminution of the Rights of  
 “ the Crown; nor, as far as we are able, will  
 “ suffer it in others: We cannot act other-  
 “ wise, without hurting ourselves in the highest  
 “ degree; being thoroughly convinced, that  
 “ the Preservation of the legal Prerogative  
 “ is not only the surest way to secure our own  
 “ Privileges, but of absolute Necessity for the  
 “ happy and rightful Administration of the  
 “ Government: And we hope the House of  
 “ Commons will, in all Times to come,  
 “ speak and act with that Regard to the Pre-  
 “ rogative which they seem to have taken up  
 “ lately.

“ There remains one Particular more, which  
 “ we will only name to your Majesty, because  
 “ we rest satisfied it cannot have Weight any  
 “ where; that is, the Insinuation in the Ad-  
 “ dress, as if the Examination of these Pri-  
 “ soners by the Lords was in order to obstruct  
 “ the Enquiry into the Designs against your  
 “ Majesty's Person and Government, or at  
 “ least that it was likely to produce such an  
 “ Effect. Our dutiful Zeal for your Majesty's  
 “ Government, and our warm Concern to dis-  
 “ cover all Designs and oppose all Practices  
 “ against it, are too well known to the World,  
 “ that any Suggestions of that sort should  
 “ make the least Impression to our Disadvan-  
 “ tage; and we are very sure, it was no Su-  
 “ spicion of that nature which gave the true  
 “ Rise to this very sharp Address: It is easy  
 “ to determine, whether a hearty and forward  
 “ Undertaking to search into the Designs of  
 “ your Enemies, or the seeking Occasions to  
 “ object to and interrupt such Endeavours, be  
 “ most



"most likely to obstruct the Discovery of the pernicious Practices of Traytors. A.D. 1703

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

2 Anne.

"We most humbly ask Pardon for presuming to give your Majesty the Trouble of this long Representation, which has proceeded from the passionate Concern we have to stand not only acquitted, but entirely approved in the Judgment of so excellent a Queen, and so justly beloved of all her Subjects.

"We depend upon your Justice, as well as your Goodness, that nothing can do us Prejudice (from whatsoever Hands it comes) in your Royal Opinion, while we continue to act, in that Station where we are placed by the Form of the *English* Government, according to the Laws and Customs of Parliament, with all imaginable Respect and Duty to yourself, and all possible Zeal for the Safety and Happiness of your Kingdom.

"Give us leave to conclude this our humble Address with this firm Promise, That no Dangers, no Reproaches, nor any Artifices whatsoever, shall deter or divert us from using our utmost Endeavours, from Time to Time, in discovering and opposing all Contrivances and Attempts against your Royal Person and Government, and the Protestant Religion as by Law establish'd."

*Her Majesty's most gracious Answer to the Representation.*

*My Lords,*

"I am very sorry for any Misunderstandings that happen between the two Houses of Parliament; which are so inconvenient for the Q's Answer to the Lords Representation.

A.D. 1703 “ the Publick Service, and so uneasy to me,  
 “ that I cannot but take notice, with Satisfaction,  
 “ of the Assurances you give me, that  
 “ you will carefully avoid all Occasions of  
 “ them.

2 Anne.

“ I thank you for the Concern you express  
 “ for the Rights of the Crown and for my  
 “ Prerogative; which I shall never exert so  
 “ willingly, as for the Good of my Subjects,  
 “ and the Protection of their Liberties.”

This Representation of the Lords occasion'd  
 another from the Commons, on the 20th of  
*February*, in the following Words :

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

A Representation  
 of the  
 Commons  
 by way of  
 Reply to  
 that of the  
 Lords.

“ Your Majesty having, with great Good-  
 “ ness, declared from the Throne to your Par-  
 “ liament, That divers ill Practices and De-  
 “ signs had been carried on in *Scotland*, by  
 “ Emiffaries from *France*, which might have  
 “ proved extremely dangerous to the Peace  
 “ of these Kingdom; and that you would lay  
 “ the Particulars before your Parliament, as  
 “ soon as the several Examinations could be  
 “ fully perfected and made publick without  
 “ Prejudice: We, your Majesty's most duti-  
 “ ful and loyal Commons, resting secure and  
 “ satisfied in your Majesty's great Wisdom  
 “ and Care, most thankfully acknowledge the  
 “ Confidence you have been pleased to repose  
 “ in us.

“ But finding, upon the Lords Journals,  
 “ that their Lordships, the very same Day,  
 “ made two Orders; one to remove your Ma-  
 “ jesty's Prisoners out of your Custody into  
 “ their own; and the other to commit their  
 “ Examination solely to a Committee of seven  
 “ Lords,

" Lords, chosen and appointed by themselves; *A.D. 1703*  
" by which your Majesty seemed excluded  
" from any Power over the said Prisoners. *2 Anne.*

" Your loyal Commons, justly sensible of  
" the dangerous Consequences of such Pro-  
" ceedings, thought themselves obliged to de-  
" clare their Concern at this Violation of your  
" Royal Prerogative, and the known Laws of  
" the Land, in an humble Address presented  
" to your Majesty.

" Your faithful Commons are well assured,  
" when this Matter comes to be rightly stated  
" and understood, a Zeal, so well intended  
" and so well grounded, will rather be im-  
" puted to them as meritorious, than liable to  
" Exceptions: And therefore, since their hum-  
" ble Address has been so artfully misrepre-  
" sented by the Lords, in their late Represen-  
" tation presented to your Majesty on *Tuesday*  
" the 18th of *January*, and publish'd and  
" spread with unusual Industry thro' all Parts  
" of the Kingdom, they look upon them-  
" selves under an indispensable Necessity  
" of appearing before your Majesty in their  
" own Justification.

" Their Lordships think fit to take Offence  
" at the Manner and Words of our Address,  
" and accompany this Exception with Reflec-  
" tions and Insinuations more harsh and more  
" odious than the most opprobrious Language:  
" But as we made use of no Terms but what  
" were suitable to the Occasion; so it will ap-  
" pear, by Precedent, that the same have  
" been frequently and reciprocally used by  
" both Houses to each other; nor could the  
" Commons, in respect to your Majesty, as-  
" sert your Royal Prerogative in Words of  
" less



A.D. 1703 “ less Force than those in which they have vindicated their own Privileges.

2 Anne.

“ Whatever Expressions our Zeal for your Majesty and the Publick might have inspired, we could never have offer’d to our Sovereign so ungrateful a Remembrance of the Destruction of the Monarchy, by a detestable Assembly composed of Members of both Houses; who, being alike Partakers in the Guilt, ought equally to share the Reproach.

“ With much more Reason might we observe, both on behalf of your Majesty and the Commons, that their Lordships, not contented with preferring their own Examinations to yours; not contented with excluding your Majesty and the Commons, to whom Parliamentary Enquiries most properly belong, appropriate to their House only, even in their Application to their Sovereign, the Name of a Parliament: An Instance not to be parallel’d, unless by that very Assembly that subverted the Monarchy.

“ It is not the Question at present, as stated by the Lords, Whether their Lordships have a Power of taking into Custody, while under Examinations, Persons accused of Criminal Matters cognizable in Parliament? But, that their Lordships have a Right to take the Prisoners of the Crown, and the Examination of them, solely into their own Hands, without your Majesty’s Consent, and in such a manner as must necessarily prove an Exclusion of your Majesty and this House; is the Proposition your Commons deny, and for which their Lordships have produced no Precedent.

“ This

" This unhappy Occasion has been at the *A.D. 1703*  
 " same time accompanied with the most sur- *2 Anne.*  
 " prizing Instances of Contradiction and  
 " Counter-Orders to your Majesty, both pre-  
 " ceding and subsequent to it; but especially  
 " on the 29th of *January* last, when your  
 " Majesty, with your accusom'd Goodness,  
 " communicated to the Lords the Papers  
 " relating to the *Scotch* Conspiracy, with an  
 " Exception only of some Matters not, yet  
 " proper to be made publick without pre-  
 " venting a farther Discovery of Secrets of  
 " greater Importance; with which your Ma-  
 " jesty assured their Lordships they should  
 " also be acquainted, as soon as it could be  
 " done without Prejudice: However, their  
 " Lordships, upon what Provocation, or for  
 " what Reason no-where appears, immediate-  
 " ly address'd to your Majesty, pressing you  
 " to lay before them the whole Matter, and  
 " all Papers relating thereunto; by which  
 " your Majesty was put under a Necessity ei-  
 " ther to give their Lordships a Refusal, or to  
 " comply with their unexpected Importunity  
 " to the endangering the Publick Service.  
 " These Proceedings, so extraordinary in their  
 " Nature and their Manner, could not but  
 " sensibly affect your faithful Commons, whose  
 " earnest Desire it is to see both your Houses  
 " of Parliament, and the whole Body of your  
 " People, entirely agreed to pay the Deference  
 " due to your Majesty's Wisdom, to confide  
 " in your Care, and to promote and maintain  
 " your Honour and Dignity.  
 " Their Lordships, not satisfied with assu-  
 " ming this unprecedented Power, have en-  
 " deavour'd, with a great deal of Art, to per-  
 " suade your Majesty of the Necessity of it,  
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*A.D. 1703**2 Anne.*

“ to prevent the Designs of ill Princes and  
 “ their Favourites: But, as it may seem un-  
 “ reasonable for their Lordships to begin to  
 “ practise upon a good Prince, such Methods  
 “ as are pretended only to be needful against  
 “ an ill one; so it is our humble Opinion,  
 “ that the Danger might be much greater, ad-  
 “ mitting this Precedent. Should the Lords  
 “ combine to defend one another from Enqui-  
 “ ries and Prosecutions, all Parliamentary  
 “ Impeachments might be eluded, secret De-  
 “ signs carried on, the Innocent aspers’d with-  
 “ out Reparation, and the Guilty acquitted  
 “ without Tryal: Nor is that Instance men-  
 “ tion’d by the Lords an unreasonable Cau-  
 “ tion, since that Revolution, in a neighbour-  
 “ ing Kingdom, alluded to by their Lord-  
 “ ships, was occasion’d by the Incroachments  
 “ of a prevailing Cabal of Lords, who, en-  
 “ deavouring to enslave the People, and to  
 “ betray their King and their Country to a  
 “ foreign Power, oblig’d the Church and the  
 “ Commons to unite in the Publick Defence.

“ Your faithful Commons have found them-  
 “ selves so happy under your Majesty’s Ad-  
 “ ministration, that they please themselves  
 “ with more agreeable Prospects; and, re-  
 “ nouncing such Examples of unseasonable  
 “ Jealousies and Fears, most thankfully receive  
 “ the Blessings of your Reign: Nor could  
 “ they have made a more grateful Return for  
 “ your Majesty’s generous Protection of their  
 “ Liberties, than by a suitable Concern for  
 “ your Prerogative.

“ If their Lordships had consulted their  
 “ own Journals, with the same Care that we  
 “ always take to be rightly inform’d, they  
 “ would hardly have affirm’d, That a direct

“ Appeal



“ Appeal to the Throne, without any previ-  
 “ ous Desire of Conference, had been an un-  
 “ precedented Practice : Their Books are fill’d  
 “ with Variety of Instances to the contrary.  
 “ But, without examining their Books, it seems  
 “ very surprizing that their Lordships could  
 “ so soon forget their Address presented to  
 “ your Majesty the last Session on behalf of  
 “ the Lord Bishop of *Worcester*, and their  
 “ Address to the late King on behalf of *Wil-*  
 “ *liam* Earl of *Portland*, *Edward* Earl of *Or-*  
 “ *ford*, *John* Lord *Somers*, and *Charles* Lord  
 “ *Halifax*, impeach’d by the Commons of  
 “ High Crimes and Misdemeanors ; and,  
 “ when this House formerly expostulated with  
 “ the House of Lords for proceeding in the  
 “ same Method of which they now complain,  
 “ their Lordships made a most solemn De-  
 “ claration in these Words :

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2 Anne.

*That they must ever assert a Liberty in their  
 House, to apply to the Throne by them-  
 selves, for the doing any thing warranted  
 by Law, &c.*

“ Nor can the Lords, we presume, upon se-  
 “ cond Reflection, deny the Commons the  
 “ same Liberty which their Lordships them-  
 “ selves have so strongly asserted, and so fre-  
 “ quently practised.

“ Your loyal Commons sincerely concur with  
 “ their Lordships in declaring, That we will ne-  
 “ ver contribute, by any Act of ours, to the Di-  
 “ minution of the Rights of the Crown, and that  
 “ we will not suffer it in others : Your Ma-  
 “ jesty, their Lordships, and the whole World,  
 “ may judge, from the Example we have  
 “ now given, if their Lordships do truly wish

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2 Anne.  
 {

“ the House of Commons may, in all Times  
 “ to come, speak and act with that Regard  
 “ to the Prerogative, which they allow us the  
 “ Honour to have now taken up; we shall  
 “ be very unfortunate to continue under their  
 “ Displeasure at the same time, when they seem  
 “ to hope, that those, who succeed us, will  
 “ take Pattern by us.

“ We wish their Lordships also on their  
 “ part may continue, in all Times to come,  
 “ to speak with that Regard to Parliamentary  
 “ Impeachments, which they seem so lately  
 “ to have taken up; since we have Reason to  
 “ apprehend, *that the Misunderstandings, which*  
 “ *have of late Years arisen between the two*  
 “ *Houses, have been principally owing to the*  
 “ *Artifices of some particular Persons among*  
 “ *themselves, whom the Commons thought it*  
 “ *their Duty, for the Publick Safety, to bring*  
 “ *to justice.* How much more difficult will  
 “ all such Endeavours be render'd, should  
 “ their Lordships be once admitted sole Exa-  
 “ miners of Accusations against each other,  
 “ as they are already sole Judges.

“ We are accus'd, but most unjustly, of  
 “ exciting and earnestly desiring your Majesty  
 “ to exert your Prerogative against the House  
 “ of Lords: We appeal to the Words of our  
 “ Address, if it is possible naturally to im-  
 “ pose any such Sense upon any Expression  
 “ that is there: We are sorry their Lordships  
 “ should descend so low, as to the straining  
 “ and wresting of Words, by which they ra-  
 “ ther discover an unfortunate Inclination to  
 “ make us seem culpable upon any Terms,  
 “ than that they in truth believe us so: We  
 “ know how vain, and how fruitless an Ap-  
 “ plication it would be to excite your Majesty

“ to

“ to any Abuse of your Power, which we *A.D. 1703*  
 “ are convinced you will always exercise for *2 Anne.*  
 “ the general Good; and so far are your  
 “ Commons from entertaining any such De-  
 “ sire, that we heartily wish to see a good  
 “ Correspondence preserv’d between the two  
 “ Houses; nor would we forbear to purchase  
 “ it at any rate, except the giving up the  
 “ Rights of your Majesty, by whom we are  
 “ protected, and the Liberties and Properties  
 “ of the People, by whom we are entrusted.  
 “ These few Instances so plain and so un-  
 “ contestable, we presume, will be sufficient,  
 “ without trespassing much longer upon your  
 “ Majesty’s Time, to discredit whatever else  
 “ has been alledg’d to create in your Majesty,  
 “ and those we represent, an ill Opinion of us:  
 “ We have been careful and industrious to  
 “ avoid, as far as was consistent with our ne-  
 “ cessary Justification, all Occasion of reviving  
 “ Animosities; and how great soever the  
 “ Provocation has been, your Majesty having  
 “ declared how uneasy you are under such  
 “ Misunderstandings, we shall make no Dif-  
 “ ficulty to lay aside our Resentments, who  
 “ shall always be ready to sacrifice our Lives  
 “ and Fortunes to your Quiet and Service:  
 “ Nor can we doubt, but we must stand fully  
 “ acquitted to the whole World, and especial-  
 “ ly to your Majesty, since the Zeal we have  
 “ shewn, and the Reproaches that we have  
 “ borne have been owing to no other Cause,  
 “ but the Defence of an excellent Queen, in  
 “ whose Hands God Almighty has plac’d the  
 “ Executive Authority over these Nations;  
 “ which Authority, it has been the only En-  
 “ deavour of your faithful Commons to pre-  
 “ serve



AD. 1703 “ serve as entire as our Laws and Constitu-  
 “ tion allow.

2 Anne.

*May it please your most sacred Majesty.*

“ It is with the deepest Concern, and a  
 “ Grief not to be express’d, that your dutiful  
 “ and loyal Commons have found themselves  
 “ engag’d in Disputes of this Nature, by which  
 “ they have been so unseasonably interrupted  
 “ in finishing the Supplies and other Matters  
 “ of the highest Importance. How zealously  
 “ they have applied themselves to the Dis-  
 “ charge of their Duty, appears from their  
 “ having already presented your Majesty with  
 “ the greatest Part of the Aids with a Dis-  
 “ patch and Unanimity beyond Example:  
 “ Nor could the few Bills yet depending have  
 “ met the least Obstruction or Delay, but  
 “ from the indispensable Necessity of vindic-  
 “ ating your Majesty’s Royal Prerogative,  
 “ the Privileges of our own House, and the  
 “ Rights and Liberties of all the Commons  
 “ of *England*, in several Instances invaded al-  
 “ most at the same Time. We wish there  
 “ may have been more of Mistake than De-  
 “ sign in those who have created these unhap-  
 “ py Differences: However, we desire the  
 “ Remembrance may be henceforth blotted  
 “ out, and that there may remain no other  
 “ Impression in the Hearts both of Lords and  
 “ Commons, than a sincere and passionate  
 “ Concern for your Majesty’s Welfare and  
 “ Glory; nor any other Contention ever here-  
 “ after arise, but by whom the publick Good  
 “ shall be best advanc’d, the Protestant Reli-  
 “ gion and the Church of *England* best se-  
 “ cur’d, and the just Rights and Prerogatives  
 “ of the Crown best supported.”

*The*

A.D. 1703

2 Anne.

*The Queen's Answer to the Commons Address.**Gentlemen,*

“ I return you many Thanks for the great  
 “ Concern which you exprefs for me and my  
 “ juft Rights. Your Difpatch of the Supplies  
 “ is a great Advantage to the publick Service;  
 “ and I am very well pleafed with the Affu-  
 “ rances you give me of your Care to avoid  
 “ any Occafion of Difference between the two  
 “ Houfes, efpecially at this Time when there  
 “ is fo apparent a Neceffity of ftrengthening  
 “ our felves againft the malicious Defigns of  
 “ our Enemies.”

The Q's  
 Answer to  
 the Repre-  
 sentation  
 of the  
 Commons.

The Commons afterwards addrefs'd her Ma-  
 jefty again, that ſhe would reafſume the juſt  
 Exercife of her Prerogative, and take to her-  
 ſelf the Examination of the ſaid Conſpiracy;  
 declaring, That the eſtabliſhing a Committee  
 of ſeven Lords for the ſole Examination of the  
 Conſpiracy, was of dangerous Conſequence,  
 and might tend to the Subverſion of the Go-  
 vernment.

A further  
 Addreſs of  
 the Com-  
 mons.

The Queen thank'd them for their Confi-  
 dence in her, and ſaid, ſhe would conſtantly  
 exerciſe her juſt Prerogative for the Security and  
 Satisfaction of her Subjects.

The Q's  
 Answer.

The Lords, however, went on with their  
 Examinations of the *Scotch* Plot, and ſome  
 time after preſented another Representation to  
 the Queen, in relation to their taking the ſaid  
 Examinations; which contain'd ſome ſevere  
 Reflections on the Commons, and a farther  
 Juſtification of their Conduct. Among other  
 Things they take notice, that the Commons  
 ſtopp'd the iſſuing Writs for filling up the Va-  
 cancies

the Lords  
 proceed in  
 the Ex-  
 amination.  
 And pre-  
 ſent a fur-  
 ther Re-  
 preſenta-  
 tion to the  
 Queen.

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2 Anne.

cancies of their House; whereby, they said, they made themselves an imperfect Representation, which was a Wound to the Constitution; and that there were very few Things less excusable in that unhappy House of Commons who began the Rebellion, than their refusing to fill up their Body, and compleat the Representation; and that an ill Prince might take Advantage of these Precedents, and think himself justified in withholding his Writs from some Places, by as good Law as the Commons could shew for pretending to stop them from issuing to others; and concluded expressing a just Sense of her Majesty's Moderation, in not suffering herself to be prevail'd upon to do any thing to the Prejudice of the Publick; and therefore she should not omit any thing in her Power, to prevent the Occasions of them.

The Lords  
Address  
concern-  
ing the  
*Scots* refus-  
ing to  
come into  
the *Hano-*  
*ver* Suc-  
cession.

The Lords presented another Address to the Queen, relating to the Officers of *Scotland*, on the 31st of *March*; wherein they acquaint her Majesty, That a Committee of their House, having carefully perused the Papers relating to the *Scotch* Conspiracy, examin'd the Persons in Custody, and made their Report to the House, they had thereupon come to the following unanimous Resolution:

“ That it did appear to them there had been  
“ a dangerous Conspiracy carried on, for the  
“ raising a Rebellion in *Scotland*, and inva-  
“ ding that Kingdom with a *French* Power,  
“ in order to the subverting of her Majesty's  
“ Government, both in *England* and *Scotland*,  
“ and the bringing in the pretended Prince of  
“ *Wales*.”

And they were of opinion, that nothing had given so much Encouragement to this Conspiracy, as the *Scots* not coming into the *Hanover*

Suc-



Succession: They besought her Majesty therefore to use her Endeavours to have the Succession of the Crown of *Scotland* declar'd to be settled on the Princess *Sophia* and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants. They entreated her Majesty also to take such Measures as might most effectually conduce to the disappointing the Designs of her Enemies, and of such of her traiterous Subjects as were engag'd with them in this dangerous Conspiracy; and unanimously assured her Majesty, that when her Endeavours for settling the *Hanover* Succession should have taken Effect, they would do all in their Power to promote the Union of the two Kingdoms. To which the Queen answer'd:

A. 1703-4

2 Anne.

*My Lords,*

“ I have some time since declared my Intentions of endeavouring the Settlement of the Protestant Succession in *Scotland*, to my Subjects of that Kingdom, as the most effectual Means for securing their Quiet and our own, and the readiest Way to an entire Union betwixt both Kingdoms; in the perfecting of which, it is desirable no Time should be lost.”

The Q's  
Answer.

During this Session, her Majesty was pleas'd to revive the Order of the Thistle in *Scotland*, and on the 4th of *February* conferr'd that Honour on his Grace the Duke of *Argyll*. These Knights wear the green Ribbon, as the Knights of the Garter wear the blue; and their Motto is, *Nemo me impune lacessit*.

The Order  
of the  
Thistle re-  
viv'd.

Her Majesty, about the same Time, publish'd an Order for the Regulation of the Play-Houses, prohibiting them to act any that was contrary to Religion or good Manners; and

An Order  
for the Re-  
gulation of  
the Play-  
Houses.

A.1703-4 that no Woman should come into the Play-House in a Vizard Mask ; the common Women of that Time usually wearing a Mask as a Badge of their Profession, rather than to avoid being known.

2 Anne.

The Q. gives the first Fruits and tenths to the poor Clergy.

But her Majesty was one of those Princesses, who did not only honour God and Religion in Instances that cost her nothing ; but was pleas'd, the Beginning of *February*, to confer on the poor Clergy a more extensive and magnificent Bounty than any of her Predecessors had done ; and which, at this Day, amounts to upwards of twenty thousand Pounds *per Ann.* and is still encreasing : And, in order to establish and perpetuate it, her Majesty, on the 7th of *February*, sent the following Message to the House of Commons.

#### ANNE R.

Her Message to the Commons to make the said Grant effectual.

“ Her Majesty having taken into her serious Consideration the mean and insufficient Maintenance belonging to the Clergy in divers Parts of this Kingdom, to give them some Ease, hath been pleas'd to remit the Arrears of the Tenths to the poor Clergy : And for an Augmentation of their Maintenance, her Majesty is pleas'd to declare, That she will make a Grant of her whole Revenue, arising out of the First-Fruits and Tenths, as far as it now is or shall become free from Incumbrances, to be applied to this Purpose : And if the House of Commons can find any proper Method by which her Majesty's good Intentions to the poor Clergy may be made more effectual, it will be a great Advantage to the Publick, and very acceptable to her Majesty.

*St. James's, Feb. 7. 1703-4.*

Upon

A. 1703-4

2 Anne.

Upon which the House of Commons presented the Address following.

*Most gracious Sovereign,*

“ We your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal  
 “ Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, beg leave to present our most humble and hearty Thanks to your Majesty, for  
 “ your most gracious Message, in which you  
 “ are pleas’d to declare your Royal Bounty, in  
 “ remitting the Arrears of the Tenths due from  
 “ your poor Clergy; and in charitably designing for the future to apply your Majesty’s whole Revenue arising from the First-Fruits and Tenths, in Augmentation of their  
 “ Maintenance.

The Commons Address to the Queen thereupon.

“ We are justly sensible of your Majesty’s pious Concern for the Church of *England*, and of the great Advantage it will receive from your Majesty’s unparallel’d Goodness, in giving up such a Part of your Majesty’s Revenue towards the better Provision for the poorer Clergy, who were not sufficiently provided for at the happy Reformation of Religion under your Royal Ancestors.

“ Your Majesty’s faithful Commons will use their utmost Endeavours to render your Majesty’s charitable Intentions most effectual; and will upon this and all other Occasions readily apply themselves to such proper Methods as may best conduce to the Support of the Clergy, and to the Honour, Interest, and future Security of the Church of *England*, as by Law establish’d.”

Her Majesty was pleased to give this gracious Answer:



A. 1703-4

2 Anne.

The Q's  
Answer.

Gentlemen,

“ I am very glad to find my Message has  
 “ been so acceptable to you: I hope you will  
 “ effectually improve it, to the Advantage of  
 “ the Church of *England*, as by Law esta-  
 “ blish'd; for which no body can have a more  
 “ true and real Concern than my self.”

*Tutchin's*  
 Observa-  
 tors voted  
 scandalous  
 and fediti-  
 ous and the  
 Writer to  
 be prose-  
 cuted.

He escapes  
 Punish-  
 ment by  
 an Error in  
 the Pro-  
 ceeding.

Scurrilous Libels abounded at this Time, reflecting on the Conduct of the House of Commons; but none were more scurrilous than those of *John Tutchin*, the Writer of a Newspaper, call'd *The Observer*: Whereupon the Commons resolv'd, That his Papers contain'd Matters scandalous and malicious, reflecting on the Proceedings of the House of Commons, and tending to the promoting Sedition in the Kingdom; and that *Tutchin* the Author, *How* the Printer, and *Bragg* the Publisher be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms: And upon their absconding, the House address'd her Majesty to issue a Proclamation for apprehending them; and accordingly a Proclamation was issued, offering a Reward of 100 *l.* for the taking of *Tutchin*, and 50 *l.* apiece for *How* and *Bragg*; and *Tutchin* was afterwards prosecuted by the Attorney-General, and convicted; but there being some Error in the Proceeding, he escap'd Punishment.

Another Proclamation was publish'd about the same time, at the Instance of the House of Peers, promising a Reward of 500 *l.* to any Person that could decypher some Papers that were supposed to relate to the *Scottish* Conspiracy.

There happened another Difference between the two Houses this Session, concerning a Suit

of Law, that one *Ashby* brought against *William White*, and the rest of the Constables of *Aylesbury*, for refusing his Vote at the last Election of Burgeſſes, to ſerve in Parliament for that Borough.

*Ashby*, the Plaintiff, had a Verdict againſt the Conſtables at the Aſſizes; but, the Defendants moving the Court of *King's-Bench* in Arreſt of Judgment, three of the Judges, (*viz.*) *Powel*, *Gould* and *Porvis*, were of Opinion the Action would not lye; for, that the judging of Elections belong'd ſolely to the Houſe of Commons; adding, That this was the firſt Action of the kind that had been brought; and, if theſe Suits were encourag'd, it would make the Return-Officers liable to an infinite number of Suits. The Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt* indeed differ'd from his Brethren, being of Opinion, that every Man had a Right to ſue the Return-Officer (if he had a legal Vote) where his Vote was refus'd: But, there being three Judges againſt one, the Conſtables carried their Point.

This Matter being brought before the Houſe of Lords, afterwards, by a Writ of Error, the Judges were ordered to deliver their Opinions: Whereupon Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, and ſeveral other Judges, declared it was their Opinion, That the Houſe of Commons only had a Right to judge of Elections, and conſequently who were the Electors; and obſerv'd, that Petitions to that Houſe were frequently founded on Allegations, that ſome of the Voters had no Right, and that others were refus'd that had a Right; nor had it ever been diſputed but the Commons were the only proper Judges of this Matter; adding, that, if two independent Jurifdictions ſhould

A. 1703-4

2 Anne.

Another Difference between the two Houſes concerning the *Aylesbury* Election. The *King's-Bench* of Opinion an Action would not lye againſt the Return-Officer for reſuſing a Vote.

The Matter brought by Writ of Error to the Houſe of Lords. Arguments to ſhew that the Commons only had a Right to Judge of the Voter's Right.

A. 1703-4 should be allowed in the same Case, this must frequently occasion contrary Judgments, and create great Confusion in the Execution of such Judgments.

2 Anne.

Argu-  
ments for  
the Voters  
Right of  
Action.

The Lords  
determine  
that the  
Voter re-  
fused had  
a Right to  
bring his  
Action at  
Law.  
The Com-  
mons re-  
solve, that  
the Right  
of an  
Electer to  
vote was  
cognizable  
only in  
their  
House.

To this it was answer'd, that a Voter had no other Remedy, but in a Court of Law; for supposing the Person was returned he would have voted for, he had no Pretence to complain to the House of Commons; and, if they could admit of such a Complaint, they could give him no Damages to make him Satisfaction for the Officer's denying his Vote; and, since this was a Right inherent in every Voter, it was reasonable an Action should be brought for it in the Courts of Law where all other Rights were try'd: That, if this Determination of the *King's-Bench* was confirm'd, it would amount to an Indemnity for the Return-Officers, how partial or unjust soever they should prove, and exceedingly multiply these Disorders: And, to this latter Opinion their Lordships adher'd, confirm'd the Verdict given for *Asby* the Plaintiff at the Assizes, and over-rul'd the Determination of the Court of *King's-Bench*.

The Commons, receiving Information of this Decision of the House of Lords, resolv'd, That, according to the known Laws and Usage of Parliament, it was the sole Right of the Commons (except in Cases otherwise provided for by Act of Parliament) to examine and determine all Matters relating to the Right of Election of their own Members. 2. That neither the Qualification of an Electer, or the Right of any Person elected, is cognizable or determinable elsewhere than before the Commons, except as aforesaid. 3. That the examining and determining the Qualification or

Right



Right of any Elector, or any Person elected, in any Court of Law, or elsewhere, than before the Commons, except as aforesaid, will expose all Mayors and other Return-Officers to Multiplicity of Actions and vexatious Suits, and subject them to different and independent Jurisdictions and inconsistent Determinations.

4. That *Matthew Ashby*, having brought his Action against *White, &c.* for not receiving his Vote, was guilty of a Breach of Privilege.

5. That whoever shall commence or prosecute any Action, Indictment, or Information, which shall bring the Right of the Electors, or Elected, to the Determination of any other Jurisdiction than the House of Commons, except as aforesaid, such Persons, and all Attornies, Solicitors, Counsellors, and Serjeants at Law, soliciting, pleading, or prosecuting in any such Case, are guilty of a High Breach of the Privilege of this House: And these Resolutions, were ordered to be fix'd on *Westminster-Hall Gate*, sign'd by the Clerk.

On the other hand, the Lords resolv'd, 1st, That, by the known Laws of this Kingdom, every Freeholder, or other Person, having a Right to vote at the Election of Members to serve in Parliament; and being wilfully deny'd, or hinder'd so to do by the Officer, who ought to receive the same, may maintain his Action against such Officer, and recover Damages for the Injury. 2. That the asserting that a Person, having Right to give his Vote at an Election, and being hinder'd so to do by the Officer, who ought to take the same, is without Remedy; for such Wrong, by the ordinary Course of Law, is destructive of the Property of the Subjects against the Freedom of Elections, and manifestly tends to encourage Corruption

A. 1703-4

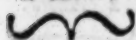
2 Anne.

That *Ashby*, by bringing his Action at Law, was guilty of a breach of Privilege, as are all Lawyers concern'd in such Suits.

The Lords resolve, that, if an Elector's Vote is refus'd, he may bring his Action.

A. 1703-4

2 Anne.



And that  
the Com-  
mons de-  
terring  
People to  
bring their  
Actions  
was a  
hindering  
the Course  
of Justice,  
&c.

The Lords  
Address  
concern-  
ing some  
Deficien-  
cies in the  
Navy.

ruption and Partiality in Officers, who are to make Returns to Parliament, and to subject Freeholders and other Electors to their arbitrary Will and Pleasure. 3. That the declaring *Matthew Ashby* guilty of a Breach of Privilege of the House of Commons for prosecuting his Action against the Constables of *Aylesbury*, &c. after he had obtained a Judgment in Parliament for Recovery of his Damages, is an unprecedented Attempt upon the Judicature in Parliament; and is, in effect, to subject the Law of *England* to the Votes of the House of Commons. 4. That the deterring Electors from prosecuting Actions in the ordinary Course of Law, where they are depriv'd of their Right of voting; and the terrifying Attornies, Solicitors, Counsellors, and Serjeants at Law, from soliciting, prosecuting, and pleading in such Cases, by voting their so doing to be a Breach of Privilege of the House of Commons, is a manifest assuming a Power to controul the Law, to hinder the Course of Justice, and subject the Property of *Englishmen* to the arbitrary Votes of the House of Commons. Nor was there a perfect Understanding between the Lords and some of the Ministry; the House of Peers seemed to enquire into, and direct the Administration at this time more than they desired, or thought consistent with the Prerogative, particularly in their Address to the Queen the Beginning of *March*; wherein they inform her, That the Royal Navy wanted five or six thousand Men of its Compliment, and desir'd she would order such a Number of Ships to be got ready and mann'd, as might be a competent Security for the Nation, and protect our foreign Trade; which the Queen, taking as a Reflection on the Lord High Ad-

miral

miral, or his Council, gave the following Answer : *A. 1703-4*

*2 Anne.*

*My Lords,*

“ I am glad you find no greater Number  
“ of Seaman wanting at this Season of the  
“ Year to compleat the manning of the Fleet ;  
“ for which I hope such effectual Measures  
“ are already taken, that no Service shall be  
“ disappointed either abroad or at home,  
“ which is necessary for the Security and Ad-  
“ vantage of the Kingdom, or the Protection  
“ and Encouragement of Trade.”

The House of Peers soon after resolv'd, That Admiral *Graydon*, with a Squadron of Men of War, meeting four *French* Ships, and not attacking them, on pretence of his Instructions to make the best of his Way to the *West Indies*, was a Prejudice to the Queen's Service, and a Dishonour to the Nation ; and that his disorderly pressing Men at *Jamaica*, and his severe Usage of the Masters of Merchant-ships and Transports under his Convoy, was a Discouragement to the Inhabitants of that Island, and prejudicial to the Queen's Service : And thereupon address'd her Majesty, that Admiral *Graydon* might be no more employed.

Their Re-  
solutions  
against  
Admiral  
*Graydon*.

Their Ad-  
dress to lay  
him aside.

This Admiral, it seems, was what they call a pure Tar, and not very remarkable for polite Behaviour ; nay, some affirm, he had a great deal of the Tyrant, and but very little Humanity, a Character too applicable to some of our Sea-Officers : But his ill Success, as well as his morose Temper, certainly contributed to bring this Disgrace upon him.

He had been dispatch'd to the *West Indies* to protect our Colonies there, and particularly



A. 1703-4

2 Anne.

to disturb the *French* Fisheries, and defend our own at *Newfoundland*. At his going out he met with four *French* Men of War; but his Instructions pressing his hastening to the *West-Indies*, and apprehending that, in chasing the Enemy, he might be led a great deal out of the Way, he stood from them, and continued his Voyage: But I will do the Admiral that Justice to say, that if he had imagined these Ships to have belong'd to *Du Casse*, who had been so long in the *Spanish West-Indies*, and consequently must be exceeding rich, he would have endeavour'd to have made Prizes of them; especially since he could run very little Hazard in attempting it, his Squadron being much superior to that of the Enemy. At his coming to *Jamaica*, it seems, his Conduct was not approved either by the Planters or Seamen there; which occasion'd Complaints against him, and, the *French* being too strong for him in *Newfoundland*, he was oblig'd to leave them in Possession of that Fishery; which was no small Dishonour and Disadvantage to the Nation: And to this Complication of ill Conduct and ill Fortune his Disgrace is generally ascribed.

The Jus-  
tices of  
Peace im-  
power'd  
to press  
Soldiers.

Notwithstanding the impressing of Soldiers by the Crown had been look'd upon as a very great Grievance before the Revolution, both Whigs and Tories agreed this Year in promoting an Act empowering Justices of the Peace to impress such Men as they saw fit (who were not entitled to a Vote for Members of Parliament) for the Land-Service: To which it was objected, in the House of Peers, that this might be too great a Power to be lodged in the Hands of Justices of Peace; especially as such Gentlemen had of late been put in Com-  
mission

mission as were not acceptable to a Majority of that House: Whereupon the Lords address'd her Majesty, that no Person, who refused the Oaths to the late King *William*, might be in the Commission of the Peace; but that she would put in Men of Quality and Estates, of known Affection to her Majesty's Government, the Protestant Succession, and the Establish'd Church; and that she would order such to be restored, as were so qualified, and had been turn'd out without just Cause. To which her Majesty answer'd, She thought it reasonable that the Commissions of the Peace should be filled with Gentlemen of the best Quality and Estates, and as fit that they should be of known Loyalty and Affection to the Government, the Protestant Succession, and the Church of *England*; and she should give Directions accordingly.

A. 1702-3

2 Anne.

The Lords  
Address  
against  
Justices of  
Peace who  
did not  
swear to  
King  
*William*.

The Q's  
Answer.

Complaint having been made to the Commons, the latter End of this Session, of two Books, containing some Heterodox Notions; the one asserting, *The Mortality of the Soul*, and the other entitled, *The Grand Essay or Vindication of Reason and Religion against Impostures of Philosophy*; the House resolved, that they contained divers Doctrines and Positions contrary to the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, and tending to the Subversion of the Christian Religion; and order'd the said Books to be burnt by the Hangman.

Books, as-  
serting the  
Mortality  
of the Soul  
&c. or-  
der'd to be  
burnt by  
the Com-  
mons.

The Parliament having finish'd the Business before them, her Majesty came to the House of Peers the 3d of *April*, and, the Commons being sent for up, she made the following Speech to both Houses:

A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

The Q's  
Speech at  
the rising  
of the Par-  
liament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I cannot put an End to this Session, with-  
" out returning you Thanks for the Willing-  
" ness you have all express'd to support and  
" assist me in continuing the present War.

" And I must thank you, Gentlemen of the  
" House of Commons, very particularly, for  
" the great Forwardness and Zeal which you  
" have shewn, both in the early Dispatch of  
" the Supplies, and in making them so effec-  
" tual for carrying on the publick Expence  
" without any additional Burthens upon the  
" Country: It shall be my Care to improve  
" this to the best Advantage.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" At the Opening of this Session, I did  
" earnestly express my Desires of seeing you  
" in perfect Unity among yourselves, as the  
" most effectual Means imaginable to disap-  
" point the Ambition of our Enemies, and re-  
" duce them to an honourable and lasting  
" Peace; and, tho' this has not met with all  
" that Success which I wish'd and expected,  
" yet, being fully convinced that nothing  
" is so necessary to our common Welfare, I  
" am not discouraged from persisting in the  
" same earnest Desires, that you would go  
" down into your several Countries so disposed  
" to Moderation and Unity as becomes all  
" those who are join'd together in the same  
" Religion and Interest.

" This, I am persuaded, will soon make  
" you sensible, that nothing, next to the Bless-  
" ing of God, can so much contribute to our  
" Success abroad, and to our Safety at home.

After which the Parliament was prorogued  
to the 4th of July: The Acts pass'd this Ses-  
sion,



tion, besides the Land-Tax already mention'd, *A.D. 1704*  
 were, The Malt-Tax: An Act for granting an  
 Aid to her Majesty by the Sale of Annuities: *3 Anne.*  
 An Act for registering Deeds in the West-Riding of the County of *York*: An Act for the  
 Increase of Seamen, and encouraging Navigation, and for the Security of the Coal-Trade:  
 An Act for granting her Majesty an additional  
 Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage for three  
 Years: An Act for making more effectual her  
 Majesty's gracious Intentions for the Augmen-  
 tation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy,  
 by enabling her Majesty to grant the Revenues  
 of the first Fruits and Tenths; and also for  
 enabling any other Persons to make Grants for  
 the same purpose.

Acts pass'd  
 this Ses-  
 sion.

The Sub-  
 stance of  
 the Act for  
 the aug-  
 mentation  
 of poor  
 Livings.

By this Act the Queen was empower'd to in-  
 corporate such Persons as she should think fit,  
 and to settle upon such Corporation the first  
 Fruits of all Benefices, for the Maintenance of  
 the Ministers of the Church of *England* not  
 sufficiently provided for: And it was farther  
 enacted, That any Person, by Deed or Will,  
 might grant to the said Corporation their  
 Estate or Interest in any Lands, Tenements  
 or Hereditaments, and their Property in any  
 Goods and Chattels, for the Augmentation of  
 the Maintenance of such Ministers having no  
 settled competent Provisions, to be applied  
 according to the Appointment of the Benefac-  
 tor; and in default of such Appointment, then  
 in such manner as by her Majesty's Letters  
 Patents should be appointed: And the said  
 Corporation are enabled to purchase, take and  
 hold, for the Purposes aforesaid, any Lands,  
 Tenements, Goods, or Chattels, as shall be  
 given or granted to them.

An

A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

An Act to discharge insolvent Debtors entring in to the Sea or Land-Service. Privilege of Parliament.

The Earl of Nottingham resigns.

Succeeded by Mr. Harley. Mr. St. John Secretary of War.

The Earl of Jersey and Sir Edward Seymour remov'd.

The Legions Libel reflecting on the Commons and placing the Power in the Mob.

An Act also pass'd this Session, for discharging out of Prison such insolvent Debtors as should serve, or procure a Person to serve, in her Majesty's Fleets or Armies. Another Act, for the further Explanation and Regulation of Privilege of Parliament, in relation to Persons in publick Offices. An Act for raising Recruits for the Land Service, and Mariners; whereby three Justices of Peace were empower'd to impress Men, as has been mention'd already; with some other Acts, which will be found at the End of this Reign.

The Earl of Nottingham, finding a certain Set of Courtiers determin'd to cross all his Measures, and that there was a Design on Foot to change Hands, and perhaps resenting the Usage he had met with from the House of Peers, in relation to the *Scotch* Plot, thought fit to resign his Post of Secretary of State, the Beginning of this Year; and was succeeded in it by *Robert Harley*, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons: Mr. *St. John* also was made Secretary of War, in the room of *William Blathwait*, Esq; on the 20th of *April*; and on the 23d, the Earl of *Kent* was made Lord-Chamberlain, in the room of the Earl of *Jersey*; and *Thomas Mansel* Esq; Comptroller of the Household, in the room of Sir *Edward Seymour*: Upon which Removes it appears the Republican Party had the Assurance to publish a seditious Libel, entitled, *Legions humble Address to the House of Lords*: Wherein they set forth, That the House of Commons, having betray'd their Trust, and given up the People's Liberties, were become an unlawful Assembly, and ought to be depos'd by the same Rule that oppress'd Subjects may, and in all Ages have, depos'd bloody and tyrannical Princes: That the

the Tyranny of 500 Usurpers was no more to be endur'd than one; since no Number or Quality of Persons could make that lawful, which in its own Nature was not so.

A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

They complain'd, That the Town of *Maidstone* had not been permitted to chuse Representatives the last two Sessions: Of the Partiality of Committees of Elections: Of depriving the Electors of the Right of Election in the Business of *Ailesbury*: Of their complimenting the Queen with an hereditary Right, when she had but a parliamentary Title; and of their addressing her Majesty to exert her Prerogative against their Peers.

They applaud the Lords for vindicating their undoubted Rights invaded by the Commons, and in asserting the Rights and Liberties of the People of *England*. They acknowledge their Lordships the Sanctuary and Safety of the Nation, and the glorious Instruments of preserving her Majesty, and their undoubted Rights; and assure them, that they will adhere to, and faithfully defend their Lordships, both in their Persons and Authority, in vindicating their just Rights, defending her Majesty's Person, and their own Liberties: In all which they assur'd their Lordships, that they were resolv'd, as one Man, to live and die with them.

Subscrib'd,

*Our Name is* MILLION, *and we are more.*  
Whereupon issued a Proclamation, offering a Reward of 100 *l.* for the Discovery of the Author, and 50 *l.* for the Printer of the Libel.

But the several Calumnies were so far countenanced by some Ministers, who had a View towards spiriting up the Populace against the present Members, and getting another sort of Men chosen, who would be ready to go their  
Lengths,

Design'd  
and  
encourag'd  
to render  
the Tories  
odious.



A.D. 1704

3 *Anno.*

*Lindsey*  
condemn'd  
for High-  
Treason in  
returning  
from  
*France*, but  
pardon'd.

Lengths, that I don't find any body was punish'd for it.

*David Lindsey*, already mention'd, who was taken up on Suspicion of being concern'd in the *Scotch Plot*, was brought to his Trial at the *King's-Bench Bar*, the Day after the Parliament rose, for High-Treason, in returning from *France* without Licence: Whereupon he shew'd, That he was a *Scotchman*, and pleaded a *Scotch Pardon*; but was told, That this could not avail him in *England*; and he was condemn'd as a Traytor: But her Majesty, apprehending it to be a Case of great Compassion, was pleas'd afterwards to grant him an *English Pardon*. And here it is observable, that neither *Boucher* or *Lindsey*, or any of the Persons taken up on Suspicion of being in a *Scotch Plot*, were try'd for being in such a Plot: From whence it is pretty evident, there was no legal Evidence to convict them: And what renders the Matter the more doubtful, is, the Resentment shewn by the next *Scotch Parliament*, at the charging their innocent Countrymen with a Plot against the Government, and taking Examinations of it in *England*.

The Convocation  
assembled  
with the  
Parliament.

The Convocation sat this Winter at the same time the Parliament did; and 'tis observable, that the Lower-House were very instrumental in promoting the Bill in the House of Commons, for perpetuating the Queen's Bounty, and rendring it effectual; and presented the House of Commons an Address of Thanks for their ready Concurrence in it: But the Upper House seem'd not to have had a due Sense of the Favour. The Differences still continued between the two Houses, who agreed upon scarce any thing else this Session, but a Representation of the Want of Ecclesiastical Discipline,

cipline and Abuses in the Spiritual Courts. The Convocation of *Ireland* also being permitted to sit this Year, transmitted an Address to her Majesty, wherein they express their Gratitude for her restoring them, after a long Discontinuance, to the Right of assembling themselves in a National Convocation; being persuaded, that this Instance of her Royal Justice would be no inconsiderable Addition to the Glories of her Majesty's Reign.

A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

The Address of the Irish Convocation.

I proceed, in the next place, to take a View of the Situation of the Affairs of the Allies abroad; and first in *Italy*. I have already taken notice, that the Marquis of *Visconti* was detach'd from Count *Staremburg's* Army in the *Milanese*, with a Body of 1500 Horse, and with great difficulty joined the Duke of *Savoy* in *Piedmont*, the Beginning of *November*; but this small Reinforcement, not being sufficient to enable his Royal Highness to make Head against the united Forces of *France* and *Spain*, General *Staremburg* received Orders from the Emperor, to endeavour himself to join the Duke of *Savoy* with the best Part of his Army, if possible. Whereupon that General, having made a Feint as if he intended to retire to *Germany*, and thereby gain'd a Day's March of the Enemy, return'd on a sudden and pass'd the River *Secchia*, directing his March through *Parma* and *Placentia*, towards *Piedmont*: However, the Duke of *Vendosme* followed him close in the Rear, and there happened a sharp Engagement between them, in which the Prince of *Litchtenshen* and Count *Solari* were kill'd. Still, General *Staremburg* continued his March, skirmishing with the Enemy almost every Day, till he joined the Duke of *Savoy* on the 13th of *January*.

The Campaign in Italy.

General Staremburg joins the Duke of Savoy.

A.D. 1704 January; which was looked upon as one of the most difficult Enterprises that had been performed during the War; the *French* and *Spaniards*, who attacked him from time to time, being double his Number; the Ways bad, and the Length of the Way not less than 200 Miles. The Enemy, however, were so much superior to his Royal Highness and Count *Staremburg* still, that they could not prevent the Siege of *Vercell*, which was taken after a vigorous Defence, and the Garrison made Prisoners of War. The *French* afterwards made themselves Masters of the Valley of *Aosta*, whereby his Royal Highness's Communication with *Germany*, by the way of *Switzerland*, was cut off; and on the 14th of *October*, 1704, the Duke of *Vendosme* laid Siege to *Verrue*, a strong Fortrefs situated upon the *Po*, between *Cassal* and *Turin*; but this Place holding out till the next Year, I shall leave the *French* engaged in this Siege, and observe the Motions of the Confederate Fleet, and of the Armies in *Portugal*. I have already given an Account of King *Charles's* landing at *Lisbon*, together with a Body of 12000 *English* and *Dutch*, under the Command of the Duke of *Schomberg*, that were intended to act, in conjunction with the Forces of the King of *Portugal*, against *Spain*. I am now to add, that it having been agreed, the greatest part of the *English* Cavalry should be provided with Horses in *Spain*; when Duke *Schomberg* came to demand them, in order to enter upon Action, there were not a third part of the Horses that were wanting, provided; and those they had, were under-siz'd and not fit for Service. Another great Misfortune was, a Difference, that hap-

A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

*Vercell*  
taken by  
the *French*.

And the  
Valley of  
*Aosta*.

*Verrue* be-  
sieged by  
the *French*.

The Cam-  
paign in  
*Portugal*.

The Por-  
tuguese  
provide no  
Horses for  
the *English*  
Cavalry.

pen'd



pen'd between the Generals in point of Command. The King of *Portugal* expected the *English* General should be commanded by the Governor of every Province, where the Army happen'd to be ; and would not so much as suffer the *English* and *Dutch* Generals to command their own Forces, or keep them in a Body ; but distributed them into his little ragged frontier Towns, that were not tenable, and where several Regiments were made Prisoners by the Duke of *Anjou* (the *French* King of *Spain*) and the Duke of *Berwick*, who invaded *Portugal* this Campaign with an Army of two and twenty thousand *French* and *Spaniards*. The Marquis *das Minas*, the *Portuguese* General, pretended to give the *Spaniards* some Diversion, by marching into *Castile* ; but the Duke of *Berwick* perfectly contemn'd him, and besieging *Castle David*, carried it in a few Days, making the Garrison Prisoners of War ; after which both Armies went into Winter-Quarters ; and Duke *Schomberg*, being weary of his Command in such Circumstances, and the *Portuguese* thinking he assumed too much, he was recalled by consent, and the Earl of *Galway* sent to command in *Portugal* in his room.

In the mean time, Sir *George Rook*, having cruised for some time with the Confederate Fleet on the Coast of *Portugal*, returned to *Lisbon*, and took the Prince of *Hesse-Darmstadt* on board, with whom he sail'd on the 20th of *April* to *Barcelona*. On the arrival of the Fleet in that Road, the Prince of *Hesse* sent a Letter to *Don Velasco* the Governor, requiring him to surrender the Town to his lawful Sovereign, King *Charles* the third ; but he answered, he would have no Friendship or

A D. 1704

3 Anne.

They re-  
fuse to let  
the Gene-  
rals of the  
Allies

command  
their own  
Troops.  
Some Re-  
giments  
taken.

The *French*  
and *Spani-*  
*ards* in-  
vade *Por-*  
*tugal*.

They take  
*Castle Da-*  
*vid*.

Duke  
*Schomberg*  
recall'd,  
and the  
Earl of  
*Galway*  
sent to

*Portugal*.  
Admiral  
*Rook* sails  
with the  
Prince of  
*Hesse* to  
*Barcelona*,  
and sum-  
mons the  
Governor  
in vain.

A.D. 1704

3 *Anne.*

The *Brest*  
Squadron  
come into  
the  
*Streights*.

Sir *Cloude-  
sley Shovel*  
joins Ad-  
miral *Rook*.  
They wa-  
ter at *Lago-  
s Bay*.

The Cam-  
paign in  
*Germany*.

Correspondence with the Enemies of *Philip* the fifth, the true King of *Spain* : However, some Prisoners assuring the Prince, that in the City there were five to one for King *Charles*, and that upon the landing some Troops, they would oblige the Governor to surrender, the Marines were landed, and a second Summons sent the Governor, requiring him to surrender; but this being attended with no better Success, the Admiral having thrown about sixty Bombs into the Place, reembarked the Forces and sailed to *Nice*, from whence continuing his Course to *Thoulon*, he met with Captain *Taylor* in the *Charles* Galley, near that Harbour, by whom he received Advice, that the Count *de Thoulouse* was come into the *Mediterranean* with the *Brest* Squadron, in order to join that of *Thoulon*. Whereupon it was resolv'd to alter their Course, and endeavour to discover the *French* Fleet; and on the 7th of *June*, the Scouts made the Signal for seeing them; whereupon Sir *George Rook* stood after them; but, the *French* being to Windward, he could not bring them to an Engagement, and having lost Sight of the Enemy, he bent his Course towards the *Streights*, where he was reinforced by a Squadron of Men of War, commanded by Sir *Cloudesley Shovel* : From hence the united Fleet sailed to the Coast of *Portugal*, in order to protect that Country against the *French*, and took in Water and other Provisions at *Lagos Bay*, where I shall leave them, and take a View of the Campaign in *Germany* and the *Netherlands*.

The Emperor's Ministers having represented to her Majesty, the imminent Danger the Empire was in, by the Conjunction of the *French* and *Bavarians*, and the late Insurrection

rection in *Hungary*; they intreated her Majesty to enter into some Measures for the Preservation of the Empire. The Queen promised to give his Imperial Majesty all the Assistance she was able, and recommended that Service to the Duke of *Marlborough*, who arriving in *Holland* the 4th of *May*, had a Conference with the Pensioner; wherein he shewed, the Danger the Empire was in, and observ'd, that as the *Dutch* were now entirely Masters of the *Maese*, and all the Towns upon it, and of the whole *Spanish Gelderland*, a small Army would now defend their Frontiers; and therefore propos'd the joining the Emperor's Forces on the *Danube*, with a great part of the Confederate Army, and the attempting to drive the *French* and *Bavarians* out of the Empire, with whom the Pensioner concurred; but it was not thought proper to acquaint the States-General with it, till he had begun his March, lest the Design should be discovered and defeated. His Grace having assembled the Army in the Neighbourhood of *Mastricht*, began his March for *Germany* on the 16th of *May*. The *French*, it seems, did not penetrate into his Design; they were at first apprehensive, he would invade *France* on the Side of the *Moselle*; and this indeed they had given out, to amuse them; then they were in Pain for *Landau*, and drew their Troops that Way: But the Duke of *Marlborough* continued his March through the Electorate of *Cologne* to *Mentz*, and passing the *Maine* there, hastened with all imaginable Diligence towards the *Danube*; and having joined Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* the 22d of *June*, encamped two Days after on the Banks of that River. The Army being now arrived on the

A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

The Emperor implores the Queen of England's Assistance.

The Duke of Marlborough begins his March for Germany.



A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

The Battle  
of Schellen-  
bergh.

the Frontiers of *Bavaria*, it was resolved in the first place to attack *Donawert*, and the Fortifications of *Schellenbergh*, which defended the Entrance into that Country ; and this was accordingly executed the 2d of *July*. Of which Action the Duke of *Marlborough* gave the following Relation by a Letter to the States-General.

The Duke  
of *Marlbo-  
rough's* Ac-  
count of it.

*High and Mighty Lords,*

“ Upon our arrival at *Onderingen* on *Tues-*  
“ *day*, I understood, that the Elector of *Ba-*  
“ *varia* had detach'd the best of his Foot to  
“ guard the Post of *Schellenbergh*, where he  
“ had been casting up Intrenchments for some  
“ Days, because it was of great Importance ;  
“ therefore I resolved to attack him there,  
“ and marched yesterday Morning by three  
“ a Clock, at the Head of a Detachment of  
“ 6000 Foot and 30 Squadrons of our Troops,  
“ and three Battalions of Imperial Grenadiers :  
“ whereupon the Army begun their March to  
“ follow us ; but the Way being very long  
“ and bad, we could not get to the River  
“ *Wernitz* till about Noon, and 'twas full  
“ three a Clock before we could lay Bridges  
“ for our Troops and Cannon ; so that all  
“ things being ready, we attack'd them about  
“ six in the Evening : The Attack lasted a full  
“ Hour ; the Enemies defended themselves  
“ very vigorously, and were very strongly  
“ intrenched ; but at last were obliged to re-  
“ tire by the Valour of our Men, and the  
“ good God has given us a compleat Vic-  
“ tory.

“ We have taken 15 Pieces of Cannon,  
“ with all their Tents and Baggage. The  
“ Count *d'Arco*, and the other Generals, that

“ com-

“ commanded them, were obliged to save *A.D. 1704*  
 “ themselves by swimming over the *Danube*.

“ I heartily wish your High Mightinesses  
 “ good Success from this happy Beginning,  
 “ which is so glorious for the Arms of the  
 “ Allies, and from which I hope, by the As-  
 “ sistance of Heaven, we may reap many Ad-  
 “ vantages. We have lost very many brave  
 “ Officers, and we cannot enough bewail the  
 “ Loss of the Sieurs *Goor* and *Beinheim*, who  
 “ were killed in the Action. The Prince of  
 “ *Baden* and General *Thungen* are slightly  
 “ wounded; Count *Stirum* has receiv'd a  
 “ Wound cross his Body, but 'tis hoped he  
 “ will recover; the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-*  
 “ *Cassel*, Count *Horn*, Lieutenant-General,  
 “ and the Major-Generals *Wood* and *Pallandt*  
 “ are also wounded. I can at present give  
 “ your High Mightinesses no more Particu-  
 “ lars; but will not fail to do it the first Op-  
 “ portunity.

3 *Anne.*

“ A little before the Attack begun, the  
 “ Baron of *Moltenburgh*, Adjutant-General  
 “ to Prince *Eugene*, was sent to me by his  
 “ Highness, with Advice, that the Marshals  
 “ of *Villeroy* and *Tallard*, were marched to  
 “ *Strasburg*, having promised a great Rein-  
 “ forcement to the Elector of *Bavaria*, by  
 “ way of the *Black Forest*; and I had Ad-  
 “ vice by another Hand, that they designed  
 “ to send him 50 Batallions, and 60 Squa-  
 “ drons of their best Troops. Since I was  
 “ witness, how much the Sieur *Mortagne*  
 “ distinguished himself in this whole Action,  
 “ I could not omit doing him the Justice to  
 “ recommend him to your High Mightinesses,  
 “ to make up to him the Loss of his Gene-  
 “ ral; wherefore I have pitch'd upon him to  
 bring

A.D. 1704 “ bring this to your High Mightinesses, and  
 “ to inform you of the Particulars. I re-  
 3 Anne. “ main, &c.

*The Duke of Marlborough.*

P. S. “ The Detachment abovesaid, was  
 “ supported by 15 Battalions of the left, and  
 “ as many of the right Wing.

5000 Men  
 killed on  
 each Side.

In this Action, it was computed, that about 5000 Men fell on each Side ; but the Consequences of the Victory were very considerable, for the Confederates hereby opened a Passage into the Heart of the Duke of *Bavaria's* Country, and the Elector himself was obliged to retire under the Cannon of *Ausburgh*.

*Donawert*  
 taken.

After the taking of *Schellenbergh*, *Donawert*, not being tenable, the Elector sent Orders to the Garrison to set fire to the Town, and burn their Bridges and Magazines, and retire ; but the Confederates advancing into the Suburbs, saved the Town from being burnt, and the *Bavarians* made such a precipitate Retreat, that they left 2000 Sacks of Meal, and great Quantities of Oats and other Provisions behind them.

Thanksgiving in  
 the Army.

The 5th of *July*, the Confederate Army pass'd the *Danube* over several Bridges of Pontons, near *Donawert*, and encamped at *Mertingen* in the Elector of *Bavaria's* Country : And the 6th was observed as a Day of Thanksgiving in the Army, for their Success.

*Newburgh*  
 abandon'd.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, not to give the Enemy time to recover from their Consternation, immediately commanded his Troops to pass the *Lech*, whereupon the Garrison of *Newburgh* abandon'd that Place and retir'd to *Ingoldstat*, and his Grace order'd a Detachment



ment to take Possession of *Newburgh* (and the *A.D. 1704*  
 Enemy having left a Garrison in *Rain*, a  
 little Town about half a League from the *3 Anne.*  
*Lech*, it was invested by the Confederates.) *Rain in-*  
*vested.*

On the 13th of *July*, the Count *de Vehlen*,  
 General of the *Painine* Horse, came to the  
 Confederate Army from Prince *Eugene*, with  
 Advice, that the Marshals *Villeroy* and *Tal-*  
*lard*, with 45000 Men, had passed the *Rhine*  
 above Fort *Kiel*; giving out, they would join  
 the Elector of *Bavaria*, which it was not  
 doubted but one of them at least would at-  
 tempt; and therefore his Highness desired a  
 Reinforcement of Horse, to enable him to  
 observe the Enemy's Motions: Thereupon, A Detach-  
 Prince *Maximilian* of *Hanover* was detach'd ment sent  
 with 30 Squadrons of Imperial Horse to join to rein-  
 the Prince. The 16th, the Garrison of *Rain* force Pr.  
 desired to capitulate, and marched out the next *Eugene.*  
 Day, being conducted by a Party of Horse *Rain sur-*  
 to the Elector of *Bavaria's* Camp, near *Augs-*  
*burg*; and Orders were given for providing  
 Magazines at *Newburg* and *Rain*, for the  
 Subsistence of the Confederate Forces. The  
 Army marched again, and on the 23d en-  
 camped with their Right at *Wolfsurthausen*,  
 and their Left at *Oostmaring* (the Town of  
*Friedberg* being in the Center of the Line)  
 within a League of *Augsburg*; whereby the  
 Elector of *Bavaria's* Communication with his  
 own Country was cut off.

The Confederate Generals thought fit, at Terms  
 this time, to propose to the Elector of *Bava-* propos'd to  
*ria* Terms of Accommodation; which were in the Elector  
 a manner agreed on: But, upon Advice that of *Bava-*  
 Marshal *Tallard* had passed the *Black Forest*, *ria*, and a-  
 and was coming to join him, he sent to ac- greed to;  
 quaint Count *Wratislaw*, the Emperor's Mi-  
 Vol. XXV. E e nister,

*A.D.* 1704 nister, that since the *French* King made such powerful Efforts to support him, he thought himself obliged in Honour to remain firm to that Alliance. This Procedure was so re-  
 3 *Anne.* sented by the Duke of *Marlborough*, that he detached 30 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, to plunder and burn the Country of *Bavaria*, to the Walls of *Munich*, his capital City: Whereupon Deputations came from several Places to the Duke of *Marlborough*, offering to pay Contributions to save them from Military Execution; to whom his Grace answer'd, "The Queen of *England's* Forces " were not come into *Bavaria* to raise Money, but to bring their Prince to Reason." And the Orders for burning and ravaging that Country were put in Execution, with the utmost Severity, as far as *Munich*.

But he re-  
 jects them  
 on being  
 join'd by  
 another  
 Reinforce-  
 ment of  
*French*  
 Troops.  
 Whereup-  
 on the  
 Country of  
*Bavaria* is  
 burnt and  
 destroy'd.

Prince  
*Lewis* of  
*Baden* in-  
 vests *In-*  
*goldstadt*.

It being found impracticable to attack the Elector in his fortify'd Camp, under the Cannon of *Augsburg*, it was resolved to besiege *Ingoldstadt*: Whereupon Prince *Lewis* sat down before that Place, while the Duke of *Marlborough* was to cover the Siege with his Auxiliary Forces; but Marshal *Tallard* having joined the Elector of *Bavaria* with a Body of 22000 Horse and Foot, besides the *French* Troops that had joined him before, under the Command of Marshal *Marfin*, on the 6th of *August* Prince *Eugene* came to the Duke's Army, to confer with him and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*; where it was agreed, that Prince *Lewis* should continue the Siege of *Ingoldstadt* with his Army, while Prince *Eugene* and my Lord Duke observed the Elector of *Bavaria*.

Prince *Eugene*, being returned to the Army, received Intelligence, that the Enemy had pass'd

pass'd the *Danube*, and had a Design to fall upon him separately; whereupon he dispatch'd an Express to his Grace, to desire him to march and join him: The Express returned with an Account, that my Lord Duke had received the same Advice, and his Grace had been upon the March ever since Two o' Clock in the Morning, and that twenty Battalions, which he had sent before under the Command of General *Churchill*, were at hand; and accordingly General *Churchill* came into the Camp that Morning, and in the Evening my Lord Duke arriv'd with his whole Army: Both Armies being join'd, they encamped between the Villages of *Munster* and *Appershoven*.

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3 Anne.

The Duke  
of *Marl-*  
*borough*  
joins  
Prince  
*Eugene*.

Of the Motions of the Confederate Army afterwards, and the memorable Battle of *Blenheim*, that happened on the 13th of *August*, N. S. the Duke of *Marlborough* himself gave this Relation, in a Letter to Mr. Secretary *Harley*.

His  
Grace's  
Account  
of the Bat-  
tle of  
*Hockstet*.

S I R,

" I gave you an Account on *Sunday* of the  
" Situation we were then in, and that we ex-  
" pected to hear the Enemy would pass the  
" *Danube* at *Lawingen*, in order to attack  
" Prince *Eugene*: At Eleven that Night we  
" had an Express from him that the Enemy  
" was come over, and desiring he might be  
" reinforc'd as soon as possible. Whereupon  
" I order'd my Brother *Churchill* to advance  
" at One o'Clock in the Morning with his  
" twenty Battalions, and by Three the whole  
" Army was in Motion: For the greater Ex-  
" pedition, I order'd part of the Troops to pass  
" over the *Danube*, and to follow the March

E e 2

" of



A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

“ of the twenty Battalions, and with most of  
 “ the Horse and Foot of the first Line. I  
 “ pass’d the *Lech* at *Rain*, and came over the  
 “ *Danube* at *Donawert*; so that we all join’d  
 “ the Prince that Night, intending to advance  
 “ and take this Camp of *Hackstet*: In order  
 “ whereto, we went out on *Tuesday*, early in  
 “ the Morning, with forty Squadrons, to  
 “ view the Ground; but found the Enemy  
 “ had already possess’d themselves of it:  
 “ Whereupon we resolv’d to attack them;  
 “ and accordingly we march’d between Three  
 “ and Four yesterday Morning from the Camp  
 “ at *Munster*, leaving all our Tents standing.  
 “ About Six we came in View of the Enemy,  
 “ who, we found, did not expect so early a  
 “ Visit: The Cannon began to play about  
 “ half an Hour after Eight. They form’d  
 “ themselves in two Bodies; the Elector, with  
 “ Monsieur *Marsin* and their Troops, on our  
 “ Right; and Monsieur *de Tallard*, with all  
 “ his, on our Left; which last fell to my  
 “ Share: They had two little Rivulets, be-  
 “ sides a Morass, before them, which we  
 “ were oblig’d to pass over in their View;  
 “ and Prince *Eugene* was forc’d to take a great  
 “ Compass to come to the Enemy; so that it  
 “ was One o’Clock before the Battle began:  
 “ It lasted with great Vigour till Sun-set,  
 “ when the Enemy was oblig’d to retire; and,  
 “ by the Blessing of God, we obtain’d a com-  
 “ plet Victory: We have cut off great Num-  
 “ bers of them, as well in the Action, as in  
 “ the Retreat, besides upwards of thirty Squa-  
 “ dron of the *French*, which I push’d into  
 “ the *Danube*, where we saw the greatest part  
 “ of them perish; Monsieur *de Tallard*, with  
 “ several of his General Officers, being taken  
 “ Prisoners

“ Prisoners at the same time: And, in the *A.D. 1704*  
 “ Village of *Blenheim*, which the Enemy had  
 “ intrench’d and fortified, and where they *3 Anne.*  
 “ made the greatest Opposition, I oblig’d  
 “ twenty-six entire Battalions, and twelve  
 “ Squadrons of Dragoons, to surrender them-  
 “ selves Prisoners at Discretion: We took  
 “ likewise all their Tents standing with their  
 “ Cannon and Ammunition, as also a great  
 “ Number of Standards, Kettle-Drums, and  
 “ Colours, in the Action; so that I reckon  
 “ the greatest part of Monsieur *Tallard’s* Ar-  
 “ my is taken or destroyed: The Bravery of  
 “ all our Troops on this Occasion cannot be  
 “ express’d; the Generals, as well as the Offi-  
 “ cers and Soldiers, behaving themselves with  
 “ the greatest Courage and Resolution: The  
 “ Horse and Dragoons were oblig’d to charge  
 “ four or five several times: The Elector,  
 “ and Monsieur *de Marfin*, were so advanta-  
 “ giously posted, that Prince *Eugene* could  
 “ make no Impression on them till the third  
 “ Attack at near Seven at Night, when he  
 “ made a great Slaughter of them; but, be-  
 “ ing near a Wood-side, a good Body of  
 “ *Bavarians* retir’d into it, and the rest of the  
 “ Army retreated towards *Lawingen*, it being  
 “ too late, and the Troops too much tir’d, to  
 “ pursue them far: I cannot say too much in  
 “ Praise of that Prince’s good Conduct, and  
 “ the Bravery of his Troops, upon this Oc-  
 “ casion: You will please to lay this before  
 “ her Majesty and his Royal Highness, to  
 “ whom I send my Lord *Tunbridge* with the  
 “ good News: I pray you will likewise in-  
 “ form yourself, and let me know her Ma-  
 “ jesty’s Pleasure, as well relating to Mon-  
 “ sieur *de Tallard*, and the other General Offi-  
 “ cers,

A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

“ cers, as the Disposal of near twelve hundred  
 “ other Officers, and between eight and nine  
 “ thousand common Soldiers; who, being all  
 “ made Prisoners by her Majesty’s Troops,  
 “ are entirely at her Disposal: But, as the  
 “ Charge of subsisting these Officers and Men  
 “ must be very great, I presume her Maje-  
 “ sty will be inclin’d that they be exchanged  
 “ for any other Prisoners that offer.

“ I should likewise be glad to receive her  
 “ Majesty’s Directions for the Disposal of the  
 “ Standards and Colours, whereof I have not  
 “ yet the Number; but guess there cannot  
 “ be less than an hundred, which is more than  
 “ has been taken in any Battle these many  
 “ Years: You will easily believe, that, in so  
 “ long and vigorous an Action, the Eng-  
 “ lish, who had so great a Share in it, must  
 “ have suffer’d as well in Officers, as Men;  
 “ but I have not the Particulars.”

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

An Ac-  
 count of  
 the kill’d  
 and  
 wounded  
 Prisoners,  
 &c.

In this Battle the Enemy’s Loss was com-  
 puted to be between twenty and thirty thousand  
 Men, kill’d or taken: The Confederates also  
 took upwards of 100 Pieces of Cannon, 24  
 Mortars, 129 Colours, 171 Standards, 17 Pair  
 of Kettle-Drums, 3600 Tents, 34 Coaches,  
 300 laden Mules, 24 Barrels, and 8 Casks  
 of Silver: Of the Confederates there were  
 about 4500 Men kill’d, and 7500 wounded;  
 among the slain we may reckon the Prince of  
*Holstein Beck*, and Brigadier *Row*, who died  
 of his Wounds soon after the Battle. There  
 were also kill’d upon the Spot *Philip Dormer*,  
 Esq;



Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel of the *English* Guards; *A.D. 1704*  
 Major *Frederick Cornwallis*, Lieutenant-Colo-  
 nel *Daltzyel*, Major *Creed*, Colonel *John* *3 Anne.*  
*White*, Lord *Forbes*, and Major *Chevix* :  
 Among the wounded were the Lord *North*  
 and *Grey*, who lost his right Hand; the Lord  
*Mordaunt*, who had his left Arm shatter'd;  
 Colonel *Hamilton*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Leving-*  
*ston*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Peyton*, Major *Grand-*  
*ville*, Major *George Morgan*, Lieutenant-Colo-  
 nel *Brittain*, Major *Armstrong*, and Major  
*Hexley*.

The Elector of *Bavaria* and Marshal *Mar-*  
*sin* made an orderly Retreat, with the Left Wing  
 of their Army, behind the Morass of *Hockstet*,  
 where they rested some Hours; and that Night  
 caused their Baggage to pass the *Danube*, and  
 sent their Horse towards *Ulm* : The next  
 Morning, before Break of Day, they march'd  
 with their Infantry, and pass'd the *Danube* at  
*Lawingen*; and the Elector sent Orders to his  
 Troops in *Ausburg* to quit the City, and  
 join him at *Ulm* : The Night after the Battle,  
 the Confederate Army lay upon their Arms on  
 this side the Morass of *Hockstet*, over-against  
 the Elector of *Bavaria*; and the next Day the  
 Army made a small Motion, and came to  
*Steinheim*, where they remained encamp'd four  
 or five Days, to look after their wounded Men,  
 and take Care of their Prisoners.

After this Victory, the *French* and *Bava-*  
*rians* bending their March with the remainder  
 of their Troops towards the *Rhine*, the Con-  
 federate Generals also marched that Way, lea-  
 ving only twenty-three Battalions, and some  
 Squadrons, under the Command of General  
*Thungen*, to carry on the Siege of *Ulm*. On *Ulm be-*  
 the 12th of September, N. S. Prince *Lewis* of *sieg'd.*  
*Baden*

A.D. 1074 *Baden* invested *Landau*, and Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* encamped at *Croon Weissenburgh*, in order to cover the Siege, having detach'd Brigadier *Ferguson* with five Battalions of *English* Foot, to convoy the *French* Prisoners to *Holland*: The same Day the Duke of *Marlborough* received Advice from General *Thungen*, that *Ulm* beat a Parley the 10th, and the 11th surrender'd upon honourable Terms.

*Ulm* surrenders.

3 *Anne*.  
Landau  
besieg'd.

*Landau* holding out longer than was expected, the Duke of *Marlborough* marched with part of the Army towards *Triers*; and, on his Arrival at *Hermerskel*, three Deputies came from *Triers* to beg his Grace's Protection; acquainting him, that the *French* had still three hundred Men in Fort *St. Martin*, and they were apprehensive of some ill Usage from them, if they were not timely prevented: Whereupon his Grace marched the next Morning by Break of Day; and, being come within Sight of *Triers*, the *French* abandon'd the Fort, throwing their Ammunition into the *Moselle*.

The Duke takes Possession of *Triers*.  
*Traerbach* invested.

The Duke afterwards took Possession of *Triers*, and summon'd in great Numbers of Pioneers to repair the Fortifications; after which, his Grace caused *Traerbach*, on the *Moselle*, to be invested by the Prince of *Hesse-Castle*, and returned to the Siege of *Landau*.

All *Bavaria* surrender'd to his Imperial Majesty.

In the mean time, the King of the *Romans* and Prince *Eugene* having made themselves Masters of most of the strong Places in *Bavaria*, the Electress came to a Treaty with the *Germans*; whereby it was concluded, on the 10th of *November*, that the Electress should surrender all the rest of the Towns in *Bavaria* to his Imperial Majesty, only the Electress was permitted to remain in *Munich*, the Capital, with

with a Guard of four hundred Men, and allowed an annual Pension out of the Revenues of the Electorate for the Support of her Court.

A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

It being computed that *Landau* must soon surrender, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd the *English* Foot to decamp, and march towards the *Rhine*, in order to embark for *Holland*; the Horse being sent away before: And on

The *English* Forces return to the *Netherlands*.

the 24th of *November*, N. S. the Town of *Landau* surrender'd to the Imperialists; as did *Traerbach*, about the Middle of *December* fol-

*Landau* taken, and *Traerbach*.

lowing. There was very little Action in *Flanders* this Campaign; the *Dutch*, the superior to the Enemy on that Side, contented themselves with bombarding *Bruges* and *Namur*, and making some feeble Attempts on the *French* Lines.

The Campaign in *Flanders*.

There was a Negotiation set on Foot this Summer, between the Emperor and the Malecontents of *Hungary*; the *English* and *Dutch* Ministers acting the Part of Mediators: But, after a great deal of Time spent in Treaties, the War was renew'd in *Hungary*; and the Troops the Emperor had promis'd should march for *Italy*, were order'd to reinforce the Army that acted against the Malecontents; whereby the whole Burthen of the *Italian* War was thrown upon the *English* and *Dutch*.

The State of the *Hungarian* War.

We had deliverd the Empire indeed from the *French* and *Bavarians*; but his Imperial Majesty did not think fit to oblige his Confederates so far in return, as to make any considerable Concessions to the *Hungarian* Protestants, and compose the Differences in that Kingdom; whereby he would have been in a Condition to have carried on the War in *Italy* himself: He chose rather to leave that Service entirely to his good Allies.



A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

a Thankf-  
giving for  
the Success  
of the  
Campaign

I should have remember'd, that her Majesty was pleased to order, the 7th of *September* O. S. to be observ'd in *England* as a Day of Thanksgiving for the Victory at *Hockstet*, or *Blenheim*; and that Addressies of Congratulation for that Victory were presented to her Majesty, from all the Counties and Corporations in *England*; but Advices were not then come to *England* of the Successes of the Confederate Fleet.

*Gibraltar*  
attack'd  
by Sir  
*George*  
*Rook* and  
the Prince  
of *Hesse*.

I left Sir *George Rook* taking in Water and Provisions, at *Lagos* in *Portugal*; from whence he sail'd again with the Confederate Fleet to the *Streights*; and on the 17th of *July*, being about seven Leagues to the Eastward of *Tetuan*, on the Coast of *Barbary*, a Council of War was held on Board the *Royal Catharine*; wherein it was resolv'd to attack *Gibraltar* both by Sea and Land, and endeavour to carry it by a sudden Assault. The Fleet accordingly steering for *Gibraltar*, came to an Anchor in that Bay the 21st: Whereupon the Mariners, amounting to about two thousand Men, commanded by the Prince of *Hesse*, were landed on a Neck of Land, to the Northward of the Town, in order to cut off their Communication with the Country; and a Summons was sent to the Governor, requiring him to surrender that Fortrefs to his Catholick Majesty; but the Governor slighted the Summons: Whereupon the Admiral gave Orders on the 22d to Rear-Admiral *Byng* and Rear-Admiral *Vanderdussen*, to range their Squadrons in a Line, and batter the Works: But the Wind blowing hard that Day, they could not get into the Places assign'd them, till the Day was spent: However, on the 23d, soon after Break of Day, the Ships being all plac'd, the Admiral gave the Signal for beginning the Cannonade; which

was

was perform'd with that Fury, that above fifteen thousand Shot were made in five or six Hours time; whereby the Enemy were beat from their Guns, especially at the South-Mole Head; and Captain *Whitaker* was commanded with all the Boats arm'd, to possess himself of it; which Orders he immediately executed: But the Enemy sprung a Mine, whereby they killed two Lieutenants and forty Men, and wounded about sixty more of those that landed first, led by Captain *Jumper* and Captain *Hicks*. This, however, did not discourage Captain *Whitaker* from advancing and making himself Master of most of the Batteries and Works, to the very Walls of the Town: Whereupon another Summons being sent to the Governor, he thought fit to surrender, and the Prince of *Hesse*, with the Mariners, took Possession of the Place.

A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

Gibraltar  
surrenders.

The Seamens Attack, 'tis said, was one of the boldest and most difficult that ever was made; these brave Fellows being oblig'd to climb up Rocks and Precipices to come at the Enemy. Some of the Land-Officers were of Opinion it was impossible to carry those Works, especially as they were defended by numerous Batteries; no less than an hundred Guns being mounted towards the Sea: But no Hazards could deter the Sailors from the Attempt, tho' they saw many of the first Detachment blown up into the Air, by the springing of a Mine: They still press'd forwards, and carried most of the Outworks on that Side next the Sea, at the first Assault; while the Prince of *Hesse* and the Mariners attack'd the Place with equal Bravery on the Land Side, and oblig'd the Governour to capitulate. Indeed, both the one and the other gain'd immortal Honour, by carrying

A.D. 1704 a Place in three Days, which has since endur'd Sieges of many Months Continuance, and more than once baffled the united Forces of *France* and *Spain*. To proceed: The Admiral having left the Prince of *Hesse* and the Mariners in the Place, with all the Ammunition he could spare, set Sail again from *Gibraltar*, to cruise in the *Streights*; and on the 9th of *August*, as the Ships were taking in Water on the Coast of *Barbary*, the Scouts made Signals of seeing the Enemies Fleet: Whereupon a Council of War being call'd, it was resolv'd to fight them, tho' the Confederates were much weaken'd by the *Dutch* recalling a Squadron of their Ships, to convoy some of their Marchant-men to *St. George*; and had this farther Disadvantage, that many of the Enemy's Ships were first Rates, carrying upwards of an hundred Guns, full of Men, and just come clean out of Harbour; whereas the Confederates had scarce any first Rates there, all their Ships foul, and thinly manned, having been long from home: However, under all these Disadvantages, Sir *George Rook* pursued the *French* Fleet till the 12th, and came up with them at *Cape Malaga* that Evening.

The Battel  
of *Malaga*,  
on the 13th  
of *Aug.*  
O. S.

On *Sunday* the 13th, in the Morning, O. S. the Enemy (being about three Leagues distant, brought to and staid for him) form'd their Line, and prepared for an Engagement: Their Line consisted of fifty-two Ships, and they had besides twenty-four Gallies: The *English* and *Dutch* had fifty-three Ships of the Line (but much smaller, as has been observed already) and some Frigates that were order'd to observe the Gallies. The Allies bore down upon the *French*, and at Ten o'Clock the Battle begun: The *French* fought with great Fury in the Center,



Center, engaging the Admiral with their first and second Rates; but were so bravely encounter'd, that, notwithstanding the Inequality of Guns and Men, Victory had soon declared for the Confederates, if several Ships had not been obliged to quit the Line for want of Ammunition: As it was, the Enemies Van gave Way about Two in the Afternoon, and they continued a Running-Fight till the Evening: The *French* having the Wind next Morning, both Sides lay by, within three Leagues of each other, repairing their Defects; and Ammunition was deliver'd by Admiral *Rook* to such of his Ships as wanted it. On the 15th the *French* bore away, and the Confederate Fleet stood after them till the 16th, when they lost Sight of the Enemy, who retired to *Thoulon*, leaving the Allies triumphant in the *Mediterranean*, notwithstanding all the great Disadvantages they lay under: Whereupon the Admiral sailed again to *Gibraltar*; and, having held a Council of War there, the 4th of *September*, it was resolved to return home; and accordingly the Confederate Fleet set Sail from thence the 5th, and arrived at *Spithead* the 25th; Sir *John Leak* and Admiral *Vanderdussen* being left at *Lisbon* to protect the Coasts of *Portugal* and relieve *Gibraltar*, if it should be besieged, as was expected.

Nor was this Precaution unnecessary; for, on the 24th of *October*, the *French* and *Spaniards*, commanded by the Marquis of *Villadarias*, invested the Place: However, Sir *John Leak*, arriving there from *Portugal* with a Squadron of Men of War, and throwing Supplies into the Town from time to time, prevented their making themselves Masters of the Place. Sir *John Leak* afterwards returning to the Place.

A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

The *French* quit the Sea, and retire to their Ports.

The Confederate Fleet return home

A Squadron left at *Lisbon*.

*Gibraltar* besieged.

Admiral *Leak* throws Supplies into the Place.

A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

Admiral  
Leak de-  
troys  
Ponti's  
Squadron  
before Gi-  
braltar.

The Siege  
raised.

The Scots  
appear dis-  
contented.

Their Par-  
liament  
assembled.

the River of *Lisbon* for fresh Succours, Monsieur *Ponti*, the *French* Admiral, came out of *Cadiz*, with thirteen Men of War, and brought the Besiegers great Supplies of Ammunition and Provision, and block'd up *Gibraltar* on that Side towards the Sea; whereby the Town was reduced to the last Extremity; when Admiral *Leak*, returning to *Gibraltar* again, surprized Monsieur *Ponti*, with his Squadron, in the Bay; of which he took three, and run two of the largest Men of War ashore, which the Enemy immediately quitted and set on Fire. Upon this Success, the Besiegers (after they had lain before the Town near six Months, and the best part of their Army ruin'd by Sick-ness or the Sword) thought fit to draw off their Batteries and raise the Siege, leaving only a Detachment of their Forces at some Distance, to block up the Place.

While almost every other Kingdom in *Eu-  
rope* was engaged in a War with *France*, the *Scots* appeared exceedingly dissatisfied with their Neighbours of *England*, on pretence of their intermeddling in and influencing their Affairs; and seemed only to wait for an Opportunity of shewing their Resentment: They had refused to come into the *Hanover* Succession, or to give Supplies for the War in the last Parliament; from whence, many concluded, they were inclined to change Hands, to put themselves under the Protection of *France* again, and bring in the Pretender. However, the Queen, having made some Alterations in the *Scotch* Ministry, and appointed the Marquis of *Tweedale* her High Commis-  
sioner, thought fit to assemble that Parliament again, on the 6th of *July* 1704; when the fol-  
lowing

lowing Letter from her Majesty was presented *A.D. 1704*  
and read to them :

*3 Anne.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ Nothing has troubled us more, since our  
“ Accession to the Crowns of these Realms, The Q's  
Letter to  
them.  
“ than the unsettled State of Affairs in that  
“ our ancient Kingdom.

“ We hoped, that the Foundations of Dif-  
“ ferences and Animosities that (to our great  
“ Regret) we discover'd among you, did not  
“ lie so deep, but that, by the Methods we  
“ have proceeded in, they might have been  
“ removed.

“ But, instead of Success in our Endea-  
“ vours, the Rent is become wider ; nay,  
“ Divisions have proceeded to such a Height,  
“ as to prove Matter of Encouragement to  
“ our Enemies beyond Sea to employ their  
“ Emissaries among you, in order to debauch  
“ our good Subjects from their Allegiance,  
“ and to render that our ancient Kingdom a  
“ Scene of Blood and Disorder (merely as they  
“ speak) to make you serve for a Diversion.

“ But we are willing to hope, that none of  
“ our Subjects, but such as were obnoxious  
“ to the Laws for their Crimes, or Men of  
“ low and desperate Fortunes, or that are  
“ otherwise inconsiderable, have given Ear to  
“ such pernicious Contrivances : And we have  
“ no Reason to doubt of the Assurances given  
“ us by those now entrusted with our Autho-  
“ rity, that they will use their utmost Endea-  
“ vours to convince our People of the Advan-  
“ tages and Necessity of the present Measures ;  
“ for we have always been inclined to believe,  
“ that the late Mistake did not proceed from  
“ any want of Duty or Respect to us, but on-  
“ ly



A.D. 1704 “ ly from different Opinions as to Measures  
“ of Government.

3 Anne.

“ This being the Case, we are resolved, for  
“ the full Contentment and Satisfaction of our  
“ People, to grant whatever can in reason be  
“ demanded for rectifying of Abuses, and  
“ quieting the Minds of all our good Sub-  
“ jects.

“ In order to this, we have named the  
“ Marquis of *Tweedale* our Commissioner; he  
“ being a Person, of whose Capacity and Pro-  
“ bity, or Qualifications and Dispositions to  
“ serve us and the Country, neither we nor  
“ you can have any doubt: And we have ful-  
“ ly empower’d him to give you unquestiona-  
“ ble Proofs of our Resolution to maintain  
“ the Government both in Church and State,  
“ as by Law establish’d in that our King-  
“ dom; and to consent to such Laws as shall  
“ be found wanting for the farther Security of  
“ both, and preventing all Encroachments on  
“ the same for the future.

“ Thus having done our Part, we are per-  
“ suaded that you will not fail to do yours;  
“ but will lay hold on this Opportunity to  
“ shew to the World the Sincerity of the Pro-  
“ fessions made to us, and that it was the true  
“ Love of your Country and the Sense of your  
“ Duty to do it, and therefore not the Want  
“ of Duty to us; for we shall always reckon  
“ these two inconsistent, that was at the bot-  
“ tom of the late Misunderstandings.

“ The main thing we recommend to you,  
“ and which we recommend to you with all  
“ the Earnestness we are capable of, is, the  
“ settling of the Succession in the Protestant  
“ Line, as that which is absolutely necessary  
“ for our own Peace and Happiness, as well

“ as

“ as our Quiet and Security in all our Domi- *A.D. 1704*  
 “ nions, and for the Reputation of our Af-  
 “ fairs abroad, and consequently for the *3 Anne.*  
 “ strengthening the Protestant Interest every-  
 “ where.

“ This has been our fix'd Judgment and  
 “ Resolution ever since we came to the Crown;  
 “ and tho' hitherto Opportunities have not an-  
 “ swer'd our Intentions, Matters are now  
 “ come to that pass, by the undoubted E-  
 “ vidence of the Designs of our Enemies,  
 “ that a longer Delay of settling the Succes-  
 “ sion in the Protestant Line may have very  
 “ dangerous Consequences; and a Disappoint-  
 “ ment of it would infallibly make that our  
 “ Kingdom the Seat of War, and expose it  
 “ to Devastation and Ruin.

“ As to Terms and Conditions of Govern-  
 “ ment, with regard to the Successor, we  
 “ have empower'd our Commissioner to give  
 “ the Royal Assent to whatever can in reason  
 “ be demanded, and is in our Power to grant,  
 “ for securing the Sovereignty and Liberties  
 “ of that our ancient Kingdom.

“ We are now in a War, which makes it  
 “ necessary to provide for the Defence of the  
 “ Kingdom: The Time of the Funds that  
 “ were lately given for Maintenance of the  
 “ Land-Forces being expired, and the said  
 “ Funds exhausted, Provision ought also to  
 “ be made for supplying the Magazines with  
 “ Arms and Ammunition, and repairing the  
 “ Forts and Castles, and for the Charge of  
 “ the Frigates that prove so useful for guard-  
 “ ing the Coasts.

“ We earnestly recommend to you what-  
 “ ever may contribute to the Advancement  
 “ of true Piety, and the Discouragement of  
 Vol. XXV. G g “ Vice

A.D. 1704 “ Vice and Immorality ; and we doubt not,  
 3 Anne. “ but you will take Care to encourage Trade,  
 “ and to improve the Product and Manufac-  
 “ tures of the Nation : In all which, and eve-  
 “ ry thing else that can be for the Good and  
 “ Happiness of our People, you shall have  
 “ our hearty and ready Concurrence. We shall  
 “ only add, That Unanimity and Moderation  
 “ in all your Proceedings will be of great Use  
 “ for bringing to a happy Issue the important  
 “ Affairs that we have laid before you, and  
 “ will also be most acceptable to us : So we  
 “ bid you heartily farewell.”

The High  
 Commis-  
 sioner's  
 Speech.

The High Commissioner afterwards enlarg'd on the several Articles her Majesty had recommended ; adding, That there having been a great Noise made concerning a Plot in their Neighbour-Nation, her Majesty had allow'd him to acquaint them, that in due time the whole Matter should be laid before them ; and that she had given the necessary Orders to have both the Persons that had been examined in *England*, and the Papers that related to that Affair, sent to them : And her Majesty doubted not, but their Enquiries into this Plot, or any other Practices of the like nature, would end in their laying down solid Measures for preventing of them, or the fatal Consequences of them, in Time to come : And, as to any Questions or Contest that might arise upon such Enquiries amongst them, her Majesty hoped they would manage them with all the Temper and Moderation that the nature of the Thing would allow.

The Earl of *Seafeld*, Lord Chancellor, and the new Secretary of State the Earl of *Cromarty*, spoke to the same Head ; but I shall only

recite



recite a remarkable Paragraph or two out of *A.D. 1704*  
the Secretary's Speech, *viz.*

3 Anne.

Earl of  
*Cromarty's*  
Speech.

“ Should all the Queen's Servants be silent,  
“ the Actings, the Sayings, the whole Tract  
“ of her Majesty's Government, and the hap-  
“ py Effect thereof, do loudly speak, that if  
“ ever Prince or Sovereign have devoted  
“ themselves to God and their Country, with-  
“ out Flattery or Hyperbole we may truly  
“ say that our gracious Queen hath: All may  
“ hear, and those who have the Honour to  
“ attend her Majesty must see, that her Time,  
“ her Care, her Pleasure, her Leisure, her  
“ Treasure, yea, her very Health and Life,  
“ are sacrificed every Day, and almost every  
“ Time in the Day, to the actual Exercise of  
“ Devotion to God, or Administration of  
“ Government to her People; and we may  
“ bless God, that, by his Blessing on her En-  
“ deavours, all and every one of her Subjects  
“ do participate of the Fruits of the Royal  
“ Sacrifice; nay, and all the best part of *Eu-*  
“ *rope* besides, that is her Majesty's Confede-  
“ rates, and her and their Enemies do find  
“ with Grief what we feel with Satisfaction:  
“ And tho' her Majesty has many Domini-  
“ ons under her Royal Care, and more Con-  
“ federates, yet she omits not any of our par-  
“ ticular Concerns; and we partake, in our  
“ full Capacity, of these happy Effects: We  
“ are, with many others, engaged in a great,  
“ but (to full Conviction) necessary War; the  
“ Effects whereof are dreadful and hurtful,  
“ not only in Expence and Soldiers (which  
“ all must afford) but the seeing of People  
“ slaughter'd like Beasts in our Streets and  
“ Houses, our Towns in Fire, our Women

A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

“ ravish’d, our sacred Things profaned, and  
 “ many other dismal Effects of War and Ra-  
 “ pine; which, almost all others feel and see,  
 “ we (Thanks to God, and, under him, to  
 “ his Vicegerent our Queen) do only hear of  
 “ these Things. My Lord Chancellor, This  
 “ we ought, and, I doubt not, we do remem-  
 “ ber and consider. My Lord, This is not  
 “ offer’d as an Eulogy or Panegyrick on her  
 “ Majesty: She is far above what I can say.

“ My Lord Chancellor, The Honour of  
 “ being her Majesty’s Secretary obliges me to  
 “ obviate and remove an Aspersion on the  
 “ Queen’s Majesty’s Candour and Honour (if  
 “ any such Insinuation be made) which is,  
 “ that some would persuade others to believe,  
 “ *That the Queen has a secret Will in the*  
 “ *Affair now before us, contrary to her express*  
 “ *Will revealed and declared by her in her*  
 “ *Royal Letter.* My Lord, I am persuaded  
 “ she does hate that Position in Theology;  
 “ and, I am certain, she does so in her Poli-  
 “ ticks; and the Reason of my Certainty in  
 “ this is, That her Majesty did command me,  
 “ and, I think, her other Servants, expressly  
 “ to assure this House, That nothing in her  
 “ Service could please her better, than if they  
 “ should believe and obey her in what she  
 “ proposes in her Letter; and nothing can  
 “ displease her more than to do otherwise.

“ I shall only add my earnest and humble  
 “ Wish for these two Things: *First*, That  
 “ the Orders of the House may be strictly  
 “ observed; for by that much Time will be  
 “ saved, and many Inconveniences prevented;  
 “ and the not doing of this, will disgrace  
 “ this great Court: The *Second* is, That we  
 “ may redargue one another with Kindness

“ and

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3 Anne.

“ and Civility : Let our Force fall on the  
 “ Subject which we oppugn, or the Measure  
 “ which we reject ; and by no means on one  
 “ another’s Persons. Would to God we were  
 “ always unanimous ; but that seldom, if ever,  
 “ was in so numerous a Court or Council :  
 “ But, when we differ, will it argue the bet-  
 “ ter for being angry ? No ; *impedit Ira ani-*  
 “ *mum*. Will we convert others so well by  
 “ making them angry, as by a meek Calm-  
 “ ness in arguing ? Does Spite add Force to  
 “ Reason, or does it produce that Consent  
 “ which we endeavour to obtain ? So, for  
 “ our own Sakes, and for the Honour of our  
 “ Reason, let us argue and reply with Calm-  
 “ ness. I have oft regretted to see good Rea-  
 “ son lost, or at least ineffectual, in great mea-  
 “ sure, by the Heats in arguing ; and, I will  
 “ say, it were a Pity : For the Members of  
 “ great Courts elsewhere may, in the Opinion  
 “ of many, speak better Language than these  
 “ of this do ; yet they do not speak better  
 “ Sense : And, besides these Motives to calm  
 “ Reasoning, this ought to determine us all  
 “ against it ; to wit, That neither our Heat,  
 “ nor our self-pleasing Arguments, are what  
 “ will determine any Debate : The Law of  
 “ Order, the Constitution, Statutes, and Ne-  
 “ cessity, gives the Faculty of concluding to  
 “ the whole of this House ; and all we can  
 “ say must be submitted to what this whole  
 “ House will approve, or to what the major  
 “ part will agree in : And therefore, much  
 “ Reasoning and all Heats will, on many ac-  
 “ counts, be profitably forborne. I conclude  
 “ with this Assertion, which I think evident  
 “ without Discourse, That as the Union of  
 “ *Britain* is apparently its greatest politick  
 “ Good ;



A.D. 1704 “ Good ; so as certainly, and by the infallible  
 3 Anne. “ Rule of Contraries, a Division of *Britain*  
 “ is its greatest Evil: And then it is a neces-  
 “ sary Corollary, Whoever is not for the U-  
 “ nion of *Britain* may be concluded an En-  
 “ my to it.”

Resoluti-  
 ons con-  
 cerning a  
 Union and  
 the Suc-  
 cession of  
 the Crown.

The 13th the Parliament met again, and the Duke of *Hamilton* made a Speech ; desiring that her Majesty’s Letter might be consider’d, and likewise the Nomination of a Protestant Successor ; but insisted, at the same time, that Commissioners might be named to treat previously with *England*. This Overture occasion’d a great Debate the 17th ; and the Earl of *Rothes* having prescribed another Resolve, it was carried, by a majority of 55, That the Resolve presented by the said Earl, and that presented by the Duke of *Hamilton*, should be jointly voted ; and they are as follow :

Limitati-  
 ons and  
 Conditions  
 of Govern-  
 ment pro-  
 posed.

Resolved, “ That the Parliament will not  
 “ proceed to the Nomination of a Successor,  
 “ unless we have a previous Treaty with *Eng-  
 “ land*, for regulating our Commerce and o-  
 “ ther Concerns with that Nation.” And farther it is resolved, “ That this Parliament will  
 “ proceed to make such Limitations and Con-  
 “ ditions of Government, for the Rectifica-  
 “ tion of our Constitution, as may secure the  
 “ Religion, Liberty, and Independency of this  
 “ Nation, before they proceed to the said No-  
 “ mination.” The first Part of this Resolution was proposed by Duke *Hamilton*, and the other by the Earl of *Rothes*.

The same Day the Duke of *Athol* moved, That his Grace the Lord Commissioner would be pleased to write to her Majesty to send down the

the Persons who were Witnesses in the late *A.D. 1704*  
 Plot, and all the Papers relating to the same,  
 that that Affair might be examined to the bot- *3 Anne.*  
 tom; and those who were unjustly and falsely A Motion  
 accused might be vindicated, and those who that the  
 were guilty punish'd according to their De- Witnesses  
 merits: Whereupon the Lord Chancellor de- and Papers  
 clared, That his Grace had written, and would relating to  
 write again, for the Papers and Witnesses to the Plot  
 be sent down; but, not receiving them so soon might be  
 as they expected, the Parliament afterwards sent them.  
 drew up the following Address to her Majesty  
 on the same Subject:

*May it please your Majesty,*

“ We your Majesty’s dutiful and loyal Sub- Their Ad-  
 jects the Noblemen, Barons and Burgeses dress to  
 “ assembled in Parliament, humbly represent have the  
 “ to your Majesty our great Disappointment Papers and  
 “ in not having the original Papers, concerning Witnesses  
 “ what was called in *England* by the House of sent down.  
 “ Peers, *The Scotch Conspiracy*, laid before us,  
 “ and the Persons who were examin’d in that  
 “ Matter, sent hither; for which there was  
 “ Application made in the Beginning of this  
 “ Sessions: We therefore humbly lay before  
 “ your Majesty the Concern of the whole Na-  
 “ tion in this Affair; in which the Intermed-  
 “ ling of the House of Lords having been  
 “ declar’d in a Resolve of this Session, to be  
 “ an Encroachment on the Dependency of this  
 “ Nation, and your Majesty’s Prerogative, as  
 “ Queen of *Scotland*; that you will, in your  
 “ Majesty’s great Wisdom, take such Mea-  
 “ sures, as may effectually prevent all such  
 “ Meddling for the future.

“ We do also take leave to offer to your  
 “ Majesty our Opinion, that nothing can ob-  
 “ struct

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3 Anne.

“fruct more our coming into the Measures  
 “that have been recommended by your Ma-  
 “jesty, in relation to the Succession, than the  
 “Lords Proceedings to make any more En-  
 “croachments of that nature. And we do  
 “humbly intreat your Majesty, that all the  
 “Persons and Papers, relating to that Affair  
 “that have been examin’d in *England*, may  
 “be sent hither at the Meeting of the next  
 “Sessions of Parliament, that the Matter may  
 “be examin’d to the bottom, and those that  
 “are unjustly accus’d may have Right done  
 “them, and those who are guilty, be punish’d  
 “according to their Demerits.”

The Scots  
 refuse to  
 pass the Act  
 of Supply  
 before the  
 Act of Se-  
 curity.

They also came to the following Resolu-  
 tions, That the Parliament will proceed to grant  
 two Months Supply, for subsisting her Maje-  
 sty’s Forces; and as soon as the Act of Secu-  
 rity now read has got the Royal Assent, will  
 give four Months more. This Motion being  
 oppos’d, the Earl of *Roseburgh* presented the fol-  
 lowing Resolution, as an Expedient, *viz.* That  
 there be a first Reading mark’d on the Act of  
 Security; and that both the Act and that for  
 the Supply be without being farther proceeded  
 on, until his Grace, her Majesty’s Commissioner  
 receive Instruments as to the Act of Security;  
 it being then free to the Parliament to proceed  
 to the Acts, jointly or separately, as they shall  
 think fit. This Resolution was approv’d, and  
 the Act of Security had a first Reading mark’d  
 thereon. The 27th the Parliament adjourn’d  
 to the 3d of *August*, expecting by that time  
 that the Commissioners would have received  
 her Majesty’s Instructions on the said Act of  
 Security.

They are  
 tack’d, and  
 pass’d to-  
 gether.

The Parliament meeting again the 3d of  
*August*, and being acquainted, that the High  
 Com-



Commissioner was impower'd to pass the Act of Security, both that and the Supply were pass'd, and received the Royal Assent the 5th of *August*. A.D. 1704  
3 Anne.

By the Act of Security they statute and ordain, That in case of the Death of the Queen, her Heirs or Successors, the Parliament then in being shall sit; and if the Parliament happen to be adjourn'd, then they shall assemble and sit the twentieth Day after such Death; and if there be no Parliament in being, then the Members of the preceding Parliament shall meet at *Edinburgh* the twentieth Day after such Death; and the said Estates of Parliament are impower'd to administer the Government: And, if the Queen shall leave Heirs of her Body, or a Successor be appointed by the Queen and Parliament, the said Estates shall tender the Coronation-Oath to such Successor, within thirty Days after their Meeting; and if the Successor be under Age, then the said Estates shall appoint a Regency until he attain the Age of Seventeen.

The Tenor of the Act of Security.

And if her Majesty die without Issue of her Body, or a Successor, appointed as above, the aforesaid Estates are impower'd to nominate a Successor, and to settle the Succession of the Crown upon the Heirs of such Successor's Body; the said Successor and the Heirs of his Body being of the Royal Line of *Scotland*, and of the true Protestant Religion; *Provided such Successor be not the Successor to the Crown of England*; unless during her Majesty's Reign there be such Conditions of Government enacted, as may secure the Honour and Sovereignty of this Crown and Kingdom, the Freedom of Parliaments, the Religion, Liberty and

A.D-1704 Trade of the Nation, from *English*, or any foreign Influence.

3 *Anne.*

And it is made High-Treason, to acknowledge any Person to be King or Queen of *Scotland*, not taking the Coronation-Oath, or not appointed as aforesaid.

And until the Meeting of the said Estates, on such Death as aforesaid, the Administration of the Government shall be by such of the Members of the said Estates, and such of the Privy-Council as are then at *Edinburgh*: And all Civil Commissions, granted during Pleasure, shall be void, except Sheriffs, Stewards and Justices of Peace.

And for a further Security to the Kingdom, it is enacted, *That the whole Protestant Heretors and all the Burghs should provide themselves with Fire Arms for all the sensible Men who were Protestants; and the said Heretors and Burghs should discipline their said sensible Men, once a Month at least.*

Remarks  
upon it.

The *Scots*, as has been observ'd, were so set upon this Bill, that they voted a four Months Cess or Tax extraordinary, upon the passing of it: And this, the Ministry in *England* made their Excuse some time afterwards, for suffering the Royal Assent to be given to a Bill, which, upon the Matter, was little less than putting the *Scots* in a Capacity of compelling the *English* by Force to submit to their Terms. Others alledg'd, this was a necessary Piece of Policy, to prevent a Rebellion, for which that Nation was ripe at that Time; but it was an odd Way to prevent Rebellion, by putting Arms into their Hands: When they were arm'd and disciplin'd, as the Act directed, it was presum'd they would not be less formidable than before.

I re-

I return now to *England*, and shall give an Account of the Proceedings of the Parliament there, which assembled the 24th of *October*, and was open'd with the following Speech from the Throne:

A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

The English Parliament meet.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ The great and remarkable Success with which God hath blessed our Arms this Summer, has stirr'd up our good Subjects in all Parts of the Kingdom, to express their unanimous Joy and Satisfaction; and, I assure myself, you are all come dispos'd to do every thing that is necessary for the effectual Prosecution of the War; nothing being more obvious, than that a timely Improvement of our present Advantage will enable us to procure a lasting Foundation of Security for *England*, and a firm Support for the Liberty of *Europe*. This is my Aim: I have no Interest, nor ever will have, but to promote the Good and Happiness of all my Subjects.

The Q's Speech at the Opening of it.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ I must desire such Supplies of you, as will be requisite for carrying on the next Year's Service, both by Sea and Land; and for punctually performing our Treaties with our Allies; the rather, for that some of them have just Pretensions depending ever since the last War: And I need not put you in mind of what Importance it is, to preserve the publick Credit, both abroad and at home.

“ I believe you will find some Charges necessary next Year, which were not mention'd in the last Sessions; and some extraordinary

H h 2

Ex-



A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

“ Expences incurr’d since, which were not  
 “ then provided for.

“ I assure you, that all the Supplies you  
 “ give, with what I am able to spare from my  
 “ own Expences, shall be carefully applied to  
 “ the best Advantage for the publick Service:  
 “ And I earnestly recommend to you a speedy  
 “ Dispatch, as that which, under the good  
 “ Providence of God, we must chiefly depend  
 “ upon, to disappoint the earliest Designs of  
 “ our Enemies.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I cannot but tell you, how essential it is  
 “ for attaining these great Ends abroad, of  
 “ which we have so hopeful a Prospect that  
 “ we should be entirely united at home.

“ It is plain, our Enemies have no Encouragement  
 “ left, but what arises from their  
 “ Hopes of our Divisions: ’Tis therefore your  
 “ Concern, not to give the least Countenance  
 “ to those Hopes.

“ My Inclinations are, to be kind and indulgent  
 “ to you all; in hopes you will do  
 “ nothing to endanger the Loss of this Opportunity,  
 “ which God hath put into our Hands,  
 “ of securing our selves and all *Europe*; and  
 “ that there will be no Contention among  
 “ you, but who shall most promote the publick  
 “ Welfare.

“ Such a Temper as this, in all our Proceedings,  
 “ cannot fail of securing your Reputation both at home  
 “ and abroad.

“ This would make me a happy Queen  
 “ whose utmost Endeavours shall never be  
 “ wanting to make you a happy and flourishing  
 “ People.

The next Day the Lords attended her Majesty, with an Address of Thanks for her Speech; declaring, they would improve to the utmost the blessed Opportunity put in to their Hands; and *congratulated the Success of her Majesty's Arms under the Conduct of the Duke of Marlborough.*

A.D. 1704

3 Anne.

The Lords  
Address.

The Commons, in their Address, *congratulated her Majesty, as well upon the Victory obtain'd by Sir George Rook, as upon that other obtained by the Duke of Marlborough*; assuring her, they came disposed to do every thing that was necessary for the effectual Prosecution of the War; and that they would give such a speedy Dispatch to the publick Business, as might enable her Majesty to pursue the Advantages she had obtained over the common Enemy: That they would use their utmost Endeavours, by all proper Measures, to prevent all Divisions amongst them; and they would have no Contention, but who should most promote and establish the publick Welfare, both in Church and State.

The Commons  
Address in  
Answer to  
the Queen's  
Speech.

The Commons also addressed her Majesty, to bestow her Bounty upon the Seamen and Land Forces, that had behaved themselves so gallantly both by Sea and Land; and her Majesty gave Directions accordingly for distributing a Bounty amongst them.

An Address to  
reward the  
Soldiers  
and Seamen  
for their  
Bravery.

Then the Commons fell upon the Business of the Supply; in which they shewed such Zeal and Application, that, before the End of November, the Sums necessary for maintaining both the Navy and the Army were voted, viz. For maintaining forty thousand Seamen, including eight thousand Marines, 4*l.* per Man a Month, for thirteen Months, amounting to 280,000 *l.* For the Ordinary of the Navy

Vast Supplies and  
Forces voted  
by the  
Commons.

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Navy 100,000 *l.* and 40,000 *l.* for Ordnance Stores for the Sea Service, over and above the Proportion of 4 *l.* a Man. For making a Wharf and Store-house at *Portsmouth*, 10,000 *l.* For forty thousand Land-men, to act in Conjunction with the Allies, 885,193 *l.* For ten thousand additional Forces for the same Service, 177,511 *l.* For maintaining ten thousand Men, to act in Conjunction with the *Portuguese*, 222,379 *l.* For her Majesty's Proportion of Subsidies to her Allies, 370,119 *l.* For her Majesty's Subsidy to the Duke of *Savoy*, from *October 3* to *December 25*, 1703, 40,000 *l.* For Levy-money for recruiting the Horses of the *English* Horse and Dragoons lost at *Schellenbergh* and *Blenheim*, 6725 *l.* For recruiting the Men and Horses of the Foreigners in her Majesty's Pay, in the same Battles, 24,665 *l.* For an additional Regiment on the *Portuguese* Establishment, 5136 *l.* For Surgeons in the Hospital in *Portugal* for the Year 1704, 244 *l.* For Expences in the *Portugal* War last Year, not provided for by Parliament, 68,546 *l.* For Guards and Garrisons in *England*, 357,000 *l.* For the Ordnance of the Land Service, 120,000 *l.* For Transports 60,000 *l.* For circulating *Exchequer* Bills, 4000 *l.* And for five thousand additional Forces, to be raised in Conjunction with our Allies to serve with the Fleet, for their Levy-money, 11,244 *l.* For their Pay for one Year, 87,125 *l.* In all 4,670,486 *l.* Towards the raising whereof was granted a Land-Tax of four Shillings in the Pound, which produced about 2,000,000 *l.* the Duty upon Malt, which might raise about 800,000 *l.* and 3700 *l.* per Week out of the Excise. 877,930 *l.* by the Sale of Annuities for ninety-nine Years, at



at fifteen Years Purchase : A Subsidy on *A.D. 1704*  
 Wines and Merchandizes for four Years, as a  
 Fund for raising 646,957 *l.* for the Use of *3 Anne.*  
 the Navy ; and the Duty on Low Wines con-  
 tinued.

Next to the Supply the Occasional Bill was again brought upon the Carpet ; and, because it was expected the House of Peers would reject it, some proposed the tacking it to a Money-Bill : However, upon better Consideration, the Commons sent it up singly ; and it met with the same Fate the former had done.

The States withdrawing Part of their Quota of Men of War from the Fleet in the *Streights*, a little before the Battle of *Malaga* ; the Loss of our Shipping for want of Convoys ; and the suffering the Royal Assent to be given to the *Scotch* Act of Security ; became the Subjects of Complaint, in both Houses this Session. On which Topicks, the late Lord *Haverham* made a Speech that was much taken notice of at that time ; wherein he congratulated the Peers on the Duke of *Marlborough's* Victory, and Sir *George Rook's* Deliverance, as he term'd it ; observing, that a Squadron of *Dutch* were called away just before the Battle of *Malaga*, to be a Convoy to their Merchants ; while neither the *English* Trade, or Coasts were protected ; but the Enemy insulted us, tho' we pretended to be Masters at Sea, even in the Channel : He also mentioned the Exportation of our Coin, as a Grievance ; but chiefly inveighed against the Ministry, for suffering the Act of Security to pass in *Scotland*, denominating it, *A Bill of Exclusion* : He observ'd, there were two Occasions of all Troubles, much Discontent and great Poverty ; and both these were to be found

The Occasional Bill again rejected by the Lords.

Com-plaints in both Houses, of the *Dutch* withdrawing their Quota of Shipping, want of Convoys, suffering the Act of Security to pass in *Scotland*. Lord *Haverham's* Speech on these Heads.

in

A.D. 1704 in Scotland: That their Gentry were brave, but discontented; their common People very stout and very numerous, but very poor: And what, says this noble Peer, may such a Multitude, so arm'd and disciplin'd, as the Act of Security directs, with such Leaders do; especially, when no Promises, no Assistance would be wanting, which *France* could give? Concluding, like an old Whig, *That he looked upon it of the last Consequence to England, that there should be the least Shadow or Pretence, of a Necessity to keep up regular standing Troops in this Kingdom in time of Peace.*

There was still a majority in each House, that seem'd to fall in with Lord *Haversham's* Sentiments, and particularly the Friends of the Church; which was a farther Inducement to some of the Ministry to make their Court to the Whigs, who were ready to screen them from Censure, and go any Length with them, on condition of being brought into play again.

Some Account of the Whigs coming into play in this Reign.

It has been thought strange, that when both the Queen and the Commons appear'd so zealously affected to the established Church, such a Flood of Whiggism should so suddenly break in upon us. But if it be consider'd, that the Ministers, who countenanced the introducing them, were, or pretended to be once, the great Patrons of the Church; and by this and other specious Pretences, had established themselves in the Queen's Favour: That the Confederate Arms, during their Administration, had met with great Success, which rendered their Leaders very popular; and that it was long e're they were suspected of any Designs to the Prejudice of the Establishment, either by the Queen, or the To-

ries themselves. That some very crafty Courtiers, who had been four'd by Prosecutions, out of Revenge and Hopes of a Restoration, very readily join'd with them: And that they were supported by a great Assembly at home, and the Allies abroad; we may cease to wonder, how the Whigs leap'd into the Saddle once again. They drew Gentlemen in gradually, from one Step to another, till they render'd their Retreat difficult, and at length made them Instruments in getting the Parliament dissolv'd, and another House of Commons chosen after their own Heart; inso-much, that the Church was really apprehended to be in Distress by some, under a Queen of known Affection to her Establishment. And when the Whigs had once ingrossed all the Posts of Power and Profit, and enter'd into strict Engagements with Foreigners of the same Stamp; their next Policy was, to represent themselves as so formidable a Body, that it was not safe to touch them: And it is a much greater Wonder, that her Majesty ever disengaged her self, than that she remained under their Influence so long. But to proceed:

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3 Anne.

The Lords, having consider'd the *Scotch* Act of Security, address'd her Majesty, that she would give Orders for the fortifying *Newcastle, Tinnmouth, Berwick, Carlisle, and Hull*; and that the Militia of the four Northern Counties might be disciplin'd, and provided with Arms; and that a competent Number of regular Troops might be kept upon the Northern Borders of *England*, and in the North of *Ireland*; and that the Laws for disarming Papists might be put in Execution.

The Lords address to fortify the Northern Borders, and send Forces that Way.

The Lower House also came to the following Resolutions in relation to the *Scots* (*viz.*) That  
Vol. XXV. I i a Bill



*A.D.* 1704 a Bill be brought in to enable her Majesty to appoint Commissioners to treat of a Union with *Scotland*. 2. That the Natives of *Scotland*, not already settled, and continually residing in the Dominions of *England*, shall be reputed Aliens, unless *Scotland* come into the Protestant Succession. 3. That more effectual Provision be made for preventing the Exportation of Wool in *Scotland*. *The Scots had pass'd an Act for exporting their Wool the last Session, only to spoil the English Woollen Manufacture, which our Ministry had stupidly, or treacherously, suffered to receive the Royal Assent, as well as the Act of Security.* 4. That a Stop should be put to the Importation of *Scotch* Linnen. 5. That immediate Provision be made to prevent the conveying Horses, Arms, and Ammunition from *England* and *Ireland* to *Scotland*; pursuant to which Resolutions a Bill was brought in, and pass'd both Houses in a few Days.

The Lords  
Address  
concern-  
ing Mis-  
manage-  
ments in  
the Admi-  
ralty.

The An-  
swer of the  
Prince's  
Council.

The House of Peers seem'd offended at some Mismanagements in the Admiralty; and also presented an Address to her Majesty, complaining, that less Money had been paid to the Service of the Navy than was intended; whereby the Debt of the Navy was increased a Million of Money and upwards, since the Year 1702: That more than 1500 Men were wanting of the last Year's Compliment of Seamen provided for by Parliament: That too large Salaries were given to the Prince's Council and other Officers. Whereupon the Prince's Council laid before her Majesty an Answer to all these Objections; shewing particularly, that the Funds, given for the Navy, had fallen short near twelve hundred thousand Pounds,

Pounds, which was the Occasion of the In-crease of that Debt. A.D 1704

His Grace, the Duke of *Marlborough*, having taken a Tour to *Berlin*, after the Campaign was ended, to treat with the King of *Prussia* concerning the taking eight thousand of his Troops into *British* Pay to serve in *Savoy*, did not arrive in *England* till the 14th of *December*, when he brought with him the Prisoners, Colours and Standards, taken at *Blenheim*: On his Grace's appearing in the House of Lords, a Day or two afterwards the Lord Keeper *Wright*, in the Name of all the Peers, congratulated the Duke on his Successes the preceding Campaign, and returned him the Thanks of the House for his signal Services: To which his Grace answer'd, he was extremely sensible of the Honour they had done him; but that, next to the Blessing of God, the Success was to be ascrib'd to the extraordinary Courage of the Officers and Soldiers under his Command: A Committee of the Commons also attended his Grace with the Thanks of that House, and congratulated him on his glorious Success; soon after which Marshal *Tallard*, and the rest of the *French* Prisoners of Distinction, were sent down to *Nottingham* and *Litchfield*, where they hired them Houses and Apartments, and spent their Time in hunting, gardening, and other agreeable Amusements several Years, and the Colours and Standards taken with them were hung up as Trophies in *Westminster-Hall*: About the same time, his Grace was invited by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to an Entertainment at *Goldsmith's-Hall*, whither he went in one of her Majesty's Coaches, attended by several great Officers of State and foreign Ministers, and the

3 Anne.

3000

Prussians

taken into

British

Pay to

serve in

Italy.

The Duke

of Marl-

borough ar-

rives from

Holland

with the

Prisoners

and Tro-

phies.

His Grace

receives

the

Thanks of

both Hou-

ses.

Count

Tallard

and the

principal

Prisoners

sent to

Notting-

ham.

The Tro-

phies hung

up in West-

minster-

Hall.

A. 1704-5 Citizens omitted nothing that might testify their Sense of the General's Merit.

3 Anne.

The Commons address the Queen to reward the Duke of Marlborough.

Woodstock Manor, &c. granted to his Grace and his Heirs.

Admiral Rook discarded.

The Commons also, gratefully acknowledging the Services the Duke of *Marlborough* had perform'd last Summer, address'd the Queen in a Body the 10th of *January*, that she would take some proper means to perpetuate the Memory of the great Services perform'd by his Grace: To which her Majesty answering, She would take it into her Consideration; some few Days after she sent a Message to the Commons, importing, That she was inclin'd to grant the Interest of the Crown, in the Honour and Manor of *Woodstock*, and Hundred of *Wotton*, to the Duke and his Heirs, desiring their Assistance in it: Whereupon the House resolv'd, that a Bill be brought in to enable her Majesty to grant the Honour and Manor of *Woodstock*, and Hundred of *Wotton*, to the Duke of *Marlborough* and his Heirs; all which the World were satisfisd he had justly merited: But his Grace's Glory and Influence were now arriv'd to such a Pitch, that the bare mentioning the Merit of another was held a sufficient Pretence for dismissing such a Man from his Post: The Duke's Friends could not bear to see any Rivals in his Glory. The Duke of *Ormond*, after the Victory of *Vigo*, it has been observ'd, was removed out of the Way of Action, and preferr'd to a peaceable Command in *Ireland*; and now Admiral *Rook*, without any Reward for a long Series of eminent Services, was dismiss'd from his Command, and permitted to retire to his Seat in *Kent*: And yet Posterity will be of Opinion, when they come to reflect coolly and impartially on the several Actions, that the Battle of *Malaga* was as warm an Engagement, fought under greater



greater Disadvantages, and more considerable in its Consequences to *England*, than that of *Hockstet*. The Emperor indeed found his Account in the *Blenheim* Victory: But, if it be consider'd, that the Victory of *Malaga* did not only oblige the *French* to quit the *Mediterranean* (the Field of Battle) and retire to their Ports then; but that their Grand Fleet never durst appear upon the Sea afterwards during the whole War, and left us at Liberty to make Descents, and carry on the War where we pleased, the whole Sea-Coasts of *France* and *Spain* lying open to our Insults after this Battle, the Victory of *Malaga* deserves not to be slighted; especially if we reflect again, that the *French* were vastly superiour in the Number of Guns and Men, and the Size of their Ships; that they were come fresh out of Harbour, and were assisted by their Gallies, which the Allies wanted; and by the Help of these they tow'd off their disabled Ships: Add to this, that the Admiral, in Person, stood expos'd on the open Deck the whole Day, in the highest part of his Ship, with his Sword drawn, animating his Men, and directing the Battle: That he was, in the hottest part of the Fight, attack'd by first Rate Men of War, and himself in the least second Rate in the *English* Fleet; and will it not be a Reproach to that Administration, that he was depriv'd of his Post?

On the other hand, it has been observ'd by some, That, had our Success been less by Land, we should have more vigorously applied ourselves to the Sea-Service, which is our proper Province, and from whence only we were to reap any Benefit even by the Terms of the Grand Alliance: But, instead of this, we anticipated our Revenues, and impoverish'd the People

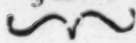
A. 1704-5

3 Anne.

The Victory of *Malaga* compared with that of *Hockstet*.

The Misfortune of applying ourselves chiefly to a Land-War.

A. 1704-5

3 Anne.  


The Duke  
of Marlbo-  
rough  
would  
have put  
an End to  
the War  
7 Years  
sooner, if  
he had not  
been go-  
vern'd by  
the *Dutch*.

People to carry on a Land-War in foreign Countries, and that without any, or a very remote Prospect of Advantage to ourselves. Happy had the Nation been, say some, if the Duke's Skill in Sea Affairs had been equal to his Conduct at Land: But far be it from me to detract from his Grace's shining Merit; on the contrary, I retain so just an Esteem of his Courage and Conduct, that it is my firm Opinion, if he had not been under the Management of the *Dutch*, and restrained from fighting by their Deputies in the Army, when he saw an Advantage, the War would have been brought to a Period seven Years sooner than it was. I look upon the Duke to have been possess'd with a very laudable Ambition of bringing down the Power of *France* as soon as possible; and we find him expressing the utmost Regret, when he found his Hands tied by the States: He knew it was not for the Interest of his Country to have a War for Life in *Flanders*, and to spend his Time in besieging one strong Town after another: He knew, that those Towns would fall of course, on the gaining a Victory or two. But here was our Misfortune; the *Dutch* would run no Hazards, and by their abundant Caution we were undone: They indeed annually enlarged their Frontiers at our Cost, while this Nation was run in Debt past Redemption, and future Ages probably will feel the Effects of our submitting to be governed by their Councils: It was with great difficulty, it must be acknowledg'd, they prevail'd on the Duke of *Marlborough* to come into their Measures: He had but one unfortunate Foible, which that cunning People too soon discover'd; some few Families were vastly enrich'd, while the Nation was im-

impoverish'd by a consuming Land-War, that *A. 1704-5*  
 would never have had an End, if the Administration had not been changed. But to proceed: Whatever was the Inducement, certain it is, Admiral *Rook* was laid aside, and Sir *Cloudefly Shovel* made Rear-Admiral of *England*, and Commander of the Fleet in his stead; Sir *John Leak*, was appointed Vice-Admiral of the *White*; Sir *George Byng*, Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*; Sir *Thomas Dilks*, Rear-Admiral of the *Red*; *William Whetstone*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the *White*; and Sir *John Jennings*, Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*, in the room of Sir *James Wisbart*, who laid down his Commission at this time.

*3 Anne.*

The Commons, observing how miserably deficient the Allies were in furnishing their Quota's by Sea and Land already, addressed her Majesty, that she would use her Interest with them, that they might furnish their Quota's the next Year, according to their respective Treaties.

The Commons address, the Allies may find their Quota's.

And now the Right of an Elector to bring his Action against the Return-Officer for refusing his Vote, came under Debate again; *John Petty*, *John Ovrat*, and other Inhabitants of *Aylesbury* (encouraged by the Countenance the House of Peers had given *Asbby* to sue *White*, and the rest of the Constables of *Aylesbury*, for refusing his Vote) ventured also to bring their several Actions against the said Constables; whereupon the Commons resolved, That *John Patty*, *John Ovrat*, *John Paton*, *Henry Bass*, and *Daniel Horn* of *Aylesbury*, had been guilty of commencing and prosecuting an Action at Common Law, against *William White* and others, late Constables of *Aylesbury*, for not allowing their Votes

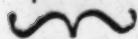
The Difference between the 2 Houses concerning the *Aylesbury* Election.

A Habeas Corpus deny'd the *Aylesbury* Men.



A. 1704-5

4 Anne.



Disputes  
about  
granting  
them a  
*Writ of  
Error.*

Votes in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament, contrary to the Declaration of the Commons, in high Contempt of their Jurisdiction, and in Breach of the known Privileges of that House, ordered the said *Aylesbury-men* to be committed to *Newgate*. Whereupon they moved for an *Habeas Corpus* in the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, but were remanded to *Newgate* by that Court, and their Counsel, Solicitors, &c. voted guilty of a Breach of Privilege by the Commons, and taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Two of the *Aylesbury-men* afterwards were about to bring their *Writs of Error*, returnable in Parliament; which occasioned great Heats between the two Houses, and several Representations to her Majesty; the Lords addressing, that the *Writs of Error* in this Case, might be granted; and the Commons insisting, they might not.

The Lords  
maintain  
the Elec-  
tor's Right  
of Action.

The principal Matter in dispute was the same as in *Abby's Case*, Whether an Elector's Vote, being refused by the proper Officer empowered to take the Poll, he might bring his Action at Law against such Officer? Or whether such Elector's Right to vote could be determined any where, but in the House of Commons? The Lords held, that every Elector had a Right to vote, by virtue of his Freehold or Freedom, and that Matters of Freehold, &c. were determinable by the Courts of Law; and that if the Commons only could judge of the Right of their Electors, they would in effect chuse their Electors, and might exclude as many Freeholders and Freemen from voting in Elections as they saw fit.

The Commons on the other hand insisted, That they had ever been held the sole Judges of the Elections of their own Members, and that by an Act of the 7 *W. III.* the last Determination of the House of Commons, as to their Electors, is made conclusive, and any Return contrary thereto is therein declared to be a false Return : That the two House of Parliament are independent of one another, and sole Judges of their own Rights and Privileges : But if the Right of Electors might be determined in the Courts of Law, from whence Causes are removed by *Writ of Error* into the House of Lords ; then the Lords would become Judges of the Right of Electors to chuse, and consequently who were duly elected Members of the Commons House ; whereby the Commons would lose their Independency, and become subject to the Lords, as to their very Being ; for tho' they allowed the Commons to determine the Right of the Members to sit in the House ; yet if the Lords could notwithstanding, upon a *Writ of Error*, give Damages against the Return-Officer, for not allowing the Vote of a Person, whom they adjudged to have a Right ; this must necessarily have such an Influence upon the Officer, as to induce him to return such Persons, as would be most acceptable to their Lordships, and consequently their Lordships might in time chuse the House of Commons themselves : And farther, should the House of Commons determine the Right of Election to be in one, and the Courts of Law, or their Lordships, adjudge it to be in another ; this would produce contradictory Judgments, and must create Confusion. There is indeed nothing of human Institution, but is liable to some Ob-

A. 1704-5

4 Anne.

The Commons insist that none can judge of the Rights of Electors, but that House.

A. 1704-5 jection, and it was possible the Commons might  
 err in their Determinations: But they thought  
 the Rights and Privileges of the Commons  
 of *England* much safer in the Hands of their  
 own Representatives, than if they were but  
 Tenants at Will to the House of Lords.

The Lords Her Majesty, upon their Lordships address-  
 address the sing her not to put a Stop to the issuing  
 Queen not *Writs of Error* in this Case, return'd the fol-  
 to stop the lowing Answer.  
*Writs of Error.*

Her An-  
 swer.

*My Lords,*

“ I should have granted the *Writ of Error*  
 “ desired in this Address; but, finding an  
 “ absolute Necessity of putting an immediate  
 “ End to this Session, I am sensible there  
 “ could have been no farther Proceeding in  
 “ this Matter.

Accordingly her Majesty came to the House  
 the 14th of *March*, and made the following  
 Speech to both Houses.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

The Q's  
 Speech at  
 the rising  
 of the Par-  
 liament.

“ I cannot put an End to this Session, with-  
 “ out doing you the Justice to acknowledge  
 “ you have fully made good the Assurances  
 “ you gave me at the Beginning of it, by  
 “ the great Readiness you have shewn in the  
 “ Dispatch of the publick Business; and I  
 “ make no doubt, but this Dispatch will  
 “ prove a real Advantage to us, and a great  
 “ Discouragement to our Enemies.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ I return you my hearty Thanks in par-  
 “ ticular, for the great Supplies, with which  
 “ you have enabled me to carry on this ne-  
 “ cessary War. I assure you, they shall be  
 “ carefully



“carefully applied to the Uses for which  
 “they have been given; and, I persuade my  
 “self, I shall always have the cheerful As-  
 “sistance of my dutiful and loving Subjects,  
 “in the Prosecution of the present War,  
 “till our Enemies are obliged to such a  
 “Peace, as shall be a lasting Advantage and  
 “Security to us and our Allies.

A. 1704 5

4 Anne.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“We have, by the Blessing of God, a fair  
 “Prospect of this great and desirable End,  
 “if we do not disappoint it by our own unrea-  
 “sonable Humour and Animosity; the fatal  
 “Effects of which we have so narrowly  
 “escaped in this Session, that it ought to be  
 “a sufficient Warning against all dangerous  
 “Experiments for the future.

“I conclude therefore, with exhorting you  
 “all to Peace and Union, which are always  
 “commendable; but more particularly ne-  
 “cessary at this time, when the whole  
 “Kingdom being shortly to proceed to new  
 “Elections, it ought to be the Care of every  
 “body, especially of such as are in publick  
 “Stations, to carry themselves with the grea-  
 “test Prudence and Moderation: Nothing  
 “will contribute more to our Reputation a-  
 “broad, and our Security at home.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the  
 first of *May*.

Besides the Acts already mentioned, the fol-  
 lowing Bills received the Royal Assent this  
 Session, *viz.*

An Act to permit the Exportation of *Irish* Acts pas-  
 Linnen to the Plantations, and to prohibit the sed this  
 Importation of *Scotch* Linnen into *Ireland*: Session.  
 An Act for giving the like Remedy on *Promissory* Ireland.  
 missory Notes.

A. 1704-5

4 Anne.

Naval  
Stores.  
*Pitkin the  
Bankrupt.*

missory Notes, as upon Bills of Exchange: An Act to encourage the Importation of Naval Stores from the Plantations: An Act for the Relief of the Creditors of *Thomas Pitkin* a Bankrupt, and for the apprehending of him, and the Discovery of the Effects of the said *Thomas Pitkin* and his Accomplices. *This Man broke for an hundred thousand Pounds, and fled to Holland with great part of the Spoils of his poor Creditors; but was apprehended there by the Duke of Marlborough's Interest, and brought back to England.*

Trade  
with *France*  
prohibited  
and Cor-  
respon-  
dence.

An Act to prohibit all Trade and Commerce with *France*: An Act to prevent all Correspondence with her Majesty's Enemies. *By this Act, whoever went to France after the 4th of May, in the first Year of the Queen; or had born Arms in the French Service, and returned into the Queen's Dominions, after the 25th of March 1705, without Licence, was declared guilty of High Treason.*

The Dutch  
permitted  
to trade  
with  
*France.*

Notwithstanding the several Addressess and Representations of the Lords and Commons, that had been made to the Throne, against the *Dutch* for trading with *France* during the War; that cunning People so insinuated themselves into the good Graces of the Ministry at this Time, that they obtained an Order of Council, setting forth, that the Queen being about to open a Trade with *Spain*, the Ships of the States, that had proper Passes, should not be molested by the Commanders of her Majesty's Ships in their Trade with *France*. And, no doubt, the Reader observes, that this Order was made immediately after a Session, wherein an Act was passed for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce between *England* and *France*; so much more indulgent were this

*Moderate*

*Moderate Ministry* to the *Dutch* than the *Eng-lish*. A.D. 1705

4 *Anne.*

If it be said, that we were to have an Equivalent by trading with *Spain*; this was no more than a specious Pretence for conniving at the *Dutch*; for we never proposed to trade to any place, that was not under the Dominion of King *Charles*, and that he was not then possessed of a Foot of Land there, unless *Gibraltar*: Besides, when we had a Trade with those Ports, that were afterwards in King *Charles's* Possession, the *Dutch* had the same Privilege of trading thither as the *English* had; and there was no Colour for humouring them in the *French* Trade, on account of our trading to *Spain*.

The following Promotions and Alterations were made soon after the rising of the Parliament, viz. the Duke of *Newcastle* was made Lord Privy-Seal in the room of the Duke of *Buckingham*; and *Charles* Earl of *Peterborough* and *Hugh* Lord *Cholmondley* were sworn of the Privy-Council; the Earl of *Montague* was made Duke of *Montague*; the Lord *Cutts* was made Commander of her Majesty's Forces in *Ireland* under the Duke of *Ormond*; *Dr. Wake* was nam'd Bishop of *Lincoln* in the room of *Dr. Gardner* deceased, and *Dr. Bull* Bishop of *St. David's* in the room of *Dr. Watson*, who was deprived for Simony, &c. There were also several Alterations in the Lieutenancy in Favour of the Whigs, and the following Promotion of General Officers, viz. Brigadier *Frederick Hamilton*, the Lord *Windor*, the Lord *Raby*, and Brigadier *Tidcombe*, were made Major-Generals; and the Hon. Colonel *Mordaunt*, Colonel *Blood*, and Colonel *Stanbope* were made Brigadier-Generals.

Creations  
and Pro-  
motions  
at Court.

Generals  
promoted.

On



A.D. 1705

4 Anne.

A new  
Parliament  
chosen,  
chiefly  
Whigs.

On the 5th of *April*, a Proclamation came out for dissolving the Parliament, and before the End of the Month, another Proclamation issued for the calling a new one. And the Whigs having received a great Addition of Strength, by the Treasurer, &c. going over to them, the Elections generally went on the Side of the Whigs.

The Queen  
goes to  
*Cambridge*.

The Queen, about this time, went to *Newmarket*, where she was attended by the Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge*, Dr. *Ellis*, and the Heads of that University, who gave her Majesty an Invitation to *Cambridge*; which she was pleased to accept of, and was magnificently entertained the 16th of *June*, at the Charge of the University, in *Trinity College*.

Instructi-  
ons given  
to Mem-  
bers of  
Parlia-  
ment.

Several Counties and Corporations thought fit to give Instructions to their new Representatives, as to their Behaviour in the ensuing Parliament, which generally run in the Whig Strain, and they were thought to be encouraged in this Procedure, if not put upon it, by the Ministry. In the Beginning of *May*, Count *Gallas*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor, received Advice of his Master's Death, the late Emperor *Leopold*, who died on the 5th of *May*, N. S. and was succeeded by *Joseph* his eldest Son. The Envoy being admitted to a private Audience, assured her Majesty, that the new Emperor would not only observe all the Treaties concluded with his Predecessor; but would omit nothing, that might render those Alliances more firm. It was debated in Council, whether the Court should go into Mourning for the late Emperor, that Court not going into Mourning for other Princes, looking upon the rest of the Monarchs of *Europe* as of an inferior

The Em-  
peror *Leo-  
pold* dies,  
and is suc-  
ceeded by  
his Son  
*Joseph*.

ferior Class; and it was carried in Council, *A.D. 1705*,  
 that this Court should not go into Mourning.  
 But Count *Gallas* engaging in his Master's  
 Name, that the Emperors would for the future  
 mourn for the Kings of *England*, the *English*  
 Court went into Morning.

I come now to review Bishop *Burnet's* Hi- *A Review*  
 story of the Year 1704, and part of 1705; and *of Bishop*  
 I find he is so good, p. 364. to acknowledge, *Burnet's*  
 That the then Tory House of Commons gave *History of*  
 all the Supplies that were necessary for carrying *the Year*  
 on the War that Year; tho' he would still *1704, and*  
 have us believe, p. 374 and 375, That the Men, *part of*  
 who gave these Supples to keep out the Pre- *1705.*  
 tender, were contriving to bring him in.

Speaking of the *Aylesbury* Election, p. 366,  
 he says, The Return was made by four Con-  
 stables; and it was *believ'd* that they made a  
 Bargain with some of the Candidates, and they  
 manag'd the Matter so as to be sure that the  
 Majority should be for the *Person* to whom  
 they had engag'd themselves. *But, here is all* No  
*the Reason in the World to believe, that this is* Grounds  
*a Forgery of the Bishop's and his Party; for he* for what  
*neither tells us who it was believed this; nor* he asserts  
*which of the Candidates* (the *PERSON*, are his *of the Ay-*  
*Words*) *the Constables agreed with; or that* *lesbury E-*  
*there was the least Shadow of Proof of such an* *lection.*  
*Agreement; which must have appeared, if there*  
*had been any such, when the Matter was*  
*brought by Writ of Error into the House of*  
*Lords: All the Foundation of this Story is,*  
*that the Constables of Aylesbury refus'd to poll*  
*Ashby, because they apprehended he had not*  
*a Right to poll; the rest is a Fiction of our*  
*Bishop's, or his Friends, who never fail to make*  
*and propagate any Story, that will serve the In-*  
*terest of their Party.*

The

A.D. 1075

4 Anne.

He complains of the Partiality of the Committees of Election.

Makes himself the Author of the Advice of giving the first Fruits to the Clergy.

The Bishop, p. 367, has made a notable Discovery, viz. *That a Committee of Elections, is a Committee of Affections*: His Words are, They (the Commons) gave the Election all ways for him who was reckon'd of the Party of the Majority, in a Manner so bare-fac'd, that they were scarce out of Countenance when they were charg'd with Injustice in judging of Elections. It was not easy to find a Remedy to such a crying Abuse, of which *all Sides in their Turns*, as they happen'd to be depress'd, had made great Complaints; but, when they came to the Majority, seem'd to have forgot all that they had formerly cry'd out upon.

In speaking of the Queen's Bounty to the Clergy, in granting the First-Fruits and Tenths, for the Augmentation of poor Livings; it is observable, that the Bishop, p. 370, makes himself the first and sole Author of that Advice; tho' by the Character he gives the inferior Clergy in other Places, representing them as Enemies to the Government, or at least to his own Party, it is much more reasonable to believe he would rather have stripp'd them of what they had, than added any thing to their Revenues; especially if it be consider'd, how undisturb'd he was at the plundering and evicting all the Episcopal Ministers of the Church of *Scotland*, at the Revolution; which he might have prevented in a great measure, if he had desir'd it, had his Interest in King *William* been as considerable as he pretends. Either he had little Interest in King *William*, or the Destruction of the Church of *Scotland* must lie at this good Man's Door, whose Affections in this Place appear so zealous for the Welfare of the Episcopal Church of *England*: And it appears from his own Words, that when he laid this

Mat-



Matter before King *William*, it was not out of any Affection he had for the Clergy, but with a political View, that the King might gain them to his Side, who were, he says, alienated from that Prince; so that he has himself spoil'd all the Merit he might claim by giving the Advice, in telling us, he advis'd it for the King's Advantage, and not the Clergy's.

A.D. 1705

4 Anne.

He plainly charges the Earl of *Nottingham*, p. 375, with drawing up the Examinations of the Plot, so as to make it appear more considerable than it was, insinuating that he was in the *Jacobite* Interest; by which, as I have observed already, we ought to understand no more, than that the Earl was a Friend to the Church and Constitution; the Bishop every where denominating such Persons *Jacobites*: But I leave the noble and honourable Descendants of this good Man, to do their Father and the Nation Justice against this Adept in Calumny and Detraction. It is evident from the Bishop's own Writings, That he and his Friends either raised or propagated that malicious Suggestion, *That all the Friends of the Church, both in the Ministry and Parliament, were Jacobites*; and by that means contributed to procure an Alteration of the Ministry, and a new Parliament to be chosen, of the Whig-gish Strain: This is a Piece of Craft they frequently exercised, to get all Places of Honour and Profit in their Hands.

He charges the Earl of Nottingham with favouring Traytors and Jacobites.

He calls all Church Men *Jacobites*; to make Way for the Promotion of the Whigs.

The Bishop, p. 379, charges the Lord Keeper *Wright* with Corruption. His Words are, *Money did every thing with him*; and yet is so just afterwards to say, *In his Court he never heard him charg'd with it*: But I can't for my Life find, where the Keeper could be guilty of Corruption, if not in his Court. He mentions

He slanders the Lord Keeper *Wright*.

A.D. 1705

4 Anne.

indeed his being a Zealot (or zealous Church-man) and his putting the Friends of the Church into the Commission of the Peace; but I never heard, that Justices of Peace gave Money for their Commissions; and am still at a Loss to know, in what Instances the Keeper was guilty of Corruption, or *doing every thing for Money*, as the Bishop terms it, unless in the Disposal of the small Livings in his Gift, which were scarce worthy a Bribe.

He is for-  
ry to find  
the Word's  
*Union* and  
*Moderation*  
ex-  
ploded.

He seems very angry, p. 380, that the Words *Union* and *Moderation*, that carried so good a *Sound*, should now become odious; in-  
somuch that even in Sermons, chiefly at *Oxford*, they were arraign'd as importing some-  
what that was unkind to the Church, and that  
favour'd the Dissenters: But the Bishop very  
well knew, that the Reason these Words were  
not liked, was, because the Sense of them, at  
this Time, was inverted; That the Party who  
made use of them, meant nothing less by *Union*,  
than by bringing the Dissenters into Play and  
depressing the Friends of the Establishment.  
This was the *Union* they meant; and this the  
true Meaning of *Moderation*. Those that were  
for defending the Establishment, and had any  
Apprehension of the Tragedies being reviv'd  
that were acted in the Days of their Forefathers  
when the Sectaries were uppermost, were stig-  
matiz'd *High-Flyers*, *violent Tories* and *Jaco-  
bites*; by which we are to understand no more,  
than that these Men could not be wheedled to  
submit to their inveterate Enemies by the in-  
viting *Sounds* of *Union* and *Moderation*; they  
were not to be influenc'd or whistled this way  
or that, by Names or Sounds.

This Christian Bishop, p. 380, falls foul  
upon the whole Body of the Nation: He  
censures

censures the Freeholders for being uneasy under  
 their Taxes, and wishing for Peace : The ca-  
 pital Gentry of *England*, he says, were ill  
 turn'd, and not sensible of the Danger they  
 were in : The Universities, especially *Oxford*,  
 had been unhappily successful in corrupting the  
 Principles of those who were bred amongst  
 them ; and the generality of the Clergy were  
 not only ill prompted, but ill-temper'd, and  
 exclaim'd against all Moderation as endanger-  
 ing the Church. This is the Character this  
 moderate Prelate gives of the Gentry and  
 Commonalty, the Universities and Clergy ;  
 from which nothing is more evident, than that  
 none of these approved our Author's Conduct :  
 And this is the real Ground of all those ma-  
 licious Suggestions, and of that ill Language  
 he every where affords them ; but he must  
 have a very fond Opinion of his own transpa-  
 rent Merit, to imagine, that Posterity would  
 believe all the valuable Part of the Nation to  
 be in the wrong, and only himself and some  
 few deluded People to be in the right : The  
 mentioning so many Men of Learning, Judg-  
 ment and Estates to be his Enemies, can be  
 no Credit to him ; for if they had not seen  
 something in him exceeding perverse and infam-  
 ous, it is not to be supposed they would so  
 unanimously *have detested* this Prelate, as he  
 himself often complains they did. It is ob-  
 served, that nothing betrays the Hypocrite  
 more than his slandering and railing at all that  
 are great and good : That Torrent of Calum-  
 ny and Detraction, he has let out to destroy  
 the Reputations of all that differ'd from him,  
 when it comes to be consider'd impartially,  
 will probably ruin his own, and bring ever-  
 lasting Disgrace upon him.

A.D. 1705

4 Anne.

He slan-  
 ders all  
 degrees of  
 Men.



A.D. 1705

4 Anne.

His partial  
Relation  
of the ta-  
king Gi-  
braltar.

With what Indignation must every one read his Relation of the taking of *Gibraltar*, p. 388? How slightly and contemptibly does he speak of that Action, because Admiral *Rook* commanded there. *Rook* (says he) as he failed back, *fell in upon Gibraltar*, where he spent much Powder, bombarding it to very little purpose, that he might *seem* to attempt somewhat; tho' there was no reason to hope that he could succeed: Some bold Men ventured to go on Shore in a Place where it was not thought possible to climb up the Rocks; yet they succeeded in it.

Thus would he make an Enterprize, undertaken on the most mature Advice, and of the greatest Importance of any perform'd during the War; an Action, in which the utmost Bravery and military Skill was *shewn*; and the Success that attended it, to be the Effect of *pure Chance*. *Rook fell in upon Gibraltar*: From which Expression no body would have imagined, that a Council of War had been called on the Coast of *Africa*, and a Resolution taken there, by the General Officers of both Nations, to attack the Place, as the Fact really was. One would think also, that the Descent was made *by Chance*, and not by the Command of the Admiral, when he says, *some bold Men ventured to go ashore*; whereas the Admiral commanded all the Boats in the Fleet to go on Shore, and attack the Works, after the Cannonade: And from his own Words it may be gather'd, that it was a most desperate Attack, as, where he says, *there was no hope he could succeed*; and *that it was not thought possible to climb up the Rocks, and yet they succeeded*: However, there could be nothing great or glorious in the Action, because *ROOK* com-

commanded it: *It was all the Effect of Chance.* A.D. 1705  
 So very impartial is this Right Reverend Historian.

4 Anne.

His unfair Relation of the Battle of Malaga.

In relating the Battle of *Malaga*, the Bishop is so just as to acknowledge the Force of the *French* superior to that of the Confederate Fleet; and that they had besides many Gallies that were of great Use to them: He blames *ROOK*, that he did not furnish all his Ships with a sufficient Quantity of Powder; and in the same Breath justifies him, by saying, *They had twenty-five Rounds, and it was seldom known that so much Powder was spent in an Action at Sea*; which shews, by the way, that the Action was very warm: He makes the Battle to have been the 12th of *August*, whereas it was fought the 13th of *August*, O. S. But such Slips as these are frequent in this correct Writer. As to his Observation, *That some of the Ships wanting Powder might have been fatal, if the French had engaged them next Day*; there is nothing in this; for the Admiral caused Ammunition to be distributed among the Ships that wanted next Morning: And he is so good to acknowledge, that the *French* run away the next Day; consequently, under all the Disadvantages he mentions, the Allies were victorious; and yet he contradicts himself a Line or two afterwards, and calls it a *drawn Battle*; and therefore looks upon it to be ridiculous in the Commons to mention Admiral *Rook's* Success in the same Address with the Duke of *Marlborough's*. But if we consider the Conquest of that inaccessible Fortress of *Gibraltar*, in the first place; the great Disadvantages under which the Admiral engaged the *French* Fleet near *Malaga*; and that they were beaten to that degree, that their Grand Fleet has never appear'd

on

*A.D.* 1705 on the Sea since; and, lastly, if we reflect that at this Day we sensibly feel the happy Effects of Sir George Rook's Successes, there was no great Absurdity in suffering them to be mention'd in the same Address with those of the Duke of Marlborough's.

*4 Anne.*  
Burnet's  
Remarks  
on the In-  
dolence of  
the Portu-  
guese.

The Bishop makes very just Reflections, p. 391, on the stupid and indolent Conduct of the *Portuguese*, who made no use of the Diversion given to the *Spanish* Forces, by their undertaking the Siege of *Gibraltar*: They made (says the Bishop) great Demands on us; *England was consider'd as a Source that could never be exhausted; we granted all their Demands*; and a Body of Horse was sent them at a vast Charge.

His Cen-  
sure of the  
Duke of  
*Queensber-*  
*ry* and the  
Earl of  
*Cromarty*.

From relating the Actions of the Campaign the Bishop comes to give an Account of the Proceedings of Parliament in his native Country of *Scotland*; wherein he is exceeding severe on the Duke of *Queensberry*; and the Earl of *Cromarty*, Secretary of State, he treats with the utmost Contempt; *he made a long and idle Speech* (says the Bishop:) But, I believe, this Prelate never made a better; and it was certainly with a very honest View, *viz.* to shew, that the Queen was sincere in what she said, which the Bishop and his Friends were pleased to suspect.

He  
charges  
the Lord  
*Godolphin*  
with advi-  
sing the  
Queen to  
pass the  
*Scotch* Act  
of Securi-  
ty, and to  
break her  
Word  
with the  
*Scots*.

He then lets us into the Secret, that the Earl of *Godolphin* was in a manner Prime Minister (supported by the Duke and Dutches of *Marlborough*;) and that he took upon him to advise the Queen to pass the Act of Security in *Scotland* (which was little less than a Declaration of War against *England*;) And that this would have ruined the Earl of *Godolphin*, if it had been known; but he was so cunning as to keep the



the World in the dark, and not let them know *A.D. 1705*  
 that he gave the Queen this Advice. The Bi-  
 shop also charges the Lord *Godolphin* with ad- *4 Anne.*  
 vising the Queen not to send the Prisoners and  
 Papers, relating to the *Scotch Plot*, down to  
 that Parliament; tho' she had promised it  
 (probably by the same Advice) at the begin-  
 ning of the Session. It is presumed, much the  
 same Arguments were used as had prevailed  
 on her Royal Grandfather, when the Whigs  
 had his Ear of Old, *That a Prince had a pub-*  
*lick as well as a private Conscience*; and might  
 alter his Mind, that is, break his Word, when  
 it was not found convenient to keep it.

The Bishop is so just to acknowledge, p. He ac-  
 401, That the Commons (this *Jacobite* House know-  
 of Commons, as he represented them) agreed ledges the  
*to every thing that the Court proposed*, for sup- Tories  
 porting the War in the Year 1705; and that granted  
 this was carried with great Dispatch and Un- every  
 nimity: From whence it appears, that the Tories thing for  
 were as hearty Friends to the Queen and Go- the Sup-  
 vernment as the Whigs; and that there was port of the  
 no manner of Occasion to change Hands, and bring War.  
 the Whigs into the Administration, as was  
 done at this time, for the Service of the Pub-  
 lick: The sole End of changing the Ministry,  
 and procuring a Whig Parliament, was to sup-  
 port some certain Ministers in their arbitrary  
 and avaricious Views, and defend them from  
 the Resentment of the Nation: Nor is any  
 thing so common, as for an obnoxious Mini-  
 ster to skreen himself, and pursue his own pri-  
 vate Interests, under the specious pretence of  
 serving his Prince or Country.

I proceed now to give an Account of the  
 State of the War in the Year 1705. I left  
 the *French* engaged in the Siege of *Verrue* in  
*Pied-*

A.D. 1705

4 Anne.

Verue sur-  
render'd  
to the  
French.  
With Nice  
and Villa  
Franca.

Battle of  
Cassano in  
Italy.

*Piedmont* last Winter ; which made so brave a Defence, that they were not Masters of it till the 8th of *April* this Year, when it surrend'r'd upon honourable Terms. *Nice* and *Villa-Franca* also surrend'r'd to the *French* before the End of the Year : So that the Duke of *Savoy* had scarce any thing left of all his Territories in *Italy*, but the Capital City of *Turin*. Whereupon Prince *Eugene* made several Attempts to join him ; but was so narrowly watch'd by the Duke of *Vendosme* and the Grand Prior of *France*, that he found it very difficult to effect it : At length, the Necessity of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Affairs requiring his making a bold Push to join his Royal Highness, he found means to divide the *French* Army by a Stratagem ; and they sent a strong Detachment towards the *Adda*, on which *Vendosme* himself attended : Whereupon the Prince advanced to attack the Body commanded by the Grand Prior ; but the Duke of *Vendosme*, being aware of his Design, was not march'd so far, but he soon return'd and join'd his Brother : Whereupon there happen'd a sharp Engagement near *Cassano*, the 16th of *August*, N. S. in which great Numbers were killed and wounded on both Sides ; and both sung *Te Deum* for the Victory, as did their Confederates. The *French* boasted they had gain'd their Point, in preventing the Conjunction of Pr. *Eugene* with the Duke of *Savoy* ; and the Prince was very well satisfied that he had prevented the Siege of *Turin* for this Campaign ; and, having left the Command of the Army to Count *Raventlau*, he return'd to *Vienna*, to solicit farther Reinforcements ; and so well succeeded, that the Emperor sent a Memorial to the Queen of *England*, offering to mortgage his Lands and Revenues in *Sc-*

lesia

*lesia* to her Subjects, for the Loan of 350,000 *l.* at Eight *per Cent.* towards the recruiting and augmenting his Troops in *Italy*: And her Majesty was pleased to grant her Letters-Patent, permitting and encouraging her Subjects to subscribe to the said Loan; whereupon the whole Sum was suddenly subscribed; whereof the Prince of *Denmark* subscribed 20,000 *l.* the Duke of *Marlborough* 10,000 *l.* the Treasurer *Godolphin* 5000 *l.* *Portland* 10,000 *l.* and the Lord *Sunderland* 2500 *l.*

A.D-1705

4 Anne.

In *Portugal* the Allies opened the Campaign with the Siege of *Alcantara*; which being invested the 2d of *May*, the Garrison, consisting of seven hundred Men, surrender'd Prisoners of War within a few Days: Whereupon the

The Campaign in *Portugal.*  
*Alcantara* taken.

Confederates laid Siege to *Albugnerque*, another Town of no great Strength, on the 16th, which surrender'd the 22d: They afterwards made themselves Masters of the little Town

*Albugnerque* taken.

of *Salvaterre*, and then went into Quarters of Refreshment during the Heats. Whereupon his Catholick Majesty, finding there was little more to be done on that Side, resolv'd to embark on Board the Confederate Fleet, which arrived at *Lisbon* the latter End of *June*, with some Land-Forces commanded by the Earl of *Peterborough*, which were intended to make

K. Charles and the Earl of *Peterborough* sail with the Fleet to *Barcelona*.

a Descent, either on the Coasts of *Spain* or *Italy*: The Fleet sailed from *Lisbon* the 28th of *July*; and arriving at *Gibraltar* in a few Days, the Prince of *Hesse*, who had so bravely defended that Place against the Arms of *France* and *Spain*, attended his Catholick Majesty, and offered to accompany him to *Barcelona*; assuring his Majesty, that the *Catalans* were disposed to join him, if he made a Descent near that City. The Fleet therefore,

The Pr. of *Hesse* comes on Board at *Gibraltar*.



*A.D.* 1705 having taken in Water at *Altea Bay*, where the Natives express'd a great Affection for his Catholick Majesty, set sail for *Barcelona*, where they arrived the 22d of *August*, N. S.

4 *Anne.*

The Situation of *Barcelona*.

This Town is situated in a Plain near the Sea, having a Mole; within which, only Gallies and small Ships can enter, and has a Platform, with some Guns mounted for its Defence: The City is not strong, having only a Wall and Ditch, ten Bastions, and some old Towers; the Ditch in some Places shallow, and the covered Way was not then finished: The Castle of *Montjuich*, or *Montjoy*, is situated on a Hill on the East-side of the City, and commands it: The Country along that Coast is level, very fruitful and well cultivated, watered by many Rivulets, which run down from the neighbouring Mountains; for, at about a League's distance from the Sea, the Land begins to rise, and shapes itself into Hills and Mountains one above another, in form of a Theatre, all full of Towns and Villages, Vineyards and Country-Seats, which affords a very agreeable Prospect along the Coast for a great Way together. As soon as the Fleet came to an Anchor, they began to fire from the Mole and another Battery near the Sea; but to very little purpose: The Transports rang'd themselves in such a manner, as was most convenient for landing the Troops; however, the Wind blowing hard, and making a great Sea, it was not possible to land till the next Day.

The Confederate Fleet arrives there.

The Forces landed the 23d of *August*.

The Day following, being the 23d of *August*, the Forces were landed two Miles Eastward of the Town with some difficulty, the Sea still running very high; but no-body offered to oppose their landing: On the contrary, the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages

Villages came in, and gave the Allies all the Assistance they could, expressing great Joy at the Arrival of the Fleet. It was thought strange, that the Governor gave them no Interruption; but, it seems, he was afraid to stir out with any part of his Garrison, lest the Citizens should take that Opportunity of declaring for King *Charles*.

A.D. 1705

4 *Anne.*

The Dragoons and Horse landed the 24th, and join'd the rest of the Forces, who were encamped about a Quarter of a League from the Town in a pretty strong Situation; for the Camp extended almost to the Sea on the left, to the River *Secchia* on the right; and the Rear was covered by the River *Bassoz*, and several Hills and Defiles: The Circumference of the City being so large, that the Forces of the Allies were not sufficient to guard all the Posts, the Militia and Country People assisted in securing the Avenues; so that nothing could go in or out of the City where they were in Want of all manner of Necessaries, except Bread. Whereupon the Viceroy gave Leave to a great many useless Mouths to leave the Place, especially those whom he suspected to be in the Interest of the House of *Austria*. The Ammunition, Artillery and Baggage being landed, and four thousand *Spaniards* from *Vich* (which Place declared for King *Charles* as soon as the Fleet appeared upon the Coast) having join'd the Army, his Catholick Majesty, with the *Portuguese* Ambassador who attended him, went ashore the 28th, when multitudes of the Natives flock'd about him, crying, *Long live King Charles*. Some Days after, an Express arrived from *England*, directing the Earl of *Peterborough*, the General, to proceed to *Italy*, and endeavour to join the

The Natives join the Allies. K. *Charles* goes on shore.

*A.D.* 1705 Duke of *Savoy* with his Troops ; but, upon the calling a Council of War, there appeared to be such a Prospect of Success in *Spain*, that it was resolv'd to go on in the Siege of *Barcelona* : And the Prince of *Hesse* propos'd the surprizing the Fort of *Montjoy* ; in which, if they succeeded, the Town that was commanded by that Fortrefs must soon submit : The Earl of *Peterborough* concurr'd with the Prince, and resolv'd to attend him in that Enterprize. And accordingly a Detachment of two thousand Men, supported by the Dragoons, and furnished with scaling Ladders, and all other Materials for a sudden Assault, begun their March the 14th at Six in the Evening, led by the brave Prince of *Hesse* ; but, being oblig'd to take a great Compass, and pass through very bad Ways, they did not arrive at the Foot of the Hill, on which *Montjoy* is situated, till it was Day-light ; whereupon the Alarm was given both to the Town and the Fort, and the Garrison in the Fort and Outworks received them with a general Discharge of their Artillery and small Arms : However, the Prince pressed forwards, and the Troops entered the covered Way and Ditch Sword in hand ; some of them getting upon the Outworks that were unfinish'd, and, notwithstanding the continual Fire of the Enemy, gained a Bastion : But the Prince of *Hesse*, exposing his Person too much, in order to possess himself of a Post that would cut off the Communication between the Town and the Fort, was unfortunately shot through the Thigh with a Musket Ball that tore an Artery ; after which, he marched however above fifty Paces, animating his Men, and then fell down through Loss of Blood : He was carried off to a little House that stood near the Place ;

*4 Anne.*

Fort *Montjoy* attacked.

The Pr. of *Hesse* killed.



Place ; but died before they could look upon the Wound. A.D. 1705

This Accident, and the Marquis of *Ris-  
burg's* bringing a Reinforcement of Troops at  
the same time from the Town into the Castle ;  
which, by the way, surpriz'd and took three  
hundred of the Prince's Soldiers, was near  
throwing all into Confusion : The Soldiers,  
who had possess'd the Outworks, were about  
abandoning them and retiring ; when the Earl  
of *Peterborough* advanced, and took upon him  
the Command, and, by his Presence and Au-  
thority, prevailed on his Men to maintain  
their Ground : Whereupon the *Spanish* Mili-  
tia also returned to the Charge, possess'd them-  
selves of *S. Bertram's* Fort, with five Pieces  
of Cannon ; whereby they cut off the Com-  
munication between the Town and Fort *Mont-  
joy* ; the Marquis of *Risburg* having just be-  
fore changed part of the Garrison of the Fort,  
and retired into *Barcelona* with his Prisoners.

And now the Earl of *Peterborough*, having  
resolved to besiege the Fort in Form, erected  
his Batteries, and bombarded the Place with-  
out ceasing ; and, on the 17th, three Days after  
he came before it, a Bomb luckily fell on a  
Place where they lay a Quantity of Powder,  
that blew up part of the Wall and Gate ; the  
Governor and several of his Officers being bu-  
ried in the Ruins : Whereupon Colonel *South-  
well*, who commanded in the Trenches, ad-  
vanced Sword in hand to the Place that was  
blown up ; and, finding the Enemy in Con-  
fusion, and the Earl of *Peterborough* advancing  
to support him, they stormed and took the  
Castle at once, making the Garrison Prisoners  
of War : Immediately after which, the Earl  
of *Peterborough* order'd the Town to be bom-  
barded,

4 Anne.

The Earl  
of *Peter-  
borough*  
takes Fort  
*Montjoy*.

The  
Town be-  
sieged in  
form.

A.D. 1705

4 Anne.

The Nobility and Militia join the Allies.

Barcelona surrenders, with Gironne and other Towns.

A Tumult in Barcelona.

barded, and the Trenches opened before it, the 19th of *September*. The Bombs, having set the Town on Fire in several Places, and particularly the Viceroy's Palace and Town-house; this occasion'd a great Consternation in the Place: Whereupon the Governor gave Leave to any of the Inhabitants to go out; and most of the Clergy, Nuns, Women and Children, thereupon left the Place, and were kindly received by his Catholick Majesty: The Batteries, consisting of two and fifty Pieces of Cannon, began to play the 22d; and the Fleet, at the same time, thunder'd against the Town with their Ordinance. In the mean time, the greatest part of the Nobility of *Catalonia* came and offered their Service to his Catholick Majesty; besides several thousand Horse and Foot of the Militia compleatly armed: And now the Governor, despairing of Relief, thought fit to capitulate, and surrender'd the Place the 4th of *October*, O. S. and the next Day the Earl of *Peterborough* order'd a Detachment of the Army to take Possession of one of the Gates: The same Day *Gironne* declared for King *Charles*, as did all the rest of the Towns in *Catalonia*, except *Roses*.

The Populace were so exasperated against Don *Velasio* the Governor, and the rest of the Officers of the Garrison, that the Earl of *Peterborough* found more Difficulty, and run as great Hazards in preserving them from the Fury of the Mob the Day he took Possession of the Town, as he had done in the storming Fort *Montjoy*: One of the *Spanish* Militia, seeing the Duke of *Populi* a Neapolitan Nobleman near his Lordship, fir'd at him, and, missing his Aim, the Shot went through the

Earl

Earl of *Peterborough's* Wig, and he was forced to put the Duke into a House, and set a Guard upon him to save his Life; and, as to Don *Velasco* the Governor, the Earl found it necessary to order a Guard of eight hundred Men to convey him on Board the Fleet; however, on the 15th, the Day after this Tumult, the Shops were opened as in Time of Peace, and the City of *Barcelona* appeared to be in perfect Tranquillity.

The King of *Spain*, having made his Entry into *Barcelona*, and received the Oath of Fidelity of his Subjects, a Council of the Land and Sea General Officers was held; wherein it was thought fit to comply with the Resolution of the King of *Spain*, who declared, That he would venture his own Person with the *Catalonians*; and that the Earl of *Peterborough* should continue with that Prince with the Land-Forces, and all the Marines that could be spar'd from the Service of the Ships. The Season of the Year being far spent, it was also resolved, that Sir *Cloudefley Shovel*, and Admiral *Allemonde* should make the best of their Way home; and that twenty-five *English*, and fifteen *Dutch* Ships should winter at *Lisbon*, under the Command of Sir *John Leake*, and Rear-Admiral *Wassenaer*: They left four *English*, and two *Dutch* Frigats at *Barcelona*; and the Fleet, having sailed from thence, landed at *Malaga* and *Alicant* Don *Velasco*, and about a thousand Men of the Garrison of *Barcelona*, the rest having listed themselves in the Service of King *Charles*. Sir *Cloudefley* arrived the 6th of *November* at *Gibraltar*, sailed from thence the 9th, and arrived the 28th at *St. Helen's*; and a few Days after came to *London*, where

A.D. 1705

4 Anne.

King  
*Charles's*  
Entry into  
the City.  
He re-  
solves to  
remain  
there.

The Fleet  
returns  
home.



A.D. 1705 where he was received by the Queen and the Prince with great Marks of Esteem.

4 Anne.

To give the Reader a more perfect Notion of this important Enterprize, and the Situation of Affairs in the South of *Spain* at this Time, it is requisite to transcribe the King of *Spain's* Letter to her Majesty, and some Paragraphs out of the Earl of *Peterborough's*, after this glorious Success: The King of *Spain's* was of the following Tenor:

*Madam my Sister,*

King  
Charles's  
Letter to  
the Queen  
on the ta-  
king of  
*Barcelona*.

" I had not delay'd to remind your Majesty of my sincere Respects, had I not waited for a good Occasion of doing it; which I have now met with, in having the Honour to let you know, that the Town of *Barcelona* has surrendred to me by Capitulation. I make no doubt but you will receive this great News with an entire Satisfaction; as well because this happy Success is but an Effect of your ever glorious Arms; as by reason of those kind and tender Sentiments of a Parent, with which you consider me, and all that may contribute to the Advancement of my Interest.

" I must do this Justice to all your Officers and common Soldiers, and in particular to My Lord *Peterborough*, that he has shewn throughout this Expedition a Constancy, Valour and Conduct, worthy the Choice which your Majesty has made of him; and that he could not give me greater Satisfaction than he has done of the great Zeal and Application, which he has equally shewn for my Interest and Service. I owe the same Justice to your Brigadier General *Stanhope*, upon account of his great Zeal, Attention,

" and

" and most prudent Conduct, of which he *A.D. 1705*  
 " has given me Proofs on all manner of Oc-  
 " casions; as also to all your Officers of the *4 Anne.*  
 " Fleet, and principally your worthy Admi-  
 " ral *Shovel*; assuring your Majesty, that he  
 " has seconded me in this Expedition, with an  
 " inconceivable Readiness and Application;  
 " and that no Admiral can ever make me  
 " more content than he has done. During the  
 " Siege of *Barcelona* some of your Majesty's  
 " Ships, together with the Troops of the  
 " Country, have reduced the Town of *Tarra-*  
 " *gona*, and the Officers remained Prisoners of  
 " War. Other Troops of the Country, at  
 " the same time, made themselves Masters of  
 " the Town of *Girona*, by a Stratagem: The  
 " Town of *Lerida* has submitted to me; as  
 " has also the Town of *Tortosa* on the River  
 " *Ebro*: So that all the Places in *Catalonia*  
 " are taken, except the Town of *Roses*. Some  
 " Places in *Arragon*, not far from *Saragosa*,  
 " have declared for me, with the Castle of  
 " *Denia* in *Valencia*; four hundred of the  
 " Enemy's Horse have enter'd into my Ser-  
 " vice, and a great Number of their Foot  
 " have deserted. This, Madam, is the Con-  
 " dition in which your Arms, and the Inclination  
 " of the People, have placed my Affairs  
 " I need not tell you what puts a Stop to the  
 " Course of these Conquests; it is neither the  
 " Season nor the Enemy, those are no Obstacles  
 " to your Troops, who desire nothing more than  
 " to be in Action under the Conduct they now  
 " are. The taking of *Barcelona* with so small  
 " a Number of Troops is remarkable enough;  
 " but few Examples will be found of what has  
 " happened in this Siege. Seven or eight  
 " thousand Men of your Troops, and 2000  
 Vol. XXV. N n " Mique-

A.D. 1705

4 Line.

“ Miquelets, have surrounded and invested a  
 “ Place, which 30000 *French* were not able  
 “ to do.

“ After a March of thirteen Hours, they  
 “ climb'd up Rocks and Precipices to attack  
 “ a Fortification stronger than the Town, of  
 “ which the Earl of *Peterborough* sends you  
 “ the Plan; and two Generals enter'd with  
 “ the Grenadiers on this Attack with Sword  
 “ in hand, where the Prince of *Hesse* met with  
 “ a glorious Death after so many noble Ac-  
 “ tions; and I hope, that his Brother and his  
 “ Family will always have your Majesty's  
 “ Protection. With 800 Men they forced  
 “ the covered Way, and all the Intrenchments  
 “ and Works one after another to the last Re-  
 “ treat, against 500 Men of the Troops that  
 “ guarded the Place, besides the Reinforce-  
 “ ment they had received; and, in three Days  
 “ after, they were Masters of the Place. The  
 “ Town was attack'd under the Castle, and  
 “ the Cannon and Artillery were again landed  
 “ with inconceivable Pains and Labour. Two  
 “ Camps were maintain'd, and a Communi-  
 “ cation preserv'd between them, tho' near  
 “ three Leagues distant from each other, a-  
 “ gainst a Garrison almost as numerous as  
 “ our Army, and who, in Horse, were twice  
 “ as strong as ourselves. The first Camp was  
 “ so well intrench'd, that it was defended with  
 “ 2000 Men besides the Dragoons, while the  
 “ Attack was carried on with the rest; and,  
 “ as soon as a Breach was made, the Disposi-  
 “ tion was form'd for giving the Assault with  
 “ the whole Army. These, Madam, are Cir-  
 “ cumstances that perhaps distinguish this  
 “ Action from any other.

There



“ There happened another Accident, which *A.D* 1705  
 “ was never known before ; the Cruelties of *4 Anne.*  
 “ the pretended Viceroy, and the Report  
 “ that he intended to carry away several Pri-  
 “ soners, contrary to the Capitulation, had  
 “ stirred up the Burghers and some of the  
 “ Country to take Arms. The Garrison be-  
 “ ing employ’d in loading their Baggage, in  
 “ order to march out the next Day, found  
 “ themselves in a very great Confusion, all  
 “ things tending to a Slaughter, when your  
 “ Majesty’s Troops entered the Town with  
 “ the Earl of *Peterborough*, and instead of  
 “ busying themselves with Plundering, as is  
 “ usual on such Occasions, they appeased the  
 “ Disorders, and sav’d the Town, and even  
 “ the Lives of their Enemies, with a Disci-  
 “ pline and Generosity without Example.  
 “ Nothing remains, but that I return you  
 “ my most respectful Thanks, for having  
 “ sent me so great a Fleet, and so good and  
 “ valiant Troops to assist me. After such  
 “ happy Beginnings, I thought it proper,  
 “ according to the Opinion of your Generals  
 “ and Admirals, to maintain in Person the  
 “ Conquests we have made, and to shew my  
 “ Subjects, who are so affectionate to my  
 “ Person, that I cannot abandon them. I  
 “ receive so great an Assistance from your  
 “ Majesty, and your generous Nation,  
 “ that I am overcome with your Good-  
 “ ness ; and in the greatest Confusion,  
 “ that I should be the Occasion of so  
 “ great an Expence for the supporting of my  
 “ Interest. But, Madam, I give up my  
 “ own Person and my Subjects in *Catalonia*,  
 “ who expose their Lives and Fortunes, upon  
 “ the Assurances they have of our generous  
 “ Protection.

A.D. 1705 “ Protection. Your Majesty, and your Coun-  
 “ cil, know better than we, what is necessary  
 4 Anne. “ for our Preservation. We shall wait for  
 “ your Majesty’s Succours, with an entire  
 “ Confidence in your Goodness and Wisdom.  
 “ It may be seen, what Forces are necessary.  
 “ It may also be seen, how great a Diversi-  
 “ on we shall give to *France*. It cannot be  
 “ doubted, but they will make their utmost  
 “ Efforts against me, as soon as possible; and  
 “ *I doubt not, but the same Effects will be used*  
 “ *by my Allies to defend me.* What can be  
 “ said to you, Madam? Your Goodness  
 “ gives you the Inclination, and your Power  
 “ furnishes you with the Means to support  
 “ those, whom the Tyranny of *France* would  
 “ oppress. All I can suggest to your Wis-  
 “ dom, and that of your Allies, is, that the  
 “ Forces employ’d in this Country, will not  
 “ remain useless to the publick Good; but  
 “ will be under an Obligation and a Necessi-  
 “ ty to act with the utmost Vigour against the  
 “ Enemy. I am ever with the most sincere  
 “ Affection, Respect, and Gratitude,

*From the Camp at  
 Serria, before Bar-  
 celona, October  
 the 22d, 1705.*

*Madam, my Sister,  
 Your most affectionate  
 Brother,  
 CHARLES.*

An Ex-  
 tract from  
 the Earl of  
 Peterbo-  
 rough’s  
 Letter.

In the Earl of *Peterborough’s* Letter, dated  
 at *Barcelona* the 13th of *October*, 1705, he  
 says, “ I do not solicit your Majesty for the  
 “ necessary Supports of all kinds, for this hap-  
 “ py Beginning: *Your Majesty, your Allies, and*  
 “ *your Parliament* can never abandon a King  
 “ *beginning his Reign with an Action of such Re-*  
 “ *solution and Courage; nor a whole Province*  
 “ and

“ and your own Troops, entirely depending on A.D 1705  
 “ your Majesty’s Wisdom and Goodness : We all  
 “ rest assured of the Care and Protection of 4 Anne.  
 “ the best of Princes ; and have nothing to de-  
 “ sire so earnestly of Heaven, as the Preserva-  
 “ tion of your Sacred Person, the long Conti-  
 “ nuance of a Life of such Consequence in the  
 “ World.

The *Catalans* raised six Regiments for the King’s Service, besides the Regiment his Majesty had form’d out of the late Garrison that took Service under him for his Guard, and which was commanded by Count *Zinzendorf*. At the same time Don *Raphael Nebot*, a *Catalan*, who had already three Brothers in the Service of King *Charles*, came over to him also with his whole Regiment, consisting of 500 Horse, besides 150 other Horse, that joined him on the Way. These being join’d by General *Ramos* and abundance of *Miquelets*, published a Declaration, inviting all true *Spaniards* to come over to them ; whereupon Deputies came from several Towns in *Valencia*, to make their Submission to King *Charles*. Being encouraged by these Successes, they marched with 1000 Horse and 500 Foot, and a Body of *Miquelets* to *Valencia*, the Capital of that Kingdom, where by the Assistance of the Inhabitants they made themselves Masters of the Place, and took the Viceroy and Archbishop Prisoners; and thereupon the whole Kingdom of *Valencia*, except *Alicant* and *Penisola*, revolted to King *Charles*, and he appointed the *Conde de Cifuentes* (who came over to him soon after his landing) to be Viceroy of that Province ; and had the *Portuguese* made a Diversion, as they promised, or but permitted their Allies, the *English* and *Dutch*,  
 to

The *Catalans* raise Forces.

*Nebot* comes over to King *Charles* with 500 Horse.

*Valencia* submits to King *Charles*.



A.D. 1705

4 Anne.

The Portuguese refuse to march in to Spain.

They besiege *Badajoz*, but are forced to raise the Siege.

The Spaniards invest *Valencia*.

Relieved by the Earl of *Peterborough*.

Who becomes exceeding popular there.

to have advanced to the Frontiers of *Spain* at this time, 'tis not improbable, but all *Spain* had submitted to King *Charles*. For the *Grande*s were so disgusted at the Influence they saw the *French* Councils had in all their Affairs, and of some Promotions of the Subjects of that Nation, that when King *Philip* called the *Grande*s together, to consult with them in this Exigence, they refused to assist him with their Purfes, or even with their Advice. But notwithstanding all the Representations of the Earl of *Galway* and the Confederate Generals, the *Portuguese* could not be drawn out of their Quarters till the Beginning of *October*, when they laid Siege to *Badajoz*, and, one would think, only with a Design to raise it; for they suffered themselves to be surprised by the Marshal *de Theffe*, who threw a Supply of Troops and Provisions into the Town, after they had made some Progress in the Siege, whereupon the Besiegers drew off their Batteries and marched into Winter-Quarters. In this Siege the Earl of *Galway* lost his Arm by a Cannon Ball.

The Province of *Valencia*, as has been related, having followed the Example of *Catalonia*, the *Spaniards* were preparing to besiege the capital City of that Name, when the Earl of *Peterborough* marched with incredible Diligence to their Relief, dispersed the *Spanish* Army with a Handful of Men, and enter'd *Valencia* in Triumph before the End of the Year; where he was received as their Guardian Angel. Never any foreign Nobleman, gain'd the Esteem and Affection of the *Spaniards* to that degree the Earl did; the strict Discipline he kept his Troops under, his generous Behaviour to the Natives, his

Care

Care to protect them ; his Bravery, good Conduct, and unparallel'd Success, had so endeared him, and the Troops he commanded, to the *Spaniards*, that the Disorders at Port *St. Mary's* were entirely forgot ; and they appeared ready to join the Allies, and run all Hazards with them, to drive the *French* and their Adherents (whose Yoke they were no longer able to bear) out of the Kingdom.

The Confederates were not so successful that Year in the *Low-Countries* and *Germany* : Never were greater Preparations made ; never more probable Schemes laid, for the penetrating into the Heart of *France*, than the Duke of *Marlborough* had form'd ; and yet through the Jealousy, Indolence, or selfish Views of some of the Allies, both his and our Hopes were unaccountably defeated. But to descend to Particulars, the Duke of *Marlborough* embarking for *Holland* the 31<sup>st</sup> of *March*, arrived at the *Hague* the 3<sup>d</sup> of *April*, O. S. and having concerted Measures with the Allies, for the attacking the Frontiers of *France* on the Side of the *Moselle*, he assembled his Army and marched to *Triers*, from whence he made a Journey to *Rastadt*, the Residence of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, to confer with that General (who was then indisposed) on the Operations of the Campaign ; the Prince represented, that the *Germans* had not yet furnished their Quota of Troops, that were to form his Army ; but as soon as those Troops were assembled, he would leave a sufficient Number of them for the Security of the Lines of *Lanterberg* and *Stolhoffen*, under the Command of General *Thungen*, and join his Grace on the *Moselle* with the Gros of his Army. Whereupon the Duke returned to *Triers*,

A.D. 1705

4 Anne.

The Campaign in  
*Flanders*.

Frontiers.  
The Duke  
of *Marl-*  
*borough*  
marches to  
the *Moselle*,  
consults  
Prince  
*Lewis* of  
*Baden*.

AD, 1705

4 Anne.

He advances from  
Triers to  
the French

The French  
attack the  
Dutch  
Frontiers.  
Take Huy  
and Liege.  
They send  
in haste for  
the Duke  
of Marl-  
borough to  
come to  
their Re-  
lief.

All his  
Magazines  
at Triers  
destroy'd.

*Triers*, and advanced from thence, with the Forces under his Command, through a Country full of Defiles, eight Leagues beyond that City, without any Interruption from the Enemy. Here his Grace posted himself in an advantageous Camp, proposing to be joined by Prince *Lewis* and his *Germans*, before he advanced any farther; but the Prince still declining in his Health, and the Circles neglecting to assemble their Troops, the *French* took Advantage of their Indolence, and attacked the *Dutch* Frontiers with a numerous Army, besieged and took *Huy* and *Liege*, and laid Siege to the Castle, which put the *Dutch* into such a Consternation, that they dispatch'd Express after Express to the Duke of *Marlborough* to return to their Relief; whereupon he decamped, and leaving seven thousand *Palatines* in *English* pay, in *Triers*, under the Command of General *Danbark*, for the Security of the Magazines he had erected on that Side, he returned with the utmost Expedition to the *Netherlands*; whereupon Marshal *Villars* the *French* General, advancing towards *Triers*, the *Palatine* General sent to the Governor of *Sarbroek*, to quit that Castle, and blow up the Fortifications, and before the Enemy appeared in fight, burnt and destroy'd all the Magazines the *English* and *Dutch* had erected at *Triers*, blew up the Fortifications of the Town, burnt the Boats prepared for Bridges, and then quitted the Place, of which Marshal *Villars* took Possession four Days after, being almost as much surpriz'd on finding the Town abandon'd, as the Allies themselves.

In the mean time, the Duke of *Marlborough* marched with that Diligence, that he came  
time



time enough to save the Citadel of *Liege*, *A.D. 1705*  
 tho' he lost a great many Men and Horses by  
 the Fatigue of so swift a March in that hot  
 Season. The *French* abandon'd *Liege* on the  
 Approach of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and  
 he retook *Huy* three or four Days after his Re-  
 turn, making the Garrison Prisoners of War.  
 And now the *Dutch* being revived from their  
 Consternation, his Grace attack'd the *French*  
 Lines, and enter'd them with very little Loss;  
 which Success was then looked upon to be of  
 such Importance, that Expresses were dispatch-  
 ed with the News to all the Courts in *Europe*,  
 and a Thanksgiving observed in *England*,  
 when her Majesty went in great Splendor to  
*St. Paul's*, where the Preacher *Dr. Willis* held  
 forth upon the then fashionable Topicks of  
*Union* and *Moderation*, and the General's Bra-  
 very and Conduct; but it does not appear,  
 that the Allies gain'd any great Advantage  
 from passing the Enemies Lines; for the *French*  
 having possessed themselves of the strong Camp  
 of *Parck*, that covered *Brussels* and *Louvain*,  
 the Deputies of the States would not suffer  
 the Duke to attack them, looking upon the  
 Enterprize as too hazardous; and when his  
 Grace expostulated with them, and shewed  
 them the great Probability there was of Suc-  
 cess, they still peremptorily refused to concur  
 with him; giving him to understand, they  
 did not pay that Deference to his Judgment,  
 as he imagin'd.

4 *Anne.*  
*Liege* and  
*Huy* retaken by his  
 Grace.

He enters  
 the *French*  
 Lines.

The *Dutch*  
 Deputies  
 will not  
 permit the  
 Duke to  
 fight the  
*French*.

He found, they would run no Risques to  
 advance his Glory or oblige their Allies the  
*English*, how many soever that Nation had run  
 for them; and that there was very little meant  
 by all that Flattery they were so lavish of af-  
 ter the Battle of *Blenheim*: He was now

*A.D.* 17054 *Anne.*

thoroughly convinced, he had no more than the Name of Generalissimo of the Confederate Army; being, in reality, under the Tuition of the Field Deputies: And, under these mortifying Reflections, this noble Peer, so remarkable for Temper, could not forbear expressing his Resentment in the following Letter to the States-General:

*High and Mighty Lords,*

His Letter  
to the  
States-  
General  
thereupon.

“ According to what I had the Honour to  
“ write to your High Mightinesses the 13th  
“ instant, the Army march'd on *Saturday* last:  
“ We encamp'd that Day at *Corbais* and *St.*  
“ *Martin*, and the next Day at *Genap*: *Mon-*  
“ *day* we came to *Fichermont*, and yesterday  
“ before Break of Day we were in Motion;  
“ and, after having pass'd several Defiles, came  
“ into a large Plain, finding the Enemy en-  
“ camp'd, as we expected, between *Over-*  
“ *Iske* and *Neer-Iske*, with the little Rivulet  
“ of *Iske* before them: About Noon the Ar-  
“ my was drawn up in Battalia; and having,  
“ with Monsieur d' *Auverquerque*, view'd the  
“ four Posts I design'd to attack, I already  
“ flatter'd myself (considering the Goodness  
“ and Superiority of our Troops) to have a  
“ sudden Opportunity of congratulating your  
“ High-Mightinesses upon a glorious Victo-  
“ ry; but, when there was nothing remain-  
“ ing but to attack it, it was not thought fit  
“ to do it. I am confident, that the Deputies  
“ of your High-Mightinesses will acquaint  
“ you with the Reasons alledg'd to them on  
“ either Side; and that they will do that Ju-  
“ stice to Monsr. d' *Auverquerque*, to acquaint  
“ you, that he was of the same Opinion with  
“ me, that the Opportunity we had was too  
“ fair

“ fair to be let slip: But, however, I have sub-  
 “ mitted, tho’ with a great deal of Regret.  
 “ I shall speak this Day to the Deputies and  
 “ Monsieur d’*Auverquerque*, that they may  
 “ give the necessary Orders for the Attack of  
 “ *Lewe*, and to continue the demolishing of  
 “ the Lines. I am, &c.

A.D. 1705

4 Anne.

From the Camp at *Basse-Wavre*,  
*August 19, 1705.*

P. S. *My Heart is so full, that I cannot for-*  
*bear representing, on this Occasion, to your High-*  
*Mightinesses, that I have much less Authority*  
*here than when I had the Honour to command*  
*your Troops last Year in Germany.*

He resents  
 this Usage  
 of the De-  
 puties.

It is very probable, that the Duke was so  
 exasperated at this Affront, that the *Dutch* were  
 in some Danger of losing his Interest, if ever  
 they should have occasion to apply to *England*  
 again by him in their Distress: He had pro-  
 cured them an Augmentation of Troops from  
 thence, and enlarg’d their Frontiers at the Ex-  
 pence of his own Country; and now to find  
 himself slighted, was something shocking: They re-  
 Nor were the *Dutch* themselves a little ap- concile  
 prehensive of his Resentment; for they soon themselves  
 after dispatch’d Monsieur *Buys*, Pensioner of  
*Amsterdam*, to conciliate Matters; and to as-  
 sure him, their High-Mightinesses were ready  
 to give him all reasonable Satisfaction for the  
 Disgust he had entertain’d; and that they  
 would remove those Persons that were most  
 inclined to thwart his Grace’s Designs: And,  
 in fact, they removed General *Slangenburgh*,  
 who had most opposed the attacking the *French*  
 Army at *Parck*: And thus his Grace was  
 again made easy in his Command.

They re-  
 concile  
 themselves  
 to him.



A.D. 1705

4 Anne.

The Duke  
goes to  
*Vienna*.  
Is made  
Prince of  
*Mindel-  
heim*.

The Hun-  
garians  
defeated.

The Ba-  
varians  
punish'd  
for an In-  
surrection.

The Duke  
and E. of  
*Sunderland*  
come  
home by  
*Hanover*.

The Cam-  
paign in  
*Germany*.

The Season for Action being almost over, the Duke of *Marlborough* took a Tour through *Germany* to *Vienna*, where he was received with all imaginable Honours by the new Emperor; and his Imperial Majesty, in Consideration of his Services to the *Austrian* Family and the Empire, made him a Grant of the Lordship of *Mindelheim* in *Suabia* near *Augsburg*, which Fief being erected into a Principality, his Grace obtain'd the Stile and Title of Prince of *Mindelheim*. About the time his Grace was at *Vienna*, the *English* and *Dutch* Envoys at that Court us'd their Endeavours to accommodate Matters between the Emperor and his *Hungarian* Rebels, but to no Effect; and Prince *Ragotski*, and the other *Hungarian* Generals, had the Mortification to be severely bang'd soon after by the Imperial Generals for their Obstinacy; as were the *Bavarians*, who had once more risen in favour of their Elector. The Duke of *Marlborough* and the Earl of *Sunderland*, having finish'd their Negotiations at *Vienna*, set out for the *Hague*, where they arriv'd the 14th of *December*, N. S.

His Grace and the Earl of *Sunderland* took the Courts of *Berlin* and *Hanover* in their Way to *Holland*; and, in a Conference they had with the Princess *Sophia*, 'tis said, she express'd a very great Desire of being invited over into *England*.

The Army of the Empire did not take the Field till *August*; and then indeed it appear'd much superiour to the *French*, who retir'd, and abandon'd *Haguenau*, and some other Places of no great Importance: After which, the *Ger-  
mans* form'd the Blockade of Fort *Lewis*; and thus the Campaign ended on that Side, without any considerable Action.

The

The War in *Poland* still continued : The *A.D. 1705*  
 King of *Sweden* had caused *Stanislaus*, one of  
 the Palatines of that Kingdom (the present *4 Anne.*  
*French Queen's Father*) to be elected King, *Stanislaus*  
 and this Year he was crown'd ; but *Augustus* elected K.  
 still disputed the Crown with him, which was of *Poland.*  
 very unfortunate for the Allies ; neither the  
*Swedes* or *Saxons* furnishing their Quota of  
 Troops against *France*. To return to *Eng-*  
*land* :

On the 1st of *September*, this Year, a Pamphlet, call'd *The Memorial of the Church*  
 of *England*, was presented at the *Old-Baily*, The Me-  
 and order'd by the Court to be burnt by the n orial of  
 common Hangman. The Design of it was the Church  
 to shew, that the then Ministry were contriving of *Eng-*  
 the Destruction of the Church of *England*, and land burnt.  
 countenanc'd its greatest Enemies ; and now  
 all Places and Preferments were possess'd by  
 the Whigs : *William Cowper*, Esq; a great *William*  
 Patron of the Dissenters, was made Lord- *Cowper,*  
 Keeper in the room of Sir *Nathan Wright* ; Esq; made  
 the Earl of *Abington* was removed from his Lord-  
 Place of Constable of the *Tower* ; and, on the Keeper in  
 21st of the same Month, Dr. *William Wake* of Sir *Nathan*  
 was consecrated Bishop of *Lincoln*. *Wright.*

The Parliament meeting the 25th of *October*,  
 and, being directed to chuse a Speaker, A new  
 the Candidates for the Chair were *William* Parlia-  
*Bromley*, Esq; and *John Smith*, Esq; but the ment.  
 Whigs carried it for *Smith*, by a Majority of *Smith*  
 forty Voices, who being approved also by her Speaker.  
 Majesty the 27th, she afterwards made the fol-  
 lowing Speech to both Houses :

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I have been very desirous to meet you as The Q's  
 “ early as I thought you might be called to Speech to  
 “ gether them.

A.D. 1705

4 Anne.

“ gether without Inconvenience to yourselves ;  
 “ and it is with much Satisfaction I observe so  
 “ full an Appearance at the Opening of the  
 “ Parliament, because it is a Ground for me  
 “ to conclude you are all convinced of the  
 “ Necessity of prosecuting the just War in  
 “ which we are engaged ; and therefore are  
 “ truly sensible, that 'tis of the greatest Im-  
 “ portance to us to be timely in our Prepara-  
 “ tions.

“ Nothing can be more evident, than that  
 “ if the *French* King continues Master of  
 “ the *Spanish* Monarchy, the Balance of  
 “ Power in *Europe* is utterly destroy'd ; and  
 “ he will be able, in a short time, to engross  
 “ the Trade and the Wealth of the World.

“ No good *Englishman* could at any time  
 “ be content to sit still, and acquiesce in such  
 “ a Prospect ; and at this time we have great  
 “ Grounds to hope, that, by the Blessing of  
 “ God upon our Arms, and those of our Al-  
 “ lies, a good Foundation is laid for restoring  
 “ the Monarchy of *Spain* to the House of  
 “ *Austria* ; the Consequence of which will not  
 “ only be safe and advantageous, but glori-  
 “ ous for *England*.

“ I may add, We have learnt, by our own  
 “ Experience, that no Peace with *France* will  
 “ last longer than the first Opportunity of  
 “ their dividing the Allies, and of attacking  
 “ some of them with Advantage.

“ All our Allies must needs be so sensible  
 “ this is the true State of the Case, that I  
 “ make no doubt but Measures will soon be  
 “ so concerted, as that, if we be not wanting  
 “ to ourselves, we shall see the next Campaign  
 “ begin offensively on all Sides against our  
 “ Enemies in a most vigorous manner.

I must



“ I must therefore desire you, Gentlemen *A.D. 1705*  
 “ of the House of Commons, to grant me  
 “ the Supplies which will be requisite for car- *4 Anne.*  
 “ rying on the next Year’s Service, both by  
 “ Sea and Land; and at the same time to  
 “ consider, that the giving all possible Dis-  
 “ patch will make the Supply itself much  
 “ more effectual.

“ The Firmness and Conduct which the  
 “ Duke of *Savoy* has shewn, amidst extreme  
 “ Difficulties, is beyond Example.

“ I have not been wanting to do all that  
 “ was possible for me, in order to his being  
 “ supported.

“ I ought to take notice to you, that the  
 “ King of *Prussia*’s Troops have been very  
 “ useful to this End: Your Approbation of  
 “ that Treaty last Session, and the Encourage-  
 “ ment you gave upon it, leave me no doubt  
 “ of being able to renew for another Year.

“ I take this Occasion to assure you, that  
 “ not only whatever shall be granted by Par-  
 “ liament for bearing the Charge of the War,  
 “ shall be laid out for that purpose with the  
 “ greatest Faithfulness and Management; but  
 “ that I will continue to add, out of my own  
 “ Revenue, all I can reasonably spare beyond  
 “ the necessary Expences for the Honour of  
 “ the Government.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ By an Act of Parliament pass’d the last  
 “ Winter, I was enabled to appoint Com-  
 “ missioners for this Kingdom to treat with  
 “ Commissioners to be impower’d by Autho-  
 “ rity of Parliament, in *Scotland*, concerning  
 “ a nearer and more complete Union between  
 “ the two Kingdoms, as soon as an Act  
 “ should be made there for that purpose; I  
 “ think

A.D. 1705

4 Anne.

“ think it proper for me to acquaint you, that  
 “ such an Act is lately pass’d there; and I in-  
 “ tend, in a short time, to cause Commissions  
 “ to be made out, in order to put the Treaty  
 “ on Foot; which I heartily desire may prove  
 “ successful; because I am persuaded, that an  
 “ Union of the two Kingdoms will not only  
 “ prevent many Inconveniencies which may  
 “ otherwise happen, but must conduce to the  
 “ Peace and Happiness of both Nations:  
 “ And therefore I hope I shall have your As-  
 “ sistance in bringing this great Work to a  
 “ Conclusion.

“ There is another Union I think myself  
 “ obliged to recommend to you, in the most  
 “ earnest and affectionate manner; I mean an  
 “ Union of Minds and Affections amongst  
 “ ourselves: It is that which would, above all  
 “ Things, disappoint and defeat the Hopes  
 “ and Designs of our Enemies.

“ I cannot but with Grief observe, there are  
 “ some amongst us who endeavour to foment  
 “ Animosities; but, I persuade myself, they  
 “ will be found to be very few, when you  
 “ appear to assist me in discountenancing and  
 “ defeating such Practices.

“ I mention this with a little more Warmth,  
 “ because there have not been wanting some  
 “ so very malicious, as even in Print to sug-  
 “ gest the Church of *England*, as by Law esta-  
 “ blish’d, to be in danger at this Time.

“ I am willing to hope, not one of my Sub-  
 “ jects can really entertain a doubt of my  
 “ Affection to the Church, or so much as su-  
 “ spect that it will not be my chief Care to  
 “ support it, and leave it secure after me;  
 “ and therefore we may be certain, that they,  
 “ who go about to insinuate Things of this  
 “ nature,

“ nature, must be mine and the Kingdom’s *A.D. 1705*  
 “ Enemies; and can only mean to cover De-  
 “ signs which they dare not publickly own, *4 Anne.*  
 “ by endeavouring to distract us with unrea-  
 “ sonable and groundless Distrusts and Jeal-  
 “ ousies.

“ I must be so plain as to tell you, the best  
 “ Proofs we can all give at present, of our  
 “ Zeal for the Preservation of the Church,  
 “ will be to join heartily in prosecuting the  
 “ War against an Enemy, who is certainly  
 “ engaged to extirpate our Religion, as well  
 “ as to reduce this Kingdom to Slavery.

“ I am fully resolved, by God’s Assistance,  
 “ to do my Part.

“ I will always affectionately support and  
 “ countenance the Church of *England*, as by  
 “ Law establish’d.

“ I will inviolably maintain the Tolera-  
 “ tion.

“ I will do all I can to prevail with my  
 “ Subjects to lay aside their Divisions, and  
 “ will study to make them all safe and easy.

“ I will endeavour to promote Religion  
 “ and Virtue amongst them, and to encourage  
 “ Trade, and every thing else that may make  
 “ them a flourishing and happy People.

“ And they who shall concur zealously with  
 “ me, in carrying on these good Designs,  
 “ shall be sure to find my Kindness and Fa-  
 “ vour.

The Lords presented an Address, in An- The Lords  
 swer to her Majesty’s Speech, the 1st of No- Address.  
 vember; wherein they concurr’d with what-  
 ever her Majesty propos’d, desiring and be-  
 seeching her to *prosecute and punish, with the*  
*utmost Rigour of Law, all those who should sug-*  
 Vol. XXV. P p gest,



A.D. 1705 *gest, that the Church was in Danger*, as being the most spiteful and dangerous Enemies to the Church and State.

4 Anne.

The Commons Address.

Lord Haversham's Speech.

He complains of the Allies Inactivity.

The Commons also, in their Address, express'd their Indignation against those Incendiaries, who suggested the Church of *England* to be in Danger: On the other hand, the Lord *Haversham* made a remarkable Speech in the House of Lords, the 15th of *November*; wherein he represented, That the Imperialists did not join the Duke of *Marlborough* on his March to the *Moselle*, whereby that Design prov'd abortive; and that the *Dutch* prevented the Duke's engaging the *French* after he had forced their Lines: We had then (said he) a fair Opportunity of putting an End to the War at once; but the *Dutch* held our Hands, and would not let us give the deciding Blow. Therefore, adds this noble Peer, let our Supplies be never so full and speedy, let our Management be never so great and frugal; yet if it be our Misfortune to have Allies that are as slow and backward, as we are zealous and forward; that hold our Hands, and suffer us not to take any Opportunity that offers; that are coming into the Field, when we are going into Winter-Quarters: I cannot see, what we are reasonably to expect in this War.

Of the Loss of our Trade to the *Dutch*.

The next Thing he hinted at was the Decay of our Trade: He said, there was a Word we were very fond of, which we call'd *The Balance of Power*; but the *Dutch*, who were a very wise People, had a double View, and took as much Care of *the Balance of Trade*, as they did of *the Balance of Power*; and were as much afraid of our Power by Sea, as of the Power of *France* by Land: That Trade begets Wealth, and Wealth begets Power; and

and it was very hard for *England*, that, while *A.D. 1705*  
the *Dutch* lived at Peace under the Pro-  
tection of our Arms, if we would have any  
part of Trade with them, we must have it  
under the Protection of *French* Passes: That  
the *Dutch* indeed complain'd they were poor;  
but he did not see how they had been out of  
Pocket one Shilling since the War; for they  
had more by Remittances and Money from  
*England*, than all the Money that went out of  
their Country to *Portugal*, *Savoy*, and the *Ger-*  
*man* Princes.

4 *Anne.*

He animadverts also on a Paragraph in her  
Majesty's Speech to the last Parliament;  
wherein she tells them of some Heats in the  
House; which, he says, was unparliamentary;  
for that the Prince ought not to take notice of  
any thing transacted in Parliament, till it is  
laid before her in a parliamentary Way: But  
the principal Design of this Speech seems to  
be the inviting over the Princess *Sophia*; and  
therefore he concluded with a Motion, That  
an Address might be presented to her Maje-  
sty to invite over the presumptive Heir of the  
Crown to reside here; but the previous Quest-  
ion being put, Whether that Question should  
be then put, it pass'd in the Negative: How-  
ever, the Lords thought fit to bring in a Bill,  
for the further Security of the *Hanover* Suc-  
cession.

He moves  
for invi-  
ting over  
the Prin-  
cess *Sophia*.

On the 22d of *November* the Lord *Haver-*  
*ham* mov'd, That the Miscarriages of the last  
Campaign, occasion'd by the Allies, might be  
enquired into; which, being put to the Vote,  
was carried in the Negative by a great Majo-  
rity: And the Commons being about to grant  
the Supplies for the Year, it was put to the  
Vote, whether it should be referr'd to the Com-

An Enqui-  
ry into the  
Miscarria-  
ges of the  
Allies re-  
jected.

A.D. 1705

4 Anne.

The Dutch  
allow'd to  
trade with  
France.

A Motion  
for invi-  
ting over  
the Prin-  
cess *Sophia*  
reject'd by  
the Com-  
mons.

mittee to consider, that, in the Clause for adding ten thousand Men to act in Conjunction with the *Dutch*, it should be provided, that they should be oblig'd to leave off trading with *France*; it was carried in the Negative by a great Majority: Such an Influence have the *Dutch* here, when some Men are at the *Helms*.

A Motion being made in the House of Commons, by Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, and seconded by Mr. *Benson* and Mr. *Bromley*, for the inviting over the Princess *Sophia*, it was rejected by the Whigs here, as it had been in the House of Lords: The Tories, it seems, whom Dr. *Burnet* and his Friends represent as *Jacobites*, were for securing the Protestant Succession, by bringing that Princess amongst us: And the Whigs, who once pretended to be the best Friends to the *Hanover* Succession, were now for keeping her at a distance.

There seems to have been a double Reason for the Tories proposing the bringing that Princess over at that time: First, to demonstrate, that they were not in the Pretender's Interest, as their Enemies suggested; and secondly, that she might be acquainted with the true Interest of the Nation, and not rely upon the partial Representations of the Whigs, in forming a Judgment of the several Parties; and, in short, to shew that illustrious Family, that the Tories were no less zealous for their Succession than the Whigs, who represented them as Enemies to it; and much better Friends to Monarchy, than that Party could pretend to be.

An Ad-  
dress to  
cultivate a  
good Un-  
derstand-  
ing with  
the Dutch.

Both Houses, it seems, were so far from censuring the Conduct of our Allies this Campaign, that they address'd her Majesty to cultivate a good Understanding with the Allies, and



and particularly with the *Dutch*; but, being too conscious of the Deficiencies of the Allies, they, at the same time, desir'd, That, as she had set them a noble Example, she would use all proper means to excite the whole Confederacy, to make early and effectual Preparations, and to exert their utmost in the Prosecution of the War.

A. 1705-6

4 Anne.

The House of Lords afterwards falling upon our domestick Jars, the Lord *Halifax* mov'd, That a Day might be appointed to enquire into *the Dangers of the Church*, which was done, in order to condemn and fix a Brand on all those who suggested, that the then Ministry had any treacherous Designs against the Church; for tho' the Friends of the Church urg'd, That there was Danger to be apprehended to this Establishment from the Presbyterians of *Scotland*, who were not then come into the same Succession from the Want of a Bill to prevent Occasional Conformity, whereby the greatest Enemies to the Church might qualify themselves to hold Offices of Trust and Authority in Church and State, to the Ruin of both: And from the Liberty of the Press, and the Licence of the Times, wherein no Restraint was laid upon those who would abuse and vilify the Establishment. Tho' these were Dangers sufficient to justify the People's Apprehension, yet the Ministry were conscious the greatest Danger was apprehended from themselves; and therefore they took these Measures to awe those People into Silence, who imagin'd they had a Design to suppress Episcopacy: They knew their Strength in both Houses, and were pretty sure of the Event, when they reviv'd this Dispute of the Church's Danger; and, according to their Expectations,

after

The Church  
voted out  
of Danger.

A. 1705-6 after the Matter had been very warmly debated in the Queen's Presence, first the Peers, and afterwards the Commons, join'd with them in the following Resolution (*viz.*)

4 Anne.

Resolution of both Houses thereupon. " Resolv'd by the Lords Spiritual and " Temporal, and Commons in Parliament " assembled, That the Church of *England*, " as by Law established, which was rescued " from the extremest Danger, by King *William III.* of glorious Memory, is now, by " God's Blessing, under the happy Reign of " her Majesty, in a most safe and flourishing " Condition: And that whoever goes about " to suggest and insinuate, that the Church " is in danger under her Majesty's Administration, is an Enemy to the Queen, the " Church and the Kingdom.

The Houses also address'd her Majesty, to shew her Indignation against such wicked People, as should suggest the Church should be in danger; and that she would cause their Resolution to be made publick, to deter Men from spreading such Reports: And the Queen, in her Answer, comply'd with them, and order'd a Proclamation to be issued accordingly, and for discovering the Author and Printer of the *Memorial of the Church of England*.

And now the Ministry looked upon themselves as secure, having stopp'd the Mouths of their Enemies, by an Authority, little less than an Act of Parliament; and since the whole Legislature were concerned in it, it was strange, they did not reduce it to an Act, and make it Felony or Treason to suggest any Dangers to the Church during their pious Administration.

The Duke, by his going over to the Interest of the Whigs and Dissenters, had sufficiently

ficiently irritated the Gentlemen he left; and the more, because, they had formerly supported him against those very Men, and laid the Foundation of his present Grandeur. In the Debates on the Bill, for the better Security of her Majesty's Person and the Protestant Succession, Mr. *Cæsar*, Member for *Hertford*, among many other warm Expressions, let fall these Words, viz. *There is a noble Lord, without whose Advice the Queen does nothing, who in the late Reign was known to keep a constant Correspondence with the Court of St. Germans.* The Commons could not bear this Reflection on their favourite General, but resolv'd, That the Words were highly dishonourable to her Majesty's Person and Government, and that Mr. *Cæsar* should be sent to the *Tower*. The Duke arrived a little after from *Holland*, and when the Commons returned him their Thanks for his great Services the last Campaign, his Grace told them, he was so sensible of the great Honour that was done him, that he could not have the least Concern at the Reflections of any private Malice, while he had the Satisfaction of finding his faithful Endeavours to serve the Queen and the Kingdoms, so favourably accepted by the House of Commons.

*Edwards*, who printed the Memorial of the Church of *England*, about this time surrender'd himself on a Promise of his Pardon, if he would discover the Author; and named Sir *Humphrey Mackworth*, and some other Members of the Commons; but the Copy being brought him by a third Hand, he was not able to make good the Charge, and so the Matter slept.

A. 1705-6

4 Anne.

Mr. *Cæsar*  
sent to the  
*Tower* for  
reflecting  
on the  
Duke of  
*Marlborough*.



A. 1705-6

5 Anne.

Queen Katharine dies.

Her Majesty's Speech at the rising of the Parliament.

Acts passed. The Princess Sophia naturaliz'd

4 s. in the Pound. The Acts against Scotland repeal'd.

Malt Tax, &amp;c.

In February, the Court went into Mourning for Queen Katharine, Dowager to King Charles II. She died at Lisbon the 31st of December, N. S. and tho' the Whigs formerly charged her with the Popish Plot, and even with a Design of poisoning the King her Husband, she was so happy at last to dye in their good Graces, and acquitted, even in their Opinion, of any such Intention.

The Parliament having finished the Business before them, her Majesty came to the House of Peers the 19th of March, and made a Speech to both Houses; wherein she thanked them for their securing the Protestant Succession; for the Steps they had taken towards the Amendment of the Law, and commends the Unanimity and Zeal they had expressed for the publick Services; desiring they would continue to shew their Dislike of all Factions in their respective Countries: After which, the Parliament was prorogued to the 21st of May.

The principal Acts, that received the Royal Assent this Session were: An Act for naturalizing the Princess Sophia, and the Issue of her Body; by which, the usual Qualifications requir'd of Persons to be naturaliz'd (*viz.* receiving the Sacrament and taking the Oaths) were dispensed with: An Act for for four Shillings in the Pound: An Act for repealing several Clauses in the Act made for securing the Kingdom of England against several Acts passed in Scotland; particularly, that Part of it, which made the Scots Aliens (that Nation declaring, they would enter into no Treaty of Union till that was repealed:) An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, &c. An Act for the better Security of her Majesty's

ty's Person and Government, and of the Crown of *England* in the Protestant Line ; whereby the Act of Succession received very material Alterations ; particularly, in the appointing a Regency after the Demise of her Majesty : And whereas it was provided by the former Act of Settlement, that all Matters relating to the Government should be transacted in the Privy-Council, and signed by the Privy-Counsellors ; this Clause was repealed by the present Act, as well as that other important Clause, that no Person in Office should be a Member of Parliament. This last Alteration met with great Opposition in the House of Commons, and at length the Matter was comprised in the following manner, *viz.* That after the Dissolution of the then Parliament, no Person in any new Office to be erected by the Crown, or any Commissioner, Secretary, or Receiver of Prizes, Comptroller of Accounts of the Army, Commissioners of Transports, or sick or wounded Agents of Regiments, Governors of Plantations, Commissioners of the Navy, of the Out-ports, or any having Pensions from the Crown during Pleasure, should be capable of being chosen Members of the Commons : And that if any Person chosen, a Member, should afterwards accept any Place of Profit from the Crown, his Election should be void ; but that the same Person might be rechosen for that, or any other County or Borough. And it was further provided, that there should be no more Commissioners appointed for the Execution of any Office, than there had been before that Session. And lastly, it was enacted, that if any Person declared incapable of being elected by this Act, should presume to sit or

A. 1705-6

5 Anne.

An Act for the Security of the Protestant Succession. A Regency appointed on the Queen's Death.

The Clause relating to the Privy-Council repeal'd. And that relating to Officers sitting in Parliament, alter'd.

A. 1705-6 vote in the House, he should forfeit 500 l. to him that would sue for the same. An Act also pass'd for the Amendment of the Law, and the better Advancement of Justice; the Tenor whereof will be found at the End of this Reign: An Act to prevent Frauds committed by Bankrupts: And an Act for the Encouragement and Increase of Seamen, and the speedier manning of the Fleet; with some others of less moment.

5 Anne.

An Act  
for the  
Amend-  
ment of  
the Law.

The Dif-  
ferences  
between  
the Houses  
of Convo-  
cation  
concern-  
ing an Ad-  
dress, &c.

The Convocation was assembled this Winter at the same time the Parliament sat; and the Lower House, being directed to make Choice of a Prolocutor, chose the Reverend Dr. *William Binks*, Dean of *Litchfield*: Then the Upper House proceeded to draw up an Address to the Queen; wherein they express much Resentment against those who suggested the Church to be in danger, and sent it to the Lower House for their Concurrence; but the Committee, to whom this Address was refer'd, thought it not so proper to make any Amendments, as to draw up a new Form of their own; in which they seem as ready as the Upper House to acknowledge, that the Church could be in no danger from her Majesty; but are not so clear in their Assertions, that it could be in no danger from others during her Majesty's Reign. This Address the Lower House presented to his Grace, in the Upper House of Convocation, on *Monday* the 19th of *November*: Hereupon the Upper House acquainted them, they could not receive their Address; but required them to go back to their own House, and consider the Address that was sent them down; and that they expected they should either agree to it, or bring up their Exceptions.

Where-



Whereupon the Lower House drew up a Paper; wherein were these Resolutions: *First*, That they were invested with an unquestionable Right of dissenting finally from any thing proposed to them by the Upper House for their Concurrence, without specifying the Reasons of such Dissent. *Secondly*, That their Lordships Demand of such special Exceptions, after they had declared such a general Dissent, is contrary to the known Method of proceeding in Assemblies, which consist of two Houses, and without Precedent; and that they conceived it an essential Right of the Lower Clergy, that every Proposal, lawfully made by them, ought to be received by their Lordships; and they did again, with all Humility, beseech their Lordships to receive their Form of an Address; hoping they would be satisfied, that the Lower House did not decline concurring in the Form sent down by their Lordships, for want either of an entire Confidence in her Majesty's affectionate Care for the Church of *England*, or a just Resentment of the wicked Practices of such Persons as endeavoured to raise any Jealousies concerning it.

This Paper being presented to their Lordships, and read, they still refused to receive the Address of the Lower House; and the Archbishop procured a Letter from her Majesty to the Convocation, and caused it to be read to the Lower House; wherein she tells him, She is surpriz'd at the unhappy State of Things; but she was resolved to maintain her Supremacy, and the due Subordination of Presbyters to Bishops, as fundamental Parts thereof; and if the Bishops acted conformably to this Resolution, they might be sure of the Continuance of her Protection and Favour; and

A. 1705-6

5 Anne.

Resolutions of the Lower House.

The Queen takes the Part of the Upper House.

A.D. 1706 directed him to adjourn the Convocation to such farther Time as should appear convenient; and then the Convocation was prorogued.

5 *June*  
They are  
prorogu'd.  
Commis-  
sioners ap-  
pointed to  
treat of a  
Union.

Her Majesty, soon after the rising of the Parliament, in pursuance of several Acts pass'd in each Kingdom, issued a Commission, under the respective Great Seals, constituting a certain number of Lords and others, of either Kingdom, Commissioners to treat of an Union between the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; which Commissioners met the first time at the *Cock-pit* at *Whitehall*, on the 16th of *April*, 1706: But I shall defer giving an Account of their Proceedings, till I have taken a View of the Campaign of 1706, in the several Kingdoms of *Europe* that were then the Scenes of Action.

Their first  
Meeting.

The Cam-  
paign in  
*Flanders*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* arrived at the *Hague* the 4th of *April*, O. S. and, having concerted the Operations of the Campaign with the States, took the Field about a Fortnight after. The *French*, who made great Advantages the last War by early Campaigns, had this Spring form'd a Design to surprize the Duke of *Marlborough*, before the *Danes* and *Prussians* had join'd him; and thereupon the Elector of *Bavaria* and Marshal *Villeroy* pass'd the *Dyle* the beginning of *May*, and advanced directly towards the Confederate Army: The Duke of *Marlborough*, who was seldom surpriz'd for want of Intelligence of the Enemies Motions, being appriz'd of their Design, dispatch'd an Express to the *Danish* Troops to join him; and they arrived within a League of his Camp the 22d of *May*, N. S. 11th O. S.

The

The Enemies Army consisted of seventy-six Battalions and one hundred and thirty-two Squadrons, and the Confederate Army of seventy-four Battalions and one hundred and twenty-three Squadrons: They came to an Engagement the Day following; of which Colonel *Edwards*, Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of *Marlborough*, brought the following Relation to her Majesty:

A.D-1706

5 Anne.

On *Saturday* the 11th instant, O. S. 22d N. S. the Confederate Army decamp'd from *Borchloen*, and march'd to *Gros Wareem*; the *Danish* Troops came up with our Rear, and encamp'd at a small distance from us: Here we had Advice, that the Enemy, who, being join'd by the Horse of the *Mareschal de Marfin's* Army, and depending on the Superiority of their Numbers, were lately come out of their Lines, had made a Motion, extending their Right towards *Judoigne*.

The Battle  
of Ramillies  
on Sunday  
12th of  
May, O.S.

My Lord Duke and Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, relying upon the Goodness of their Troops, resolved to advance towards the Enemy; and accordingly, on *Sunday* the 12th, about Three in the Morning, the Army march'd in eight Columns towards *Ramillies*, a Village where the *Gheete* takes its Source, that we might avoid the Inconvenience of passing that River: Being advanced near the said Village, we found the Enemy getting into the Camp of *Mount St. Andre*, and placing their Right to the *Mebaign*.

This River flows about half a League from *Ramillies*, the Ground between them being open and level: The *Gheete* runs from *Ramillies* to *Autreglise*, thro' a marshy Ground; and beyond *Autreglise* the River grows wide, and the Ground is unpassable.

The



A.D. 1706

5 Anne.

The Enemy had posted a Brigade of Foot next to the *Mebaign*, and filled the Space between that and *Ramillies* with upwards of one hundred Squadrons, among which were the Troops of the *French* King's Household: At *Ramillies* they had above twenty Battalions of Foot, with about twelve Pieces of treble Cannon; from thence to *Autreglise* they had form'd a Line of Foot along the *Gheete*, with a Line of Horse at some distance behind them.

His Grace judging, by the Situation of the Ground, that the Stress of the Action would be on our Left, order'd that, besides the number of Horse belonging to that Wing, the *Danish* Squadrons, being twenty in Number, should also be posted there. It was about Two in the Afternoon before our Army could be formed in Order of Battle; and then we began the Attack on our Left with four Battalions, which push'd the Brigade of Foot above-mention'd from their Post on the *Mebaign*. Monsieur d'*Auverquerque* about the same time charg'd with the Horse of that Wing. The Success was doubtful about half an Hour; which the Duke of *Marlborough* perceiving, order'd the rest of the Horse of the Right Wing (except the *English*, who were seventeen Squadrons) to support those on the Left.

Here, while his Grace was rallying some, and giving his Orders for others to charge, he was in very great Danger, being singled out by several of the resoluteſt of the Enemy; and, falling from his Horse at the same time, had either been killed or taken Prisoner, if some of our Foot, that was near at hand, had not come very seasonably to his Grace's Assistance, and obliged the Enemy to retire: After this, my Lord Duke had still a greater Escape,

Escape, a Cannon-Ball having taken off Colonel *Bingfield's* Head as he was remounting his Grace.

A.D. 1706

5 *Anne.*

The Village of *Ramillies* was attack'd by a Detachment of twelve Battalions of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Schultz*, which enter'd at once with great Vigour and Resolution: His Grace hasten'd our Line of Foot thither, to support them; which, tho' it was at a great distance, yet came up soon enough to beat the Enemy quite out of the Village; and at the same time charged the rest of their Foot that were posted behind the *Gbeete*, as is above-mention'd; and my Lord Duke order'd the *English* Horse to support them.

By this time the Enemies Right Wing of Horse being entirely defeated, the Horse of our Left fell upon the Foot on their Right; of whom they slew great Numbers, cutting to pieces about twenty of their Battalions, whose Colours they took, and likewise their Cannon: The rest of the Enemies Foot were entirely broken: The Horse of their Left Wing seem'd to make a Stand, to gain Time for their Foot to retire; but were charg'd so quick, and with so much Bravery by the *English* Horse, that they entirely abandon'd their Foot; and our Dragoons, pushing into the Village of *Autreglise*, made a terrible Slaughter of them: The *French* King's own Regiment of Foot, called the Regiment *du Roy*, begged for Quarter, and deliver'd up their Arms and Colours to the Lord *John Hays's* Dragoons.

We pursued the Enemy all Night, by the Way of *Judoigne*, as far as *Meldre*; being five Leagues from the Place where the Action happen'd, and two from *Louvain*.

The

A.D. 1706

5 Anne.

The French  
abandon  
*Louvain*  
and *Brus-*  
*sels*, which  
the Duke  
of *Marlbo-*  
*rough* takes  
Possession  
of.

The Elector of *Bavaria* and Marshal *Ville-*  
*roy*, with the Remainder of their Army, re-  
tired to *Louvain*; where, having held a Coun-  
cil of War by Torch-light in the Market-  
place, they resolv'd to abandon the City, and  
retire to *Brussels*: Of which the Duke of  
*Marlborough* having Intelligence the next  
Morning, he order'd a Detachment of five  
hundred Men to take Possession of *Louvain*:  
His Grace continued his March; and, the  
26th of *May*, N. S. being arrived at *Digheim*,  
he received a Letter from the Marquis of  
*Deydse*, Governor of *Brussels*, acquainting him,  
that the Magistracy of *Brussels* had resolv'd  
to send Deputies to his Grace; and desired his  
Grace to send a Trumpeter to conduct them  
in Safety to the Place where he should think  
fit to receive them: Whereupon his Grace sent  
Colonel *Panton*, his Aid-de-Camp, to acquaint  
them he should be glad to see them in the Af-  
ternoon; accordingly they waited on his Grace  
at his Quarters near *Digheim*, and express'd,  
or pretended, great Joy at their Deliverance  
from the *French* Yoke.

His Grace and the Field-Deputies the same  
Day sent a Letter to the States of *Brabant*,  
declaring that the Queen of *England* and their  
High-Mightinesses had sent them to maintain  
the just Rights of his Catholick Majesty  
*Charles III*, to the Kingdom of *Spain*; not  
doubting but they were convinced of his Right,  
and would embrace this Opportunity of sub-  
mitting to him as faithful Subjects; and that  
the King would maintain them in the entire  
Enjoyment of their Rights, Liberties and Re-  
ligion; and assured them, from themselves,  
that the Army should be employ'd every-  
where for their Protection. His Grace sent



two other Letters, to the same effect, to the Sovereign Council of *Brabant* and the City of *Brussels*; and received an Answer from each, declaring their Submission to his Majesty King *Charles III.* There came also Deputies from each of these Bodies, who declared the great Sense they had of the Queen's Goodness, in delivering them from the Oppression of the *French Government*: And, in the Evening, the Magistrates of *Mechlin* came into the Camp and made their Submission; and Colonel *Durel*, Adjutant-General, was detach'd with two hundred Horse to take Possession of that Place.

For all these great Successes a Thanksgiving was observ'd in the Army on the 1st of *June*, N. S. and the same Day the Magistrates of *Ghent* came into the Camp, and offer'd to submit to King *Charles*: Whereupon two Battalions were commanded to march into the City; and the next Morning the Prince of *Vintimille* surrender'd the Castle, together with the Marquis *de los Rios's* Regiment, which was in Garrison there, Prisoners of War; who declared afterwards for King *Charles*, except fifty. *Oudenarde* also surrender'd upon a Summons; the Garrison, consisting of two *Spanish*, and one *French* Battalion, being permitted to march out. The Magistrates of *Bruges* also waited on his Grace, and desired his Protection, and made their Submission in form to King *Charles III.* The 6th of *June*, the Garrison of *Antwerp*, consisting of six *Spanish*, and as many *French* Battalions, capitulated, and were conducted to *Quenoy*; and, the 7th of *June*, N. S. the States of *Flanders*, being assembled at *Ghent*, formally recogniz'd their Sovereign King *Charles III.*

A.D. 1706

5 Anne.

The States  
of *Brabant*  
acknow-  
ledge K.  
*Charles*  
III.The Allies  
take Pos-  
session of  
*Ghent*.*Oudenarde*  
surrenders  
to them.*Bruges* and  
*Antwerp*  
also sur-  
render.The States  
of *Flanders*  
acknow-  
ledge K.  
*Charles*

In III.

A.D. 1706

5 Anne.

The  
French Ar-  
my rein-  
forc'd.  
The Ar-  
my of the  
Allies  
join'd by  
more  
Forces.

They be-  
sieve *Ostend*.  
*tend*.

An *English*  
Squadron  
blocks up  
the Har-  
bour.  
*Ostend*  
surrender.

Ships ta-  
ken in the  
Harbour.

In the mean time, the *French* and *Bavarians* retir'd to *Courtray*, where their Army was reinforc'd by Marshal *Marsin*, with a Body of Foot he brought from *Germany*; his Horse having join'd Marshal *Villeroy* before the Battle of *Ramillies*: The *French* were also join'd by several other Detachments, which render'd their Army very numerous again. Whereupon the Confederates, in order to maintain their Superiority, order'd twenty Battalions to join them out of the neighbouring Garrisons; and were also reinforc'd by the Troops of *Hanover* and *Prussia*, that served the preceding Year upon the *Rhine*: Whereupon it was resolv'd to invest *Ostend*, and the Trenches were open'd before that Town on the 28th of *June*, N. S. Sir *Stafford Fairborne* blocking up the Harbour at the same time with nine large *English* Men of War, attended by Bomb-Vessels and Fire-ships: On the 16th of *July*, the Enemy beat a Parley, and, on the 7th, surrender'd; being permitted to march out only with their Swords and Baggage, and promising not to serve against King *Charles* or his Allies for the Space of six Months: The Garrison consisted of two *Spanish* Battalions, four *French* Regiments, and four Troops of Dragoons, of whom the *Spaniards* most of them enter'd into the Service of the Allies. There were found in the Harbour two Men of War, one of eighty, and the other of fifty Guns, and about forty-five small Vessels, which were not compriz'd in the Capitulation.

The Army before *Ostend*, having left a sufficient Garrison in that Place, march'd and join'd the Duke of *Marlborough* at his Camp at *Rouffelaer*. About the same time, his Grace commanded the Prince of *Holsteinbeck*, with eight

eight Battalions, to take Possession of *Courtray*, which the Enemy had abandon'd. On the 25th of *July*, N. S. *Menin* was invested by the Allies; but, the Artillery not being come up, the Trenches were not opened till the 4th of *August*. During this Siege, the Duke of *Vendosme*, the General the *French* King had pitch'd upon to restore the Credit of his Arms in the *Low Countries*, arrived at *Valenciennes*; and it was given out, that he would attempt to raise the Siege of *Menin*. On the 16th of *August*, Brigadier *Codogan*, who commanded a Party of Horse that covered the Foragers, was surpriz'd by a Detachment of the Enemy's Cavalry, and carried Prisoner into *Tournay*; but, on the 18th, was sent back by the Duke of *Vendosme*, upon his Parole: Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* releas'd Baron *Palavisini*, a Major-General in the *French* Service, who was taken at *Ramilles*, by way of Exchange.

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5 Anne.

*Courtray*  
abandon'd  
by the  
*French*.

General  
*Codogan*  
taken by  
the *French*,  
but ex-  
chang'd.

*Menin*  
taken by  
the Allies.

The Town of *Menin* beat a Parley the 22d; and, on the 25th, the Garrison, consisting of four thousand Men, march'd out with the usual Marks of Honour, and were conducted to *Douay*: They were allowed also to carry away four Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars, and were provided with Waggon and Boats; and they were also allowed eight covered Waggon. In this Town, the Duke of *Marlborough* found four Pieces of Cannon, with the Arms of *England* upon them, which were taken by the *French* at the Battle of *Landen*; and these his Grace sent to *England*.

On the 29th of *August*, *Dendermond* was invested by General *Churchill*; and, three Days after, the Duke of *Marlborough* arrived in the Camp before that Place, when a Breach

*Dendermond*  
invested.



A.D. 1706

5 Anne.

It sur-  
renders.Aeth taken  
by the Al-  
lies.

being made in a Redoubt that covered the Town, it was carried by Storm: Whereupon the Enemy beat a Parley, but were allowed no better Terms than to keep their Swords and Baggage, and be made Prisoners of War. The Garrison consisted of two *French* Regiments, a *Spanish* Battalion of seven hundred Men, and two hundred Dragoons. *Dendermond* being reduced, Mr. *d'Averquerque* invested *Aeth* the 26th of *September*, N. S. which Town surrender'd the 3d of *October* following, the Garrison being allowed no better Terms than *Dendermond*; tho' this Place is one of the prettiest Fortifications in the *Low Countries*, and had a Garrison of above two thousand Men: With this Siege, the Allies finish'd their glorious Campaign in *Flanders*, and soon after the Army broke up, and went into Winter-Quarters. The Duke of *Marlborough* returned to the *Hague*, and Monsieur *d'Averquerque*, being appointed to command in Chief in the *Netherlands*, took up his Residence at *Brussels*.

The Battle of *Calcinato* in *Italy*.

The *French* met with some Success in *Italy* the Beginning of this Campaign, having attack'd the Imperialists at *Calcinato* in the Absence of Prince *Eugene*, drove them from their Posts, and oblig'd them to quit the *Brescian* with the Loss of three thousand Men killed or taken, besides the Loss of their Cannon and Baggage: Upon this Success, the *French* King ordered the Duke *de la Feuillade* to invest *Turin*, with which that General acquainted his Royal Highness; but let him know at the same time, that he was directed to have all imaginable Regard for the Royal Family there, and to offer them Passports, with a Guard before the Siege was begun, or even during the Siege:

To

To which his Royal Highness answered, That *A.D. 1706*  
 he was oblig'd to the King for the Offers he  
 made him, but he did not think of removing *5 Anne.*  
 his Family yet; and, whenever he did, he  
 should have no Occasion for a Pass or Guard;  
 and that the Duke *de la Feuillade* might execute  
 his Master's Orders, and begin the Siege when  
 he saw fit.

Accordingly, the *French* began to batter the *Turin*  
 Town and Citadel, the 8th of *June*; and, *besieg'd.*  
 the 15th, the Besiegers fired red-hot Bullets,  
 many of which fell near the Duke's Palace:  
 Whereupon his Royal Highness sent the two  
 Dutcheffes, with the young Prince and Prin-  
 cesses, out of the Town to *Quierasco*; and his  
 Royal Highness marched out himself the 17th,  
 leaving a numerous Garrison under the Com-  
 mand of Count *Tbaun*, General of the Em-  
 peror's Forces.

His Highness kept open his Communication  
 with *Turin* till the 20th of *June*, when twenty  
 Battalions of the Enemy, and forty-six Squa-  
 drons, advancing to *Montcalier*, he was oblig'd  
 to retire farther off; and, being pursued by the  
 Duke *de la Feuillade* almost to *Quierasco*, he  
 removed his Family to *Mondovi*, and after-  
 wards to *Genoa*. The Duke *de la Feuillade*  
 still pursued his Royal Highness; but, find-  
 ing he was not to be surpriz'd, he returned to  
 the Camp before *Turin*, leaving the Duke  
*d'Aubeterre* with forty Squadrons, and five  
 Battalions, to attend the Duke of *Savoy's* Mo-  
 tions.

Some little time after his Royal Highness  
 received Advice from Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*  
 that he had pass'd the *Adige*, and was advan-  
 cing to join him; and the Duke of *Vendosme*,  
 being recall'd about the same time, to com-  
 mand

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5 Anne.

Pr. Eugene  
joins the  
Duke of  
Savoy.

mand the *French* Army in *Flanders*, the Duke of *Orleans* took upon him the Command of the Army in *Italy*, that was intended to oppose Prince *Eugene's* March; but the Prince shewed himself to be much the greatest General, and join'd the Duke of *Savoy* on the 1st of *September*.

The City of *Turin* was at this time reduced to great Distress, most of their Powder being spent; and the Enemy, having made a Lodgment on the Counterscarpe, afterwards attack'd a half Moon, and two Counter-guards, and carried them: They were indeed beaten out again by the Imperialists; but it was held impossible for the besieged to have resisted many such Attacks, being in Want of Ammunition. His Royal Highness and Prince *Eugene* therefore found themselves under a Necessity of marching immediately to the Relief of *Turin*; of which Enterprize the Baron *Hobendorf*, who had a good Share in the Action, brought the following Relation to the States-General (*viz*).

We pass'd the *Doire* on the 6th of *September*, and encamp'd with our Right on the Banks of that River before *Pionessa*, and with our Left on the *Stura* before *La Venerie*. In the Evening our Troops had Orders to make ready for Battle against next Morning, which they received with inexpressible Joy.

The Bat-  
tle of  
*Turin*.

On the 7th, by Break of Day, we march'd to the Enemy, who were intrench'd very deep, having the *Stura* on their Right, the *Doire* on their Left, and the Convent of the *Capuchins* of our Lady *de la Campagne* in their Center; and, besides this, *Luseinge*, and several other fortified Cassines, flank'd their Intrenchment.

Our Infantry march'd in eight Columns; four of the first, and as many of the second Line; all



all the Grenadiers of each Column being at their Head: The Artillery was divided proportionably among the Infantry, and our Right still flank'd the Bank of the *Doire*, and our Left that of the *Stura*: Behind the Foot march'd the Cavalry; the first Line in six Columns, and the second by Brigades.

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5 Anne.

Never was there any thing more bold than this March: The Enemy fired continually from forty Pieces of Cannon; but this great Fire served only to inflame the Courage of our Men.

Within half Cannon-shot we drew up in Order of Battle; all the Generals went to their Posts, our Cannon begun to fire, and our military Musick to play: We left a proper distance betwixt the Brigades of our Foot, by which we might march our Horse in case of need; which Precaution was of great Use to us afterwards. Upon notice that all was in Order, the whole Army moved in a Moment; our Infantry march'd up, with their Muskets on their Shoulders, to the Foot of the Intrenchments: Then the great Fire with the Muskets began; and since, by the unequal Situation of the Ground, our Left Wing sustain'd alone for some time the Efforts of the Enemy that stopped them a little, but without making them to give Ground; that very Moment Prince *Eugene* came up, drew his Sword, and, putting himself at the Head of the Battalions on the Left, broke into the Enemies Intrenchments in an instant.

His Royal Highness did the like in the Center, and our Right near *Luseinge*. In Conclusion, we triumph'd on all Sides; and, at the same time, our Horse advancing thro' the Intervals left for them, 'twas no longer a Fight, but

*A.D.* 1706 but a Pursuit of Run-aways; and our Horse counted it a Scandal to their Valour, to cut down Men that fled with so great Precipitation; and this saved many of the Enemies Lives.

5 *Anne.*

By Noon the Victory was wholly ours, and the City entirely deliver'd; for the Enemy abandon'd the Attack and all their Camp, and retired with the Remains of their Army to the other Side of the *Po*: The rest of the Day was spent in taking several Cassines and Redoubts possess'd by the Enemy, who all yielded themselves Prisoners of War; and his Royal Highness enter'd triumphantly his Capital that Evening.

Count *Thaun*, the Imperial General, who commanded in *Turin*, gives this farther Account of this famous Siege, and the raising of it, *viz.*

Count  
*Thaun's*  
Relation  
of the raising  
the  
Siege of  
*Turin*.

We were relieved on the 7th by the Approach of Prince *Eugene* with his Army: That Prince and his Royal Highness, being join'd, defeated the Enemy about Eleven o'Clock, and forced them to give over their long Attack: The Enemy run away with Precipitation towards *Pignerol*, leaving behind them fifty-seven Field-pieces, one hundred and twenty Pieces for Battery, four thousand Bombs, and several other Things necessary in a Siege: They left also behind them Marshal *Marfin* Prisoner, who died three Days after of his Wounds; five other Generals, a great many Officers, and near six thousand Prisoners; besides a great many Standards, Colours, Kettle-Drums, &c. Being inform'd, that Prince *Eugene* has acquainted you with all the Particulars of that glorious Action, I shall forbear to trouble your Excellency with any farther Ac-

count

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5 Anne.

count thereof, and tell you only some Particulars relating to the Siege of this Place: The Enemy, as your Excellency knows very well, came before this Place with seventy Battalions, and fifty Squadrons, the 13th of *May* last; and on the 26th they open'd their Trenches, and carried on two Attacks, one against the Citadel, and another against the City: They made their Batteries, and carried on their Approaches with so much Success, that twenty Days ago, by means of their great Fire, they made Breaches in two Counter-Guards, a Half-moon and a Bastion; which were so easy to be mounted, that they attempted three several times to lodge themselves thereon, tho' they were as often repulsed: The Fire lasted four Hours in the first Storm; during which the Enemy renew'd three times their Attack; but the Garrison made so brave a Defence, that they drove the Enemy over the Ditch; so that they gain'd none of our Works, and contented themselves to make a Lodgment on the Cover'd Way. One of our Mines having blown up one of their Demi-Cannons from their Batteries, our Grenadiers brought the same into the Place. Our Garrison has suffer'd very much in this long Siege, as your Excellency will see by the following List; and I must tell you, that the Enemy made, during the same, such a terrible Fire from their Cannon, Mortars and small Arms, and threw such a number of Bombs, Grenades and Stones, that, I verily believe, the like was never seen in any Siege: Many brave and noble Actions have been perform'd by our Garrison on this Occasion; and they have found out several new means to defend themselves, and dispute the Ground, Inch by Inch, in order to gain Time; and, had they not



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wanted Powder, they would certainly have made a greater Execution. The Constancy and Zeal of the said Garrison cannot be sufficiently prais'd; and tho' two-thirds of them were new-rai'd Men and Boors, yet every one, as well Soldiers as Officers, have shew'd so much Bravery, that they always appeared ready to sacrifice themselves for the common Cause. I am obliged to mention Colonel *Hautbois*, and give him the Praises he has so justly deserved: He was left in this Place with five hundred Horse; and has not only perform'd several good and brave Services during the Siege, but, having fallied out the Day the Battle happen'd, he fell on the Enemies Rear, took a General, with a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, thirty one Officers, and three hundred Soldiers, Prisoners; whom he brought with him, besides three Colours. This is the happy Event of a long and expensive Siege, which has lasted four Months. The Officers taken Prisoners tell us, that they have lost such a number of Men in the Siege before the Battle, that I have not Assurance enough to report it. I am, &c.

Turin Sept. 12, 1706.

W. V. DAUN.

A Body of  
Germans  
defeated.

Two Days after the Battle of *Turin*, however, the *French* under the Command of Count *Medavi*, defeated the Prince of *Hesse* and a Body of *Germans*, near *Medoli* in the *Milaneze*; but this was a Trifle, compared with the numerous Losses *France* sustain'd about this time; for the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, in order to improve their late Victory, marched immediately into the *Milaneze*, where almost all the Towns surrender'd to them on their Approach. And on the 24th

of

of September, N. S. the City of *Milan* it self *A.D. 1706*  
 sent a Deputation, offering to submit to his  
 Imperial Majesty and the House of *Austria*,  
 and on the 26th Prince *Eugene* made a tri-  
 umphant Entry into that City; the Duke of  
*Savoy*, having reduced *Picciighitone*, *Tortona*,  
*Alexandria*, *Modena*, and several other Places  
 of less Note, on the 16th of November ap-  
 pear'd before *Casal*, which surrendered on the  
 6th of *December*, the Garrison, consisting of  
 1886 Men, being made Prisoners of War;  
 in this Place, his Royal Highness found 76  
 Pieces of Cannon, 70,000 Weight of Pow-  
 der, 28,000 Grenadoes, and a great Quanti-  
 ty of other Ammunition and Provisions. With  
 this Siege ended the Campaign in *Italy*, and  
 the Troops, except a Body under the Prince of  
*Hesse-Cassel*, who were left to block up *Cre-*  
*mona*, were sent into Winter-Quarters. Prince  
*Eugene* went to *Milan* on the 14th of *De-*  
*cember*, of which Dutchy he was made Go-  
 vernor for King *Charles*, his Imperial Majesty  
 having granted the Investiture thereof to the  
 King of *Spain*: The Castle however continu-  
 ed in the Possession of the Enemy till the  
 12th of *March*, N. S. when the Marquis *de*  
*St. Pater* arrived there with the Ratification of  
 a Treaty by the *French* King for the quitting  
 of all Places, which he or King *Philip* held  
 in the *Milanese*, *Mantuan*, *Cremonese* and  
*Montferrat*; on condition, that their Troops  
 should be safely conducted to *Suza*: Thus an  
 End was put to the War in *Italy*.

5 Anne.

*Milan* and  
 the whole  
*Milanese*,  
 possessed  
 by the Al-  
 lies.

The French  
 agree to  
 evacuate  
*Italy*.

I left King *Charles* in Possession of *Barce-*  
*lona*, with almost all *Catalonia* and *Valencia*.  
 The Earl of *Peterborough* afterwards march'd  
 from *Barcelona* to the Relief of *Valencia*,  
 with fifteen hundred regular Troops, and the

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5 Anne.

*Barcelona*  
besieged  
by King  
*Philip*.

like Number of armed *Catalans*, as has been related already; of which the Enemy having Notice, and being informed, that several other Detachments, that had marched from thence to *Tortosa*, *Lerida*, *Gironne*, and other Towns; they assembled their Forces, and on the 2d of *April*, invested *Barcelona*, to the great Surprize of that City; and had not Count *de Tholouse* the *French* Admiral, who was ordered to convoy the Provisions and Ammunition, to be employ'd in that Siege, been put back, and detained a considerable time by contrary Winds, *Barcelona* would have run a great Hazard of falling into the Enemy's Hands, before it could possibly have been relieved by the Allies.

It was very fortunate for the Confederates also, that King *Philip's* Army was not numerous enough to prevent Relief being thrown into the Town; for the Lord *Donnegal*, Major-General *St. Amand*, and four Regiments of the Garrison of *Gironne*, threw themselves into the Place through the Intervals the Enemy were obliged to leave in their Camp: King *Philip* took up his Quarters at *Serria*, at the same House where King *Charles* had his Head Quarters the Year before; but the *Miquelets* from the Mountains harrassed him perpetually, and one Night particularly; having attacked his Quarters, and killed two or three hundred of his Guards, they were so near surprizing of him, that he fled out of a back Door, leaving his Hat behind him, and the *Miquelets* seized part of his Plate and Furniture. The Garrison of *Barcelona* received a farther Reinforcement of Troops from *Gironne* and *Lerida*, so that the regular Troops amounted to three thousand Men, besides



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sides a good Body of Militia and the Inhabitants, who were in Arms, and did good Service in the Siege. My Lord *Donnegal* and Major-General *St. Amand* commanded by Turns in Fort *Montjoy*; General *Ulefelt* commanded in the City, and an old *Spanish* Officer on the Line of Communication between the Town and the Fort. The Prince of *Hesse*, Colonel *Nebot*, and the *Miquelets*, kept the Enemy in perpetual Alarms without, and cut off all Provision coming to them from the Country; so that had they not been supply'd by Count *de Tholouse* from the *French* Fleet, it would have been impossible for them to have continued the Siege, which gave an Officer in the Town occasion to say, *We rather besiege them, than they us.* But, notwithstanding these Inconveniencies, the Enemy's Army being composed of good old Troops and experienced Generals, carried on the Siege very vigorously, and in an Attack of Fort *Montjoy*, on the 21st at Night, they lodged themselves in the Out-works, took above four hundred of the Garrison, and most of the Officers, Prisoners; and my Lord *Donnegal* was shot through the Heart, after he had cut down several of the Enemy's Grenadiers with his own Hand. On the 24th, my Lord *Peterborough* threw four hundred *Neapolitans* into the Town after a sharp Engagement between the Boats upon the Water; but Fort *Montjoy* being no longer tenable, the Garrison, having set every thing on fire that they could not remove, retired in the Evening into the Town.

Lord *Donnegal* killed.

Fort *Montjoy* taken by King *Philip*.

On the 30th of *April*, N. S. the Prince of *Hesse*, in two Half-Gallies, passed the Line of Boats, that lay before the Harbour, and got into the Town with sixty Soldiers; and on the

*A.D.* 1706 the 2d of *May*, the Lord *Peterborough* sent Intelligence, that the Confederate Fleet was at hand, which raised the Soldiers drooping Spirits, that were almost sunk with continual Duty. On the other side, the Enemy redoubled their Fire, in hopes of making themselves Masters of the Place before their Arrival; but on the 7th, N. S. in the Afternoon, the Town observed the Enemy's Fleet had loosed their Fore-top Sails, and several of them weigh'd and stood out to Sea, which gave the Town an Assurance, that the Confederate Fleet was not far off; and the Government afterwards receiv'd the following Account of the raising the Siege of *Barcelona*.

*Barcelona*  
relieved by  
the Confederate  
Fleet.

The *English* and *Dutch* Men of War, commanded by Sir *George Bing*, joined those under the Command of Sir *John Leake* the 1st of *May*, N. S. (20 *April*, O. S.) in the Bay of *Altea*. The 3d, they were joined by Commodore *Walker*, with several Men of War, and divers Transport-ships; so that the Fleet consisted of thirty-seven *English* and thirteen *Dutch* Ships, in all fifty Ships of the Line of Battle; besides eight Frigates, Fire-ships, Transports and other Vessels. The 7th, the Fleet was off of *Taragona*, where the Earl of *Peterborough* joined us with several Barks, on board which were fourteen hundred Land-Forces. His Excellency went on board the *Prince George*, and hoisted the Union-Flag on the Main-top. The 8th, in the Morning we came off of Cape *Montjoy*, and about Noon anchor'd in *Barcelona* Bay, to the inexpressible Joy of the Inhabitants of this Place, who were hard pressed by the Duke of *Anjou's* Army. The *French* Fleet, under the Command of the Count *de Tbolouse*, upon the Approach

The Earl  
of *Peterborough*  
was  
Admiral  
of the  
Fleet, as  
well as  
General of  
the Land-  
Forces.

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5 Anne.

Approach of the Confederate Fleet under his Excellency's Command, retired the Night before.

The *French* had been besieging this Town thirty-five Days. Their Army, in the Beginning of the Siege, consisted of about twenty thousand Men, of which they lost five thousand by the Assaults they had made upon Fort *Montjoy*, by the Sallies and the Fires from the Place, by the Skirmishes with the *Miquelets* that lay in the Hills, by Sicknefs and by Desertion. The Garrison, when the Enemy sat down before it, was not above eight hundred strong, it having not been apprehended, that the Enemy would have ventured upon this Siege, without first having taken *Lerida* or *Gironne*; the Breaches we had made, were not yet quite repaired, and Fort *Montjoy* was in the same Condition as when we possessed our selves of it; but the King of *Spain's* great Magnanimity, Resolution and Courage, and the gracious and easy Deportment, whereby he entirely won the Hearts of his People, supplied all Defects. His Majesty shewed no Concern, but for the Danger of his City, and, instead of taking any Measures to secure his own Person, used the utmost Diligence to get Reinforcements, and to set the Inhabitants to work, encouraging them by his Example to make a vigorous Defence; the Earl of *Peterborough*, with great Expedition, brought between two and three thousand Men from *Valencia*, of which he threw seven or eight hundred into the Town by Boats: The Garrison of *Gironne* had likewise the good Fortune to get in, and great Numbers of *Miquelets* from all Parts did the same. My Lord *Peterborough*, with those who could not get  
into



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5 Anne.

into the Place, possessed themselves of the strong Posts in the Hills about the Enemy's Camp, and the Miquelets secured all the Avenues by which Provisions might be brought to the Enemy, and this was done so effectually, that most of the Letters and Couriers, that went and came between their Camp and *Madrid*, fell into our Hands; so that at last they were forced to dispatch a Frigate to *Alicant* with every Packet they had occasion to send away. The Garrison being reinforced, as is before-mentioned, amounted to about four thousand Horse and Foot, of which six hundred *English* were put into Fort *Montjoy*. The Enemy began with attacking this Fort, which they expected to have carried Sword in Hand; but my Lord *Donnegal*, who commanded there, made so good a Defence, that the Enemy, being twice repulsed with considerable Loss, thought fit to proceed with greater Circumspection, made regular Approaches, raised upon several Batteries above twenty Pieces of Cannon against it, and thus spent twenty-two Days in taking a Place, which the Earl of *Peterborough* had taken in four. During this Attack on the Fort, the Breaches of the Town were all fully repaired, the Works were put in a good Condition, and a great many Cannon were mounted, both the Garrison and Burghers outvying each other, in doing what was necessary for the Defence of the Place. The King's Presence and Example gave Life and Vigour to the whole, who with great Intrepidity often shewed himself in those Places, where there was most Danger; nor can one sufficiently commend his Majesty's Resolution in the greatest Extremities, his constant Application to direct every thing

thing that was necessary to be done, and above all, his wonderful Temper, and those engaging Ways, by which he gained the Affections of his People. During the Siege, there happen'd a Mutiny, in which the People killed some of their Magistrates; the King in these Disorders came out to them, and by his Presence and affable Carriage soon appeased the Tumult; nor ought the great Resolution of the Inhabitants of this City to be pass'd by in silence, whom neither the Duke of *Anjou's* Threats, nor his Offers of Pardon, could draw from their Allegiance to their lawful King, or make them forget their true Interest and the Care of their Liberty. The Earl of *Donnegal* being killed, and our Troops having quitted Fort *Montjoy* the 25th past, the Enemy then turned their Batteries against the Town; but the vigorous Resistance they met with, obliged them to carry on their Approaches with the utmost Regularities; however firing continually upon the Place with a considerable Number of Cannon, they had already made two Breaches, one of which was practicable, as the other would soon have been, and their Approaches were brought to the Cover'd-way.

Things were in this Posture when the Fleet arrived; the Earl of *Peterborough* went on Shore the same Evening with all the Forces that were on board the Fleet, who were a great Part of the Night under Arms behind the Breaches, the Enemy have given out, that they would storm the Place. The next Day there was great Skirmishing between the *French* and the *Miquelets* that lay about their Camp, in which the Enemy lost between two and three hundred Men, as we were told by De-

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5 Anne.

*A.D.* 1706 *fersters*, who assured us at the same time, they were preparing to march off; upon which, *5 Anne.* Orders were sent to all Parts of the Country to take Arms. The Enemy however, kept firing with their Cannon; but about one a Clock, the 1st of *May* (12 N.S.) in the Morning, they marched off in a Manner unexpected, leaving behind them near two hundred Brass Battering Guns, thirty Mortars, a great quantity of Bombs, Shot, Shells, Working-tools, and other warlike Stores, sixteen thousand Sacks of Meal, above three thousand Barrels of Powder, and all their sick and wounded Men, whom the Marshal de *Tesse*, by a Letter, recommended to the Earl of *Peterborough's* Clemency (and his Excellency was very generous and indulgent towards them.)

The precipitate Retreat of the French and Spaniards from *Barcelona*.

There happen'd a total Eclipse of the Sun, that Morning the Siege was raised, about Nine a Clock.

A Thanksgiving.

A Thanksgiving was held in *England* on the 27th of *June*, for our Success in *Flanders*, and for the raising the Siege of *Barcelona*; the News of both arriving much about the same time. An Order of Council was also published for opening a Trade with such Part of the *Spanish Netherlands* as acknowledged King *Charles*; and numerous Addresses came up from all Parts of the Kingdom, congratulating her Majesty on these Successes.

Addresses of Congratulation.

The Campaign in *Portugal*.

*Alcantara* taken.

In the mean time, the Confederate Forces in *Portugal* being much superior to the Duke of *Berwick*, began the Campaign on that Side with the Siege of *Alcantara*, before which Town they sat down the 10th of *April*, N. S. and this being a Place of no great Strength, the Garrison capitulated the 14th, submitting to be made Prisoners



Prisoners of War, to the Number of 3,282, *A.D. 1706*  
besides Officers: Whereupon the Earl of *Gal-*  
*way* advanced further into *Spain*, and pub-  
lished a Manifesto; declaring, that he did not  
come into *Spain* as an Enemy, but to deliver  
them from the *French* Yoke; and, whatever  
Officers would return to the Obedience of their  
lawful Sovereign, King *Charles III*, should en-  
joy the same Posts they held under the Duke  
of *Anjou*.

*5 Anne.*

The Court of *Spain* were in a terrible Con-  
sternation on the taking of *Alcantara*; appre-  
hending, that the Allies would have marched  
directly to *Madrid*: Whereupon King *Philip's*  
Queen, having summon'd the Grandees and  
Magistrates to attend her, made them the fol-  
lowing Speech (*viz.*)

The Spaniards in a  
Consternation.

“ I have sent for you, to acquaint you what  
“ Distress the State is in: I cannot conceal it  
“ from you while the King is exposing his  
“ Life in your Defence; Heaven blesses his  
“ Arms in *Catalonia*, and we hope that rebel-  
“ lious Province will shortly be reduced; but  
“ Affairs do not go so well in *Estramadura*.  
“ The *Portuguese* advance: Will you tamely  
“ see such Enemies approach you? Do you  
“ not think of exerting your utmost Efforts to  
“ make them repent their Audaciousness? The  
“ Preservation of the Monarchy is now the  
“ Point in Question: You ought, in this pres-  
“ sing Necessity, to shew your Loyalty and  
“ Zeal, by sacrificing your All for the King,  
“ for me, and for yourselves; powerful and  
“ speedy Succours are necessary. I am the  
“ first Queen that has appear'd in this Place  
“ on such an Occasion: When I give you  
“ such extraordinary Marks of my Affection,

The Q's  
Speech to  
the Gran-  
dees.

A.D. 1706 “ I well deserve you should do something for  
 “ me, and appear in my Defence.”

5 Anne.

The Casti-  
 lians  
 seem'd in-  
 different  
 which  
 Side pre-  
 vail'd.

The Por-  
 tuguese re-  
 fuse to  
 march to  
 Madrid.

They take  
 Ciudad  
 Rodrigo.

The Por-  
 tuguese ad-  
 vance to-  
 wards Ma-  
 drid on the  
 raising the  
 Siege of  
 Barcelona.

The *Spaniards* however appeared very little moved at this pathetick Discourse: They were oppressed by the *French*, insulted and trampled on by a People, that, of all others, they most contemn'd and hated, and feared no Alteration for the worse; but this favourable Juncture was unhappily lost through the abundant Caution or Obstinacy of the *Portuguese*: Notwithstanding all the Remonstrances of the Confederate Generals to induce them to advance towards *Madrid*, during the Siege of *Barcelona*, they persisted in their Resolution of remaining near their own Frontiers till the Fate of *Barcelona* was determined; and therefore, on the 1st of *May*, O. S. or the 12th of *May*, N. S. the very Day the Siege of *Barcelona* was raised, they began their March towards *Ciudad Rodrigo*, which they invested the 21st Instant; and, beyond their Expectation, the Place surrender'd the 26th, the Regiment of *Asturia* being permitted to march out; and three thousand of the Militia, that were in Garrison, surrender'd their Arms, taking an Oath never to serve against the Allies. The next Day, being the 27th of *May*, the News of the raising the Siege of *Barcelona* being brought to the Camp, it was unanimously agreed to march to *Madrid*, and the necessary Dispositions were made for that Enterprize.

On the 7th of *June*, the Confederate Army arriv'd at *Salamanca*; and, on the 18th, encamp'd at *Espinal*, where Deputies from the *Escorial* came to make their Submission: Here, by Letters of some intercepted Couriers, they received

received Advice of the Victory obtain'd by the Allies at *Ramillies*; and understood, that the *Spaniards* generally looked upon King *Philip's* Affairs as desperate. It seems, that Prince was so hard press'd by the Earl of *Peterborough*, on his raising the Siege of *Barcelona*, that he was forced to retire to the Frontiers of *France*, where he left his Army, and went round about, by the Way of *Navarre*, to *Madrid*; but, finding the *Portuguese* were advancing thither, he quitted his Capital again, and retired with his Court to the Confines of *France*: Soon after which, viz. the 24th of *June*, the Marquis *das Minas*, and the Earl of *Galway*, took Possession of *Madrid*, where they caused King *Charles* III. to be proclaimed the 27th; which had such an Influence on the *Spaniards*, that *Toledo* immediately declared for him; and even Cardinal *Portacarer* wrote to the Marquis *das Minas*, assuring him of his Submission to King *Charles* III, and the Courts of Judicature administer'd Justice in his Name: Whereupon the Confederate Generals sent Express after Express, to King *Charles*, to hasten his March to his Capital City, and join them with all the Forces he could assemble; but the Province of *Aragon*, declaring for King *Charles* at the same time, he marched into *Saragossa*, where he unhappily spent so much Time, that his Rival, King *Philip*, assembled an Army superiour to that of the Allies, and obliged them to quit *Madrid*: Whereupon *Toledo*, *Salamanca*, and the rest of the Towns in *Castile*, which had declared for King *Charles*, submitted again to King *Philip*; and, when it was too late, King *Charles* join'd the Marquis *das Minas* and the Earl of *Galway* at *Guadalaxara* with six or seven

A.D. 1706

5 Anne.

K. Philip comes through France to Madrid.

Retires from thence with his Court on the Approach of the Allies.

The Allies proclaim K. Charles at Madrid, June 27.

N. S. Toledo and other Towns make their Submission.

K. Charles stays at Saragossa till the Allies are forced to retire from Madrid.

Madrid, Toledo, &c. return to the Obedience of K. Philip. K. Charles joins the Allies too late.



A D, 1706

5 Anne.

They retire into *Valencia*. Their Communication with *Portugal* cut off.

*Alcantara* and *Cartagena* retaken by the *Spaniards*.

The Allies unhappily neglect to reinforce their

Troops in *Spain* at this critical Juncture.

When a glorious End might have been put to the War.

seven Regiments: But all that could be done now was to retire into *Valencia*, and take up Winter-Quarters there, for their Retreat to *Portugal* was cut off; and *Alcantara*, that had been taken by the *Portuguese* in the beginning of the Year, was retaken by the *Spaniards*, together with *Cartagena*, lately taken by Admiral *Leake*. Thus unhappily ended the Campaign in *Spain*, which begun so gloriously: We did not seem to know how to improve the great Successes we had been bless'd with, or we were afraid of eclipsing the Glory of our favourite General; for, instead of sending an immediate Reinforcement to the Earl of *Galway* or *Peterborough*, to have enabled them to have maintain'd their Conquests in *Spain*, we actually kept ten thousand Land-men on Board the Fleet this Summer, on pretence of making a Descent some-where in *France*, till one half of the Men perish'd: Had these been sent immediately to *Portugal* or *Spain* with five or six thousand Men more, that might have been spared from other Places, there had been almost as sudden a Revolution in *Spain*, in the Year 1706, as there was in *England* in 1688, and a happy Period had been put to this bloody and expensive War; but then that brave Nobleman, the Earl of *Peterborough*, who had done such Wonders in *Spain* with a Handful of Men, would have had too great a Share in the Honour of accomplishing it, and might have rival'd another illustrious Hero in Glory and Merit: Certain it is, we either did not know how to make use of our Victories, or we never intended to improve them into an honourable Peace. The *French* King immediately saw the Consequence of supporting his Grandson's Adherents while Things were in

Suf-

Suspence, and poured in Troops into *Spain* *A.D. 1706*  
 from all Parts, while the Allies indolently  
 looked on, and suffered their Friends, who  
 had declared for King *Charles*, to be abandon'd  
 to the Rage of their incensed Prince; the  
 Kingdom lost, and their own Forces destroy-  
 ed, for Want of being supported in Time.  
 The Earl of *Rivers* was not suffered to sail to  
*Portugal* with the Land-Forces till the Winter  
 following; and, on his Arrival at *Lisbon* in  
*November*, finding the Communication be-  
 tween *Portugal* and the Allies was cut off, he  
 sailed round to *Alicant*, in order to join the  
 Earl of *Galway* on that Side; but his Men  
 had endured such Hardships on Board, that  
 scarce half of them arrived there alive, tho'  
 they had been in no Action. The Troops  
 being landed in this miserable Condition, the  
 Earl returned to *England*, together with the  
 Earl of *Essex* and Brigadier *Gorges*, who em-  
 bark'd with those Troops in the first Design.  
 After such stupid or treacherous Conduct, let  
 the Whigs never boast of their Administration:  
 Their Ignorance how to improve Advantages  
 was the best Plea they could make: If they  
 saw a Prospect of putting a speedy End to  
 the War, and wilfully neglected it, they must  
 be content to be charged with a Design of per-  
 petuating the War to the Ruin of their Coun-  
 try. But to proceed:

5 Anne.

The  
 French  
 pour For-  
 ces into  
*Spain*, and  
 secure K.  
*Philip*.  
 To the  
 Ruin of K.  
*Charles's*  
 Adhe-  
 rents.  
 The E. of  
*Rivers*  
 fails to  
*Spain* with  
 10,000  
 Men the  
 Winter  
 following.

The Cam-  
 paign in  
*Germany*.

Pr. *Lewis*  
 of *Baden*  
 dies.

The War was chiefly carried on in *Italy*,  
*Spain*, and *Flanders*, this Campaign, little or  
 nothing was done upon the *Rhine*; as well  
 because both Parties had drawn what Troops  
 they could from that Side; as because Prince  
*Lewis* of *Baden* was very ill at this time, and  
 not in a Condition for Action: He died the  
 following Winter, on the 4th of *January*, with  
 the

*A.D.* 1706 the Character of one of the greatest Generals of the Age; tho' the Indolence and Sluggishness of the *Germans* he commanded, occasion'd his Reputation to suffer in the latter part of his Life, which was by no means equal to the beginning, at least in Success: Some little time before (*viz.*) the beginning of *December*, died *Don Pedro*, King of *Portugal*, in the 58th Year of his Age, and was succeeded by his eldest Son, *Don John IV*, who declared at his Accession, that he would faithfully observe all his Father's Engagements with the Allies.

5 *Anne.*

The King of *Portugal* dies.

The War in *Poland* and *Saxony*.

The King of *Sweden* takes up his Quarters in *Saxony*.

The King of *Sweden* this Year, observing that he should never be able effectually to dethrone King *Augustus*, unless he cut off the Supplies he constantly received from *Saxony*, marched through *Silesia* and *Lusatia* into *Saxony*, plundered the open Country from one end to the other, obliged the rich City of *Lipsick*, and other Towns to pay him Contribution, and took up his Winter-Quarters there, to the great Terror of the rest of the Empire, as well as of the *Saxons*.

The State of *Hungary*.

In the mean time, her Majesty and the States-General continued their Mediation between the Emperor and his *Hungarian* Subjects, but to very little purpose; the Negotiations were broken off, and each Side again prepared to renew the War.

The Treaty of Union begun the 16th of *April*.

While almost every Kingdom in *Europe* was become a Scene of War, of Rapine and Confusion, *England* and *Scotland* were engaged in treating of a Union between the two Kingdoms, which Treaty was opened, as has been already intimated, at the *Cock-pit* in *Whitehall*, the 16th of *April*, when the Commissions being read, the Lord-Keeper *Cowper* made a Speech in the Name of the *English* Com-



Commissioners, as the Earl of *Seafield*, Lord *A.D. 1706*  
 Chancellor of *Scotland*, did on the behalf of  
 the Commissioners of that Nation; and then *5 Anne.*  
 they adjourn'd to the 22d, when the Prelimi-  
 naries were adjusted.

There were Conferences held between the  
 Commissioners of both Nations afterwards five  
 and forty several Days; at some of which the  
 Queen was present, and offer'd her Thoughts  
 upon the Occasion. The Articles being finish'd, *Concluded*  
 the 23d of *July*, were presented to the Queen, *July 23.*  
 and were of the following Tenor:

I. " That the two Kingdoms of *England* *An Ab-*  
 " and *Scotland* shall, from the 1st of *May* *stract of*  
 " 1707, be united into one Kingdom, by the *the Ar-*  
 " Name of *Great Britain*. *ticles.*

II. " That the Succession be to the Princess  
 " *Sophia* and her Heirs; and that all Papists,  
 " or Persons that marry Papists, shall be for  
 " ever excluded inheriting the Crown.

III. " That the United Kingdom shall be  
 " represented by one Parliament.

IV. " That the Subjects of the United King-  
 " dom shall have Freedom of Trade and Na-  
 " vigation to all Places within the same, and  
 " Plantations belonging to it, and a Commu-  
 " nication of all other Advantages.

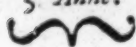
V. " All Ships belonging to *Scottish* Men,  
 " at the Time of the Union, to be deem'd  
 " Ships of *British*-built, the Owners making  
 " Oath that the same belong to them.

VI. " All Parts of the United Kingdom to  
 " be under the same Regulations of Trade,  
 " and liable to the same Customs and Duties.

VII. The United Kingdom to be liable to  
 " the same Excise, except that a Barrel of Ale  
 " in *Scotland* shall not pay above Two Shil-  
 Vol. XXV. U u lings,

AD. 1706 “ lings, on account of the present Excise in  
 “ *England*.

5 Anne.



VIII. “ Foreign Salt in *Scotland* shall pay  
 “ the same Duty as in *England*; but Salt made  
 “ in *Scotland* shall be exempted for seven  
 “ Years from the *English* Duty: Several Con-  
 “ ditions relating to the Salt Duty were in-  
 “ serted in this Article.

IX. “ When 1,997,765 *l.* shall be enacted  
 “ to be raised in *England* on Land, *Scotland*  
 “ shall add a farther Sum of 48,000 *l.*

X. “ *Scotland* is exempted from Stamp-  
 “ Duties now in Force.

XI. “ As also from the Duty on Win-  
 “ dows.

XII. “ And from the Duties on Coals and  
 “ Culm.

XIII. “ *Scotland* shall not pay the Malt-  
 “ Duty, which expires *June* 24, 1707.

XIV. “ *Scotland* shall not be charged with  
 “ any other Duties imposed by the Parliament  
 “ of *England* before the Union, except those  
 “ consented to in this Treaty; and if the Par-  
 “ liament, in their Provision for the Service  
 “ of the Year 1707, shall lay any farther Cus-  
 “ toms, *Scotland* shall have an Equivalent for  
 “ the Share thereof they will be liable to:  
 “ Malt made and consumed in *Scotland* not to  
 “ be charged during this War.

XV. “ *Scotland* shall have an Equivalent  
 “ for what she shall be charged towards Pay-  
 “ ment of the Debts of *England*, the Sum of  
 “ 398,085 *l.* for the Custom and Excise they  
 “ will be liable to, towards paying the said  
 “ Debts: And an Equivalent shall be farther  
 “ allow'd for the Proportion *Scotland* shall  
 “ hereafter pay by reason of the Increase of  
 “ the Customs, by the Increase of Trade  
 (which

“ (which will be the happy Effect of this U- *A.D. 1706*  
 “ nion;) and also for the Salt-Duty, which *5 Anne.*  
 “ they shall be obliged to pay after seven  
 “ Years: The said 398,085 *l.* to be applied  
 “ to the paying the publick Debts of *Scot-*  
 “ *land*; to the refunding to the *African* Com-  
 “ pany their principal Stock, and the Interest  
 “ of it; to satisfy such as may be Losers by  
 “ the Alteration of the Coin, and such other  
 “ Uses as Commissioners appointed by her  
 “ Majesty shall think fit: The *African* Com-  
 “ pany to be dissolv’d as soon as an Act passés  
 “ in *England* for paying the Equivalent.

XVI. “ The Coin to be of the same Stan-  
 “ dard throughout the United Kingdom as  
 “ now in *England*, and a Mint to be conti-  
 “ nued in *Scotland* under the same Rules as  
 “ in *England*.

XVII. “ The same Weights and Measures  
 “ to be used as now in *England*, and Standards  
 “ to be kept in the Burghs, agreeable to the  
 “ Standard in the *Exchequer*.

XVIII. “ The Laws for the Regulation of  
 “ Trade, Custom, and such Excises which  
 “ *Scotland* is to be liable to, to be the same  
 “ with *England*: Other Laws in *Scotland* to  
 “ remain as before, but alterable by Parlia-  
 “ ment: Laws which concern the Publick  
 “ and Civil Government may be the same  
 “ throughout the United Kingdom; but no  
 “ Alteration may be made in the Laws which  
 “ concern private Right, except for evident  
 “ Utility of the Subjects of *Scotland*.

XIX. “ The Court of Session, and other  
 “ Courts, shall remain in *Scotland*, with such  
 “ Regulations as are therein mention’d.



A.D. 1706

5 Anne.

XX. " All heritable Offices, and Offices  
 " for Life, are reserved to the Owners, as  
 " Rights of Property.

XXI. " The Rights of the Royal Burghs  
 " in *Scotland* shall remain entire.

XXII. " Sixteen of the Peers in *Scotland*  
 " shall sit and vote in the House of Lords,  
 " and forty-five Representatives of *Scotland* in  
 " the House of Commons, of the Parliament  
 " of *Great Britain*; the Choice whereof to be  
 " according to the Act pass'd in *Scotland* to  
 " that purpose: In case her Majesty shall, on  
 " the 1st of *May*, declare this present Parlia-  
 " ment to be the first Parliament of *Great*  
 " *Britain*, the present Parliament of *England*  
 " may be so on the part of *England*, and the  
 " sixteen Peers and the forty-five Commoners  
 " for *Scotland* to sit with them; such Parlia-  
 " ment to continue no longer than the *English*  
 " Parliament is by Law allow'd to continue.

XXIII. " The sixteen Peers of *Scotland*  
 " shall have all Privileges of Parliament which  
 " the Peers of *England* have; and, in case of  
 " Tryals of Peers, when no Parliament is  
 " being, the Peers of *Scotland*, who sat in the  
 " last Parliament, shall be summon'd; and  
 " all the Peers of *Scotland* shall be Peers of  
 " *Great Britain*, and shall enjoy all Privileges  
 " as fully as the Peers of *England*, except sit-  
 " ting in the House of Lords, and upon Tryals  
 " of Peers.

XXIV. " There shall be one Great Seal  
 " for the United Kingdom; a Seal to be  
 " used in *Scotland* in Things relating to  
 " private Right, as usual: That the Privy-Seal,  
 " Signet, Casset, &c. now used, be continued  
 " and that the Crown, Scepter, Sword  
 " State, Records, Rolls, and Registers, &c.

“ lick and private, shall be still kept in *Scot-* A.D. 1706

“ *land*. Lastly,

XXV. All Laws and Statutes, inconsistent

“ with the Terms of these Articles, to be

“ void.”

5 Anne.

Upon presenting these Articles to her Majesty, she made the following Speech to the Commissioners :

*My Lords,*

“ I give you many Thanks for the great The Q's  
 “ Pains you have taken in this Treaty ; and Speech to  
 “ am very well pleas'd to find your Endeavours the Com-  
 “ and Applications have brought it to so missioners,  
 “ good a Conclusion : The Particulars of it on their  
 “ seem so reasonable, that I hope they will presenting  
 “ meet with Approbation in the Parliaments the Arti-  
 “ of both Kingdoms. I wish, therefore, that cles of  
 “ my Servants of *Scotland* may lose no Time Union.  
 “ in going down to propose it to my Subjects  
 “ of that Kingdom : And I shall always look  
 “ upon it as a particular Happiness, if this  
 “ Union (which will be so great a Security  
 “ and Advantage to both Kingdoms) can be  
 “ accomplish'd in my Reign.”

The same Day the following Order was made by the Queen in Council, *viz.*

“ Her Majesty having been inform'd, that The Peo-  
 “ great Liberty has been taken by some Pa- ple prohi-  
 “ pists, and some other disaffected Persons, bited to  
 “ in their Discourses, and laying Wagers, re- talk a-  
 “ lating to the Union of the two Kingdoms gainst the  
 “ of *England* and *Scotland*, tending thereby to Union.  
 “ create Misunderstandings between her Ma-  
 “ jesty's Subjects ; her Majesty, being graci-  
 “ ously inclined to prevent her good Subjects  
 “ from

A.D. 1706

5 Anne.

“ from being misled by Inadvertency, is this  
 “ Day pleased, with the Advice of her Privy-  
 “ Council, to order that publick Notice be  
 “ given, That whosoever shall be concerned  
 “ in any seditious Discourse or Libel, or lay-  
 “ ing Wagers, or making or subscribing Po-  
 “ licies of Assurances, relating to the said  
 “ Union, shall be prosecuted for such their  
 “ Offence, according to the utmost Rigour of  
 “ the Law: Whereof all Justices of the Peace,  
 “ and other Magistrates, are to take notice:  
 “ And that this her Majesty's Pleasure may  
 “ be publickly known, it is order'd to be  
 “ printed in the *Gazette*.”

The Q's  
 Letter to  
 the Parli-  
 ament of  
 Scotland on  
 the Union.

The Parliament of *Scotland* meeting the 3d of *October* afterwards, her Majesty's Letter was read to them; wherein she acquaints them, That the Treaty of Union was concluded by the Commissioners of both Nations; and said, she hoped the Terms of it would be acceptable to them; for she should esteem it the greatest Glory of her Reign to see it perfected, being persuaded it must prove the greatest Happiness of her People: And upon this Occasion renew'd her Assurances of maintaining the Government of their Church, as by Law establish'd; declaring, they had now an Opportunity of doing what was necessary for securing their Church, after the Union, within the Limits of *Scotland*; and observed, that there was no reason to doubt, but the Parliament of *England* would do what was necessary on their Part, after the Readiness they had shewn to remove what might obstruct the entering on that Treaty: She also desired, that they would provide the necessary Supplies till the Parliament of *Great Britain* could provide for these

Mat.



Matters; and recommended to them Calmness *A.D. 1706*  
and Unanimity.

The Lord Commissioner (the Duke of *Queensberry*) and the Lord Chancellor *Seafield* having each of them endeavoured to shew the great Advantages arising from the Union of the two Kingdoms, the Articles of Union were read, and order'd to be printed, with the Proceedings of the Commissioners of both Kingdoms; and then the Parliament was adjourn'd for a Week: At their next meeting, the 15th of *October*, it being put to the Vote, Whether they should proceed presently to the Consideration of the Articles of Union, or refer the Consideration thereof? it was carried to proceed, 116 Voices against 52; from whence the Strength of the Court partly appear'd: But the People without Doors still seem'd very much dissatisfied with the Articles; insomuch, that a Mob was rais'd, which assaulted the House of Sir *Patrick Johnstoun*, Provost of *Edinburgh*, and one of the Commissioners; and the Privy-Council were obliged to call in the Foot-Guards for their Protection: The Instructions also the People gave their Representatives sufficiently discover'd their Aversion to the Union, as well as their Petitions and Representations against it from most Parts of the Kingdom; wherein they declared, that the devolving the Power of the *Scotish* Parliament into the Hands of a small number of Lords, Barons and Burgeses, allow'd to sit and vote with all the Lords and Commons of *England* in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, was dishonourable and prejudicial to the Kingdom of *Scotland*; tending to the Destruction of their ancient Constitution, and all their Rights and Privileges, as a free People in general, and to every individual Person and Society in the Kingdom in

5 *Anne.*

The Consideration of the Articles of Union entered upon in *Scotland*.

Tumults there on account of the Union.

Petitions from the Countries and Towns against it. Their Reasons.

par-

A.D. 1706

5 Anne.

particular; That they should entirely lose their Sovereignty and Independency, and give up the Birthright of the Peers, and the Privileges of the Barons and Burghs. *That the Rights and Interests reserved to them by the Articles of Union, were capable of no Security, seeing the Plurality of Voices in the Parliament of Great Britain, must determine whatever was brought before them.*

That the being let into the Trade of *England*, would be little or no Advantage to them, under the Regulations and Restrictions the *English* Trade was at present, in the several Companies; and they were under great Apprehensions of Danger to their Kirk, from the twenty-six Bishops, who were to sit in the *British* Parliament; whereas their Presbyterian Kirk would have none to represent them. They objected also to the *Sacramental Test*, being the Condition of Access to all Places of Profit, or Trust; and it was a further Grievance, that the Sovereign was obliged to be of the Communion of the Church of *England*.

The Assembly of the Kirk also petitioned against the making the Security of the Church of *England*, a fundamental Article of the Union; for hereby they said, *they would involve the whole Nation in great Guilt, by consenting to the Establishment of the Hierarchy, and Ceremonies of a Church, which they held to be sinful and abominable.*

The Articles of Union burnt in *Scotland*.

These Representations were followed by further Tumults at *Dumfries*, the Articles of Union were publicly burnt, and the People declared, that their Commissioners must either be simple, ignorant, or treacherous, or all together; and that the Ratification of this Treaty, would bring them and their Posterity

sterity to be 'Tributary and Bondslaves to their Neighbours. Even in *Edinburgh*, the High Commissioner was insulted, and Stones threw at him in his Coach, while he was surrounded with the Guards ; and on the 30th of *November*, the Mob enter'd the *Parliament-Close*, with loud Outcries for rejecting the Articles of Union, which gave the Ministry such Apprehensions, that it was thought convenient to march several Regiments of Horse and Dragoons to the North of *England*, to be in a Readiness to protect them.

A.D. 1706

5 Anne.

But, notwithstanding all the Clamour and Opposition that was made, the Act for the Ratification of the Union passed on the 16th of *January* ; Yeas 110, Noes 69. Every Article of the Union being debated as it was read, the Parliament had not gone through them all till *January*, and, tho' they were at length all agreed to, it was with some Alterations, and an Act pass'd at the same time for the Security of their Presbyterian Kirk, as a fundamental and essential Condition of the Union.

The Act of Ratification passed by a great Majority in *Scotland*.

And an Act for the Security of their Kirk.

The most considerable Speakers for the Union, were the Earls of *Seafield*, *Stair*, *Roxburgh*, and *Marchmont* ; and those against it, the Dukes of *Hamilton* and *Arbol*, and the Marquis of *Annandale*. They afterwards proceeded to pass an Act, prescribing the Manner of electing the Members of *Scotland* to be their Representatives in the first Parliament of *Great Britain*.

An Act prescribing the Manner of electing their Members.

While the Articles of Union were debating in *Scotland*, the *French* made some Overtures of Peace to the States-General, and the Duke of *Marlborough* ; and, on his Grace's Arrival at the *Hague* in *December*, this Year,

Overtures of Peace made by the *French*.



*A.D. 1706* a Letter from the Duke of *Bavaria* to his Grace, and another to the Field-Deputies, with their respective Answers, were communicated to the Ministers of the rest of the Allies. The Elector's Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough* was of the following Tenor.

*5 Anne.*

The Elector of *Bavaria's* Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, proposing a Treaty of Peace.

“ The most Christian King, Sir, finding, that some Overtures of Peace, which he had caused to be made by private Ways, had, instead of producing the Effect of making known his Dispositions for promoting a general Peace, been looked upon, by ill-designing Persons, as an Artifice to disunite the Allies, and make an Advantage of the Misunderstanding that might be created among them, has resolved to shew the Sincerity of his Intentions, by renouncing all secret Negotiations, and openly proposing Conferences, in which Means may be found for re-establishing the Tranquillity of *Europe*.

“ The most Christian King is pleased to commission me to inform you of this, and to desire you to acquaint the Queen of *England* with it.

“ I give the like Notification on the part of the most Christian King to the States-General, by a Letter I have written to their Field-Deputies, and he would do the like with regard to the other Potentates that are at War with him, had they Ministers so near at hand as you are to receive the like Intimation, he having no Design to exclude any of the said Potentates from the Negotiation, that shall be begun in the Conferences he proposes.

“ Far.

" Farther, for the advancing a Good so  
 " great and necessary to *Europe*, which has  
 " too long suffered the inevitable Calamities of  
 " War; he consents, that a Place may forth-  
 " with be chosen between the two Armies,  
 " and after their Separation between *Mons*  
 " and *Brussels*; in which, with you, Sir,  
 " *with whom the Interests of England are so*  
 " *safely entrusted*, the Deputies the States shall  
 " please to nominate, and the Persons whom  
 " the King of *France* shall impower, they may  
 " open their Intentions upon so important an  
 " Affair. I am extremely pleas'd, Sir, to  
 " have such an Occasion to make you this  
 " Overture, being persuaded, it will leave  
 " no room for making a Doubt of the Sen-  
 " timents of his most Christian Majesty;  
 " and, as it may be so beneficial to all  
 " *Europe*, you will be glad to give an  
 " Account of this to the Queen of *Eng-*  
 " *land*, without Loss of Time, and to  
 " whomsoever else you shall think fit. I  
 " shall expect your Answer, Sir, to commu-  
 " nicate it to the most Christian King, and  
 " shall be always ready, Sir, to do you Ser-  
 " vice.

A.D. 1706

5 Anne,

Sign'd

Mons, October 21. 1706.

M. EMANUEL, Elector.

*The Duke of Marlborough's Answer.*

S I R,

" Having communicated to the Queen, The Duke  
 " my Mistress, what your Electoral High- of Marlbo-  
 " ness did me the Honour to write to me in rough's  
 " your Letter of the 21st of last Month, of Answer.  
 " the Intentions of the most Christian King

X x 2

to

A.D. 1706

5 Anne.

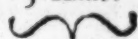
“ to endeavour to re-establish the Tranquilli-  
 “ ty of *Europe*, by Conference to be held for  
 “ that Purpose between Deputies on both  
 “ Sides : Her Majesty has commanded me  
 “ to answer your Electoral Highness, that 'tis  
 “ a Pleasure to her to be informed of the  
 “ King's Inclinations to agree to the making  
 “ of a solid and lasting Peace with all the  
 “ Allies : As this is the sole End, that obli-  
 “ ged her Majesty to continue this War till  
 “ now ; so she will be very glad to conclude  
 “ it, in concert with all her Allies, on Con-  
 “ ditions that may secure them from all Ap-  
 “ prehensions of being forced to take up Arms  
 “ again, after a short Interval, as happen'd  
 “ last time. Her Majesty is also willing, I  
 “ should declare, that she is ready to enter  
 “ jointly, with all the high Allies, into just  
 “ and necessary Measures for settling such a  
 “ Peace ; her Majesty being determin'd, not  
 “ to enter upon any Negotiation without the  
 “ Participation of her said Allies ; but the Way  
 “ of Conferences, that is propos'd, without  
 “ more particular Declarations on the Part  
 “ of his most Christian Majesty, does not  
 “ seem proper to her for attaining a truly so-  
 “ lid and lasting Peace. Their Lordships  
 “ the States-General are of the same Opini-  
 “ on ; therefore your Electoral Highness will  
 “ rightly judge, that it is necessary to think  
 “ of other more solid Means to attain so great  
 “ an End ; to which her Majesty will con-  
 “ tribute with all the Sincerity, that can be  
 “ shew'd ; having nothing so much at Heart,  
 “ as the Relief of her Subjects and the Tran-  
 “ quillity of *Europe*. Your Electoral High-  
 “ ness will always do me the Justice to be  
 “ persuaded



" persuaded of the Respect, with which I *A.D. 1706*  
 " have the Honour to be, &c.

*Hague, November 20. 1706.*

5 *Anne.*



*The Elector's Letter to the Field Deputies.*

" I doubt not, Gentlemen, you are inform'd  
 " of the Dispositions the most Christian King  
 " has intimated *for a Year past by different*  
 " *Ways*, according as Opportunities present-  
 " ed, to put an End to the War, which for  
 " several Years has afflicted the greatest Part  
 " of *Europe*: The most Christian King disco-  
 " ver'd those Dispositions with a sincere Inten-  
 " tion to forward the Conclusion of a solid  
 " and lasting Peace, in the mean time they  
 " were employed to do this; having done it  
 " secretly, because they were not authoris'd to  
 " act otherwise. Those, who are not inclin'd  
 " to Peace, have misinterpreted those first  
 " Proceedings, and represented them as a De-  
 " sign, formed to divide the States-General  
 " from their Allies, in order afterwards to  
 " make Advantage of their Disunion. 'Tis  
 " his most Christian Majesty's Desire, to have  
 " his real Intentions no longer doubted:  
 " Wherefore he has determin'd to propose, that  
 " Conferences may forthwith be open'd, in  
 " which those whom he shall empower, may  
 " treat with those whom the Queen of *Eng-*  
 " *land* and the States-General shall appoint, of  
 " the Means for concluding a lasting Peace.  
 " He has caus'd the same Declaration to be  
 " made to the Duke of *Marlborough*, by a  
 " trusty Person, to whom I have discover'd  
 " his Sentiments, that he may inform that  
 " Duke of them. And 'tis with Pleasure I  
 " discharge the Commission he has given me,  
 " to

The Elec-  
 tor's Let-  
 ter to the  
 Field De-  
 puties.

A.D. 1706 “ to tell you, That being perswaded of your  
 “ good Will, Gentlemen, to contribute to so  
 5 Anne. “ great a Good, he would be very glad,  
 “ should their Lordships the States impower  
 “ you to assist at the Conferences proposed;  
 “ which he consents may be held in such  
 “ Place as shall be judg’d convenient between  
 “ the two Armies, for the Time they keep  
 “ the Field; and afterwards between *Brussels*  
 “ and *Mons*. I desire you to inform the States  
 “ of these Dispositions of the most Christian  
 “ King, to which I hope theirs will be con-  
 “ formable, for the Good and Quiet of Chri-  
 “ stendom. I expect their Answer by you,  
 “ and am, Gentlemen, wholly yours.

*Mons* October 21. 1706.

Sign’d,

M. EMANUEL Elector.

*The Answer of the Field Deputies.*

*Monseigneur,*

The An-  
 swer of the  
 Deputies  
 to the E-  
 lector.

“ Your Electoral Highness having done us  
 “ the Honour to acquaint us by your Letter  
 “ of the 21st of *October* past, with the Inten-  
 “ tions of his most Christian Majesty, to for-  
 “ ward the Conclusion of a solid and lasting  
 “ Peace, in proposing the sending of Depu-  
 “ ties on both Sides, to some Place between  
 “ the two Armies, and after their Separation,  
 “ to some Place between *Mons* and  
 “ *Brussels*, to enter upon Conferences on so  
 “ important a Subject; we did not delay  
 “ to impart it to the Lords the States-Gener-  
 “ al, your Electoral Highness having made  
 “ the same Overture to the Prince and Duke  
 “ of *Marlborough*: Their High-Mightinesses  
 “ did not think fit we should answer you, be-  
 “ fore the said Prince and Duke had his An-  
 “ swer from *England*; that is the Reason why  
 we

*A.D. 1706**5 Anne.*

“ we have not done it sooner. At present,  
 “ their High-Mightinesses have order’d us to  
 “ tell your Electoral Highness, That they  
 “ have received with great Pleasure the As-  
 “ surances you give them of the sincere Inten-  
 “ tion of his most Christian Majesty, to seek  
 “ Means to establish, as soon as may be, a  
 “ solid and lasting Peace with all the Allies: ’Tis  
 “ just such a Peace that they wish for and de-  
 “ sire. All, who know the Inclinations and  
 “ Interests of their Republick, will easily be-  
 “ lieve this; and the States would never have  
 “ enter’d into the War, could they have main-  
 “ tain’d the Peace with some Security. Your  
 “ Electoral Highness knows, with what great  
 “ Pains and Sincerity they labour’d to that  
 “ Purpose : But as those Efforts proving use-  
 “ less, they were constrain’d to take Arms,  
 “ together with their High Allies, for the De-  
 “ fence of their Liberty, and the publick Safe-  
 “ ty; so they will be very glad to lay them  
 “ down, as soon as possible, when they can do  
 “ it with the Satisfaction of all their Allies,  
 “ and on Conditions that give reasonable  
 “ Grounds to hope they shall not be oblig’d  
 “ to take them up again, after a short Inter-  
 “ val of Time; of which the Examples and  
 “ short Continuance of former Treaties of  
 “ Peace make them apprehensive. In the  
 “ mean time, their High-Mightinesses are  
 “ ready, to enter jointly with their Allies into  
 “ all just and necessary Ways, that may lead  
 “ to a general Peace: But that of Conferences,  
 “ propos’d without a particular Declaration  
 “ of his most Christian Majesty’s Intentions,  
 “ does not appear to them to be proper to the  
 “ End propos’d, (nor has it appear’d to be so  
 “ to her Majesty the Queen of *Great-Britain*)

“ no



A. 1705-6

4 Anne.

This sup-  
poses some  
Prelimina-  
ries had  
been of-  
fer'd.

“ no such sufficient Overture having yet been  
“ made to them, as, they could judge ought  
“ to be communicated to their Allies, well  
“ knowing they would find no Satisfaction  
“ therein : Wherefore more proper Means  
“ should be thought of for attaining this great  
“ End, in which their High-Mightinesses will  
“ concur when they shall see better Cause; the  
“ Sincerity of their Desires of Peace being suf-  
“ ficiently known. We have the Honour to  
“ acquaint your Electoral Highness with their  
“ Sentiments, and to assure you that we are  
“ with very much Respect,

*Monseigneur,*

Your Electoral Highnesses's most  
humble and most obedient Ser-  
vants,

FERDINAND VAN COLLEN CUPER, &c.

Remarks  
on these  
Letters.

From hence it appears, that there had been a secret Negotiation carried on between the *French*, the Deputies, and his Grace, and Terms had been offer'd ; but it was not thought convenient to accept of them, or to publish any thing more relating to the Treaty, than these Letters : But, as this Overture for a Treaty is said to have been intended only to *amuse* and divide the Allies, surely we might have entred into a Treaty, whether we had lik'd their Terms, or not, if it had been only to *amuse* the Enemy, and prevent the Loss of that Part of *Spain* that had declar'd for King *Charles*, till we could have sent a Body of Troops to their Protection ; for our Ministers were not ignorant at that Time, That the *French* and *Spaniards* were superiour to the Allies in that Kingdom : That the Confederate Army had already been forc'd to abandon the

Towns

A.D. 1706

5 Anne.

Towns in *Castile* that had declar'd for King *Charles*, and leave the miserable Natives to the Mercy of the Enemy: That the remaining Provinces of *Arragon*, *Catalonia* and *Valencia*, which the Allies yet possess'd, would also probably be compelled to submit to King *Philip* again the next Campaign, by the Superiority of Troops that Prince had already, as well as by the great Reinforcements the *French* King was sending to *Spain*, now the War in *Italy* was at an End; for we took very little Care, either to reinforce our Army from *England* or *Italy*, from whence twenty or thirty thousand Men might have been sent this Winter, and establish'd King *Charles* on that Throne, and thereby have put an End to the War at once, if this had been our Design. The Lord *Peterborough* was so sensible of this Neglect, and of the great Preparations the *French* King was making to fix his Grandson on the Throne of *Spain*, that he wrote the most moving Letters to the Court of *England*, not to abandon that People and their own Troops to inevitable Destruction; and actually made a Voyage to *Italy*, where the Confederates had at this Time upwards of sixty thousand Men (and no Enemy that durst appear in the Field) in order to procure a Reinforcement of Troops, and at the same time begg'd of the Confederate Generals in *Spain*, to remain upon the Defensive, till a Body of Troops could be sent over, foreseeing they could not resist the United Forces of *France* and *Spain*, if a Battel happen'd, before they received fresh Supplies: But the Allies neither took care to send Forces in time, to defend the *Spaniards* that had declared for them; nor would enter into a Treaty of Peace, whereby they might have preserv'd the Pro-

A.D. 1706 *5 Anne.* vinces they possess'd in *Spain*, till a Reinforcement had been got ready ; to which stupid or treacherous Conduct we may justly ascribe the Loss of that Kingdom ; for when this People had been so exceeding forward to declare for us, and found themselves deserted and abandon'd to the Rage of their incens'd Prince, they could never be prevail'd on to rely on the Honour of the Allies a second time : Never let the Whigs therefore mention their Successors deserting the *Catalans*, when they themselves, at this critical Juncture, abandon'd the People of *Castile*, *Arragon*, and *Valencia*, as well as the *Catalans*, at one Clap ; and therefore render'd the Reduction of *Spain* afterwards impracticable.

The  
French  
offer to  
yield all  
that was  
demanded  
by the Al-  
lies at the  
beginning  
of the  
War.

But further, it is evident from some Letters and Papers that the Allies published themselves this Winter, that they might then have had a Peace that would have answered all the Ends of the Grand Alliance, and even have obtain'd a great deal more than the Confederates proposed to themselves at the beginning of the War, if that would have contented them.

In a Letter, said to be written by Monsieur *Chamillard*, Secretary to the *French* King, to the Duke of *Berwick*, Captain-General of the *French* Forces in *Castile*, and said to be intercepted by the Allies, are these Expressions: The ill Success of our Armies in *Flanders* and *Italy*, hath obliged his Majesty to make Overtures of Peace, not very agreeable to the Honour and Interest of *France*. The supporting *Spain* may be the Ruin of *France* ; to prevent which, the King hath resolved to hearken to the hard and insufferable Terms of Peace. Whilst his Majesty's Ministers are in Treaty, it will be necessary to quit *Spain* ; and that  
your



your Excellency use all Artifices to ruin the Country, that it be not in a Condition for many Years to think of any thing more, than to repair its own Losses, and be incapable of defending itself alone.

A.D. 1706

5 Anne.

The second Letter, published by the Allies, was that from the *French* King to the Pope; wherein that Monarch tells his Holiness, That the King of *Spain*, his Grandson, had entrusted him with Powers to transfer to the Archduke (King *Charles* III.) part of the Dominions which compose the *Spanish* Monarchy: That the Catholick King had the Hearts of the true *Spaniards*, and contented himself to reign over them: He was willing to relinquish the *Milanese*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, with the other Islands in the *Mediterranean* belonging to *Spain*, to the Archduke; and that they should be forever united to the House of *Austria*: That he was ready also to give the *United Provinces* a Barrier: And thus the two Pretences of the War being removed, an End might be put to the Misfortunes *Europe* had so long groan'd under.

But, as the Battle of *Blenheim* had given the Allies Hopes of making an entire Conquest of the *Spanish* Dominions; so the Victories of *Ramillies* and *Turin* had inspired them with a Resolution of continuing the War till *France* was conquered, as will be abundantly evident from the Operations of the succeeding Campaign: And thus, by grasping at too much, the Allies lost what they had already gain'd. But, before I enter upon the Campaign of 1707, it will be requisite to observe the Proceedings of the *English* Parliament during the Winter; which, being assembled the 3d of *December*,

A Resolution to continue the War till *France* and *Spain* were subdued.

A.D. 1706 was opened with the following Speech from the Throne :

5 Anne.

The Q's  
Speech at  
the open-  
ing of the  
Parlia-  
ment con-  
cerning  
the Prose-  
cution of  
the War,  
and ratify-  
ing the  
Union.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I hope we are all met together at this  
“ time with Hearts truly thankful to Almighty  
“ God, for the glorious Successes with which  
“ he hath blessed our Arms, and those of our  
“ Allies, through the whole Course of this  
“ Year ; and with serious and steady Resolu-  
“ tions to prosecute the Advantages we have  
“ gained, till we reap the desired Fruit of  
“ them in an honourable and durable Peace.

“ The Goodness of God has brought this  
“ happy Prospect so much nearer to us, that,  
“ if we be not wanting to ourselves, we may,  
“ upon good Grounds, hope to see such a  
“ Ballance of Power established in *Europe*, that  
“ it shall no longer be at the Pleasure of one  
“ Prince to disturb the Repose, and endanger  
“ the Liberties of this part of the World.

“ A just Consideration of the present Po-  
“ sture of Affairs, of the Circumstances of  
“ our Enemies, and the good Disposition of  
“ our Allies, must needs excite an uncommon  
“ Zeal, and animate us to exert our utmost  
“ Endeavours at this critical Juncture.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ As I am fully persuaded you are all of  
“ this Mind, so I must earnestly desire you  
“ to grant me Supplies sufficient for carrying  
“ on the War next Year in so effectual a man-  
“ ner, that we may be able to improve every-  
“ where the Advantages of this successful  
“ Campaign : And I assure you, I shall make  
“ it my Business to see all you give apply'd  
“ to those Ends with the greatest Care and  
“ Management.

*My*

A.D. 1706

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*5 *Anne.*

“ In pursuance of the Power vested in me  
 “ by Act of Parliament, both in *England* and  
 “ *Scotland*, I have appointed Commissioners  
 “ to treat of an Union between the two King-  
 “ doms ; and tho’ this be a Work of such a  
 “ Nature, as could not but be attended with  
 “ great Difficulties ; yet such has been the Ap-  
 “ plication of the Commissioners, that they  
 “ have concluded a Treaty, which is at this  
 “ time before the Parliament of *Scotland* : And  
 “ I hope the mutual Advantages of an entire  
 “ Union of the two Kingdoms will be found  
 “ so apparent, that it will not be long before  
 “ I shall have an Opportunity of acquainting  
 “ you with the Success which it has met with  
 “ there.

“ Your Meeting at this time being later  
 “ than usual, I cannot conclude without ear-  
 “ nestly recommending to you, to give as much  
 “ Dispatch to the publick Affairs as the Na-  
 “ ture of them will admit, it being of the  
 “ greatest Consequence that both our Friends  
 “ and our Enemies should be fully convinced  
 “ of your Firmness, and the Vigour of your  
 “ Proceedings.

In Answer to which, the House of Peers presented her Majesty with an Address the next Day ; wherein they congratulate her on the great Success of her Arms this *wonderful* Year : Nothing could be more glorious, they observ’d, than the opening the Campaign, by that ever memorable Victory gained at *Ramil- lies*, under her wise and valiant General, the Duke of *Marlborough* ; and nothing more seasonable at the Close of the Campaign, than the compleat Victory gained by the Duke of *Savoy*.

The Lords  
 Address in  
 Answer to  
 the Q’s  
 Speech.



A.D. 1706

5 Anne.

*Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, before the Walls of *Turin*: And, if they should not do all that lay in their Power towards improving the Advantages Divine Providence had given her Majesty and her Allies, they should be inexcusable: Nor could they sufficiently express the universal Satisfaction of the People, on the Declaration her Majesty and the States had made to the Ministers of the rest of the Allies: That no Negotiations of Peace should be entered upon, but in Conjunction with all the Members of the Grand Alliance: That the Example of her Majesty and the States ought to inspire the rest of the Allies with a noble Emulation of acting with the like Vigour: If any of them had failed formerly, they hoped her Majesty would find proper means to let them see, that the only right Amends they could make to the Cause of Liberty, was by doubling their Efforts at this important Juncture, which was the true Way to obtain such a Peace as might secure the Protestant Succession, the Advantages of Trade and Commerce, *restore the whole Monarchy of Spain to King Charles III*, fix a Barrier for the States-General (in whose Security they must always think the Interest of *England* engaged) as might be to their Satisfaction, and procure such Terms for the rest of the Allies, as might be just, safe and honourable; concluding with their Thanks for her Majesty's Endeavours to compleat the Union of the two Kingdoms.

The Commons Address.

The Commons also, on the 5th of *December*, presented her Majesty with an Address; wherein they congratulate the Success of her Arms: And assure her Majesty, that, as her Allies had shewn their Firmness and good Disposition to carry on the War vigorously, so they

they were determined that no specious Pretences of Peace should divert them from their steady Resolutions of enabling her Majesty to improve in all Places the Advantages of this successful Campaign: *The Experience the Commons had of the prudent Administration, and the great Care and Management in the Application of the publick Treasure*, encouraged them to assure her Majesty, they would cheerfully give such speedy and effectual Supplies, as by God's Blessing might establish the Balance of Power in *Europe*, by a safe, honourable and lasting Peace: And they returned her Majesty their hearty Thanks for promoting the Union.

A.D. 1706

5 Anne.

The Commons, at the beginning of this Session, came to the following Resolutions, in relation to their Privileges. 1. That no Peer has a Right to give his Vote at the Election of a Commoner. 2. That, where the House judge a Petition touching an Election to be frivolous and vexatious, they will order Satisfaction to be made to the Person petition'd against. 3. Where a Person procures himself to be elected by Bribery or Corruption, they will proceed with the utmost Severity against him. 4. That where any Person shall tamper with the Witnesses, or deter any from appearing as Witnesses at a controverted Election, they are guilty of a Misdemeanor, and shall be prosecuted with the utmost Severity. 5. That if any Person give false Evidence to the House, he shall be prosecuted with the utmost Severity. 6. That for any Peer, or Lord-Lieutenant of a County, to concern himself in the Election of a Member, is a high Infringement of the Liberties and Privileges of the Commons.

Both

A.D. 1706

5 Anne.

Both Houses voted the Duke of *Marlborough* their Thanks, for the eminent Services he had done her Majesty and the Kingdom the last Campaign; and, on his Grace's coming into the House of Peers, the 5th of *December*, the Lord-Keeper made him the following Compliment on the Occasion:

*My Lord Duke of Marlborough,*

The Lord  
Keeper's  
Speech to  
the Duke  
of *Marl-*  
*borough* on  
returning  
him the  
'Thanks of  
the House.

“ I am commanded, by this House, to  
“ give your Grace their Acknowledgment  
“ and Thanks, for the eminent Services you  
“ have done since the last Session of Parlia-  
“ ment, to her Majesty and your Country,  
“ together with their Confederates, in this just  
“ and necessary War.  
“ Tho' your former Successes against the  
“ Power of *France*, while it remained un-  
“ broken, gave most reasonable Expectation,  
“ that you would not fail to improve them;  
“ yet, what your Grace hath performed this  
“ last Campaign, has far exceeded all Hopes,  
“ even of such as were most affectionate and  
“ partial to their Country's Interest, and your  
“ Glory: The Advantages you have gained  
“ against the Enemy, are of such a Nature,  
“ so conspicuous in themselves, so undoubtedly  
“ owing to your Courage and Conduct, so  
“ sensibly and universally beneficial in their  
“ Consequences to the whole Confederacy,  
“ that, to attempt to adorn them with the  
“ colouring of Words, would be vain and  
“ inexcusable, and therefore I decline it; the  
“ rather because I should certainly offend that  
“ great Modesty, which alone can, and does,  
“ add Lustre to your Actions; and which,  
“ in your Grace's Example, has successfully  
“ withstood as great Trials as that Virtue has

“ met



“ met with in any Instance whatsoever: And *A.D. 1706*  
 “ I beg leave to say; that if any thing could  
 “ move your Grace to reflect with much Satisf- *5 Anne.*  
 “ faction on your own Merit, it would be this,  
 “ That such an august Assembly does with  
 “ one Voice praise and thank you; an Ho-  
 “ nour, which a Judgment so sure, as that of  
 “ your Grace’s, to think rightly of every thing,  
 “ cannot but prefer to the Ostentation of a  
 “ publick Triumph.

*To which his Grace reply’d :*

“ I esteem this as a very particular Honour *His*  
 “ which your Lordships are pleased to do me: *Grace’s*  
 “ No body in the World can be more sensible *Answer.*  
 “ of it than I am, nor more desirous to de-  
 “ serve the Continuance of your Favour and  
 “ good Opinion.

Nor did the Lords content themselves with  
 paying his Grace this Compliment; but pro-  
 ceeded to address her Majesty, on the 16th of  
*December*, that she would permit them to  
 bring in a Bill to settle and continue the Titles  
 and Honours of the Duke of *Marlborough*,  
 with his Right of Precedence, in his Posterity,  
 by Act of Parliament, in such a manner as *The*  
 would be acceptable to her Majesty: Where- *Duke’s*  
 upon the Queen answer’d, That she would *Titles and*  
 have the Duke’s Titles and Honours limited to *Honours*  
 his eldest Daughter (married to the Lord *limited to*  
*Gordolphin’s* Son) and the Heirs Males of her Body; *his Daugh-*  
 and then to all his other Daughters successive- *ters succeß-*  
 ly, according to the Priority of their Birth, *sively by*  
 and the Heirs Male of their respective Bodies: *Act of*  
*Parlia-*  
 And she thought it proper, that the Honour *ment.*  
 and Manor of *Woodstock*, and the House of *With*  
*Blenheim*, *Woodstock*  
*and Blen-*  
*heim, heim-house.*

*A.D.* 1706 *beim*, should always go along with the Titles; and a Bill was brought in accordingly; which had so speedy a Passage through both Houses, that it received the Royal Assent, with the Land and Malt-Taxes, the 21<sup>st</sup> of *December*; when the Speaker of the Commons, on presenting those Bills of Supply to her Majesty, said, That as his Grace had obtain'd the Victory of *Ramillies* before the Armies were supposed to be in the Field, so the Commons had granted these Supplies to her Majesty before her Enemies could know the Parliament was sitting. After the passing of which Bills her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses:

5 *Anne.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

The Q.  
thanks the  
Houses for  
the notice  
they had  
taken of  
the Duke's  
Services.

“ I am glad of this Occasion to repeat to you my great Satisfaction in your several Addresses presented to me in the beginning of this Session.

“ The Zeal and Affection which you express'd in them for my Service, and the common Cause of *Europe*, cannot fail of being a great Encouragement to all our Allies.

“ The particular notice which you have taken of the eminent Services of the Duke of *Marlborough* is also very agreeable to me; and I make no question but it will be so to the whole Kingdom.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ I am to thank you, in a very particular manner, for the more than usual Dispatch of the Bills of Supply, with which you have now presented me: This will enable me to put all our necessary Preparations for next Year into a great Forwardness, and must  
“ needs

" needs have a very good Effect for improv- *A.D. 1706*  
 " ing the Advantages of the last Campaign. *5 Anne.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" I suppose you will think it convenient to  
 " make some short Recess during the Holi-  
 " days.

" The Zeal and Unanimity you have al-  
 " ready shewn, are a sufficient Assurance to  
 " me, that you will all return in the same  
 " good Temper and Disposition to dispatch  
 " what remains of the publick Business.

And here it may be proper to give a par- The Sup-  
 ticular Account of the Supplies of Men and plies of  
 Money granted this Session, which appears to Men and  
 have been very great, viz. For forty thousand Money  
 Men, to be employ'd in the Sea-Service, inclu- granted for  
 ding eight thousand Marines, 4 *l.* per Man a the Year  
 Month for thirteen Months. For the Ordinary 1707.  
 of the Navy, 120,000 *l.* For Guards and Gar-  
 risons, 357,000 *l.* For forty thousand Land-  
 men to act in Conjunction with the Allies,  
 893,706 *l.* For the additional ten thousand  
 Men, and for her Majesty's Proportion of  
 three thousand *Palatines*, 211,762 *l.* For  
 paying a Year's Interest of unsatisfied Deben-  
 tures, 49,000 *l.* For the Wharf and Store-  
 house at *Portsmouth*, 10,000 *l.* more. For  
 the Ordnance for Land-Service, 120,000 *l.*  
 For Transport-Service, 144,000 *l.* For cir-  
 culating *Exchequer* Bills, 3500 *l.* For the  
 Queen's Proportion of Subsidies to the King  
 of *Denmark*, for the Year 1707, 37,500 *l.*  
 For the Queen's Proportion of the Charges  
 of thirteen thousand Men in the Service of the  
 King of *Portugal*, for the Year 1707,  
 150,000 *l.* For the Queen's Proportion of  
 Subsidies to the Duke of *Savoy*, 160,000 *l.*



A.D. 1706

5 Anne.

For Subsidies to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, 5952 *l.* For Subsidies to the Elector of *Triers*, 5952 *l.* For Subsidies to the Elector *Palatine*, 4761 *l.* For the Queen's Proportion of the Charge of eight thousand Men, sent to the Assistance of the Duke of *Savoy*, 50,000 *l.* For the Charge of maintaining twenty thousand five hundred sixty-two Men, part of her Majesty's Forces, to be employ'd in *Spain* and *Portugal* next Year, and for the Garrison of *Gibraltar*, and for General Officers, Hospitals, and Contingencies, 445,350 *l.* For eight thousand eight hundred thirty-three Men, additional Forces to serve next Year in *Spain* and *Portugal*, 186,296 *l.* For so much advanced by the Queen to the Duke of *Savoy*, for the better Defence of *Turin* last Year, 50,000 *l.* For her Majesty's Share of a Loan to the Emperor, for the Service in *Italy* last Year, 47,500 *l.* For the Expence of Levying, Paying, and Contingencies of the Forces, in the Expedition under the Earl of *Rivers*, 63661 *l.* For the Pay of the General Officers of the thirteen thousand Men in *Portugal*, 3014 *l.* For her Majesty's Share of the Pay of the three thousand *Palatines* in the last Year, 26,692 *l.* For the *Agio*, Bread, and Forage Money of the *Prussians* in the Queen's Service in the *Netherlands*, 37,012 *l.* For an additional Subsidy to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, and for defraying divers Expences upon his Troops, 20,000 *l.* for next Year. For the *Agio* and Bread Money of the *Prussians* for the Year past, 19,755 *l.* For the Queen's Proportion of extraordinary Expences on the *Hesse-Cassel* Troops in the last Year, 11,780 *l.* For Levy-money to recruit Horses of the Foreign Troops in our Pay, killed last Year in *Flanders*,

*Flanders*, 34,607 *l.* For the same Recruit for *A.D. 1706*. the *English* Troops, 1140 *l.* For the Horses of the *English* Troops which died in 1705, 7573 *l.* For the same in the Year 1706, 11,298 *l.* For the Horses of the *Danes* in those two Years, 16,055 *l.* For the *Hanover* Horse, 1775 *l.* For prosecuting the Successes of King *Charles* for recovering the Monarchy of *Spain*, 150,000 *l.* Total, 55,540,131 *l.* There was Occasion to raise farther, for the Equivalent, granted by the Union to the *Scots*, pursuant to the Articles, 398,085 *l.* which was accordingly granted this Session.

To raise this Money, the Parliament gave a Land-Tax of 4 *s.* in the Pound, and the Duty upon Malt for one Year; Duties upon Low-Wines, the Stamp-Duty, and that upon Hawkers, which had been continued to 1710, were now continued for ninety-six Years, to be a Fund for 1,155,000 *l.* to be taken in for Annuities at sixteen Years Purchase. The Duty upon Houses was continued for circulating *Exchequer* Bills, whereby 1,500,000 *l.* was raised. The old Tonnage and Poundage, and several other Duties at the Custom-House, which were already continued to 1710, for paying off Deficiencies, were now continued for two Years more, for a Loan of 822,381 *l.* at 6 *per Cent.* Interest.

The City of *London* having addressed her Majesty, that the Colours and Standards taken at *Ramillies*, might be hung up in *Guildball*; they were carried thither with great Ceremony from *Whiteball*, by a Detachment of the Horse and Foot-Guards, on the 19th of *December*, amounting to sixty-three Colours, and twenty-four Standards; and the same

The Colours taken at *Ramillies* hung up in *Guildball*.

*A.D.* 1706 same Day, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Dukes of *Ormond* and *Somerset*, and other great Officers and Ministers of State, went to an Entertainment at *Vintners-Hall* in the City, having been invited thither by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

5 *Anne.*

Creations  
and Pro-  
motions.

Her Majesty was pleased, in this Month of *December*, to make the following Promotions among the Nobility, viz. *Henry* Earl of *Kent*, created Viscount *Goderick*, Earl of *Harold*, and Marquis of *Kent*; *Robert* Earl of *Lindsey*, was created Marquis of *Lindsey* in the County of *Lincoln*; *Evelin* Earl of *Kingston*, Marquis of *Doncaster* in the County of *Dorset*; *Thomas* Lord *Wharton*, Viscount *Winchindon* in the County of *Bucks*, and Earl of *Wharton* in the County of *Westmorland*; *John* Lord *Poulet* of *Hinton St. George*, Viscount *Hinton St. George*, in the County of *Somerset*, and Earl of *Poulet*; *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, Viscount *Rialton*, and Earl of *Godolphin* in the County of *Cornwal*; *Hugh* Lord *Cholmondley*, Viscount *Malpas*, and Earl of *Cholmondley* in the County of *Chester*; *Henry* Lord *Walden*, Son and Heir of the Earl of *Suffolk*, Baron of *Chesterford* in the County of *Essex*, and Earl of *Bindon* in the County of *Dorset*; the Lord Keeper *Cowper*, was created Lord *Cowper*, and Baron of *Wingham* in the County of *Kent*; and Sir *Thomas Pelham*, was made Lord *Pelham*, and Baron of *Laughton* in the County of *Sussex*.

A Thank-  
giving for  
the Succes-  
ses of the  
last Cam-  
paign.

The last Day of the old Year a Thank-  
giving was observed for the Successes of the  
Campaign, when her Majesty went to *St.*  
*Paul's*, attended by the Officers of State, and  
by both Houses of Parliament; when the Bi-

shop



shop of *Salisbury* had the Honour to preach *A. 1706-7*  
 before her, on the following Words: *He shall*  
*judge the poor of the people; he shall save the*  
*children of the needy, and shall break in pieces*  
*the oppressor, Psal. lxxii. 4.* *5 Anne.*

The Parliament was no sooner met again *The Com-*  
 (after the *Christmas-Holidays*) but it was mov'd, *mons*  
 in the House of Commons, to find out some *bring in*  
 way to express their Gratitude to the Duke of *a Bill for*  
*Marlborough* for the signal Services he had *granting*  
 done his Country, that they might not be be- *5000 l. per*  
 hind hand with the Lords, in whose House the *Annum to*  
 Bill began for perpetuating his Honours in the *the Poste-*  
 Female Line: And at length they agreed on *rity of the*  
 an Address to her Majesty; desiring her, that, *Duke of*  
 as she had been pleas'd, at her own Expence, *Marlbo-*  
 to erect the House of *Blenheim* (at *Woodstock*) *rough.*  
 as a Monument of his Grace's glorious Actions,  
 and the Peers had given Rise to a Law for  
 continuing his Honours to his Posterity, they  
 might be permitted to express the Sense of his  
 distinguishing Merit, by making some Provi-  
 sion for the more honourable Support of his  
 Dignity, that the Gratitude of the whole King-  
 dom might remain upon Record to After-  
 Ages.

Soon after which, the Queen sent them a  
 Message, intimating her Desire that the 5000 l.  
*per Annum*, which she had granted the Duke,  
 during her Life, out of the Post-Office, might  
 be settled upon him and his Posterity, in like  
 manner as his Titles, and the Honour and  
 Manor of *Woodstock*, and House of *Blenheim*,  
 were already limited and settled; and a Bill  
 was brought in accordingly, which received  
 the Royal Assent the 20th of *January*; when  
 the Queen made the following Speech to both  
 Houses:

*My*

A. 1706-7

5 Anne.

The Queen  
acquaints  
both Hou-  
ses that the  
Act for ra-  
tifying  
the Union  
was pass'd  
in Scotland.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ Having acquainted you, at the Opening  
“ of this Session, that the Treaty for an Union  
“ between *England* and *Scotland*, which had  
“ been concluded here by the Commissioners  
“ appointed for that purpose, in pursuance of  
“ the Powers given by the Parliaments of both  
“ Kingdoms, was then under the Considera-  
“ tion of the Parliament of *Scotland*; I can  
“ now, with great Satisfaction, inform you,  
“ that the said Treaty has been ratified by  
“ Act of Parliament in *Scotland*, with some  
“ Alterations and Additions.  
“ I have directed the Treaty, agreed to by  
“ the Commissioners of both Kingdoms, and  
“ also the Act of Ratification from *Scotland*,  
“ to be laid before you; and, I hope, it will  
“ meet with your Concurrence and Approba-  
“ tion.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Recom-  
mends the  
raising the  
Equivalent  
Money.

“ It being agreed by this Treaty, that *Scot-*  
“ *land* is to have an Equivalent for what that  
“ Kingdom is obliged to contribute towards  
“ paying the Debts of *England*, I must re-  
“ commend to you, that, in case you agree to  
“ the Treaty, you would take care to provide  
“ for the Payment of the Equivalent to *Scot-*  
“ *land* accordingly.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ You have now an Opportunity before you  
“ of putting the last Hand to a happy Union  
“ of the two Kingdoms; which, I hope, will  
“ be a lasting Blessing to the whole Island; a  
“ great Addition to its Wealth and Power,  
“ and a firm Security to the Protestant Reli-  
“ gion.

“ The Advantages which will accrue to us  
“ all, from an Union, are so apparent, that I  
“ will

“ will add no more, but that I shall look up- *A. 1706-7*  
 “ on it as a particular Happiness, if this great  
 “ Work, which has been so often attempted *5 Anne.*  
 “ without Success, can be brought to Perfec-  
 “ tion in my Reign.

A Copy of the Articles of the Union hav- *Debates*  
 ing been laid before each House some few Days *on the U-*  
 afterwards, with the *Scots* Act of Ratification, *nion in the*  
 and a Minute-Book of the Proceedings of the *House of*  
 Commissioners, some Debates arose on this *Commons.*  
 Subject: Those who were against the Union  
 in the House of Commons observed, That the  
 People without Doors had been long since  
 Tongue-ty'd by an Order of Council; but  
 that, they thought, ought to have no Influence  
 within those Walls; every Gentleman ought  
 freely to communicate his Thoughts about it  
 there: Some said, they were absolutely against  
 an Incorporating Union, because it was like  
 marrying a Woman against her Consent: That  
 this Union had been carried on in *Scotland* by  
 Corruption and Bribery within Doors, and by  
 Force and Violence without; and the Promo-  
 ters thereof, basely giving up their independent  
 Constitution, had actually betray'd the Trust  
 reposed in them: That, among the many In-  
 conveniencies and irreconcilable Contradicti-  
 ons this Union was liable to, there was this  
 material one, That the Queen was obliged, by  
 Oath, to maintain the Church of *England* as  
 by Law establish'd; and bound likewise to  
 maintain and defend the Kirk of *Scotland* in  
 one and the same United Kingdom: That the  
 Church of *England* look'd upon their Establish-  
 ment as *Jure Divino*, and the *Scots* pretended  
 their Kirk was so too; and how two Nations,  
 that clash'd in so essential a Point, could unite,



A. 1706-7

5 Anne.

was difficult to conceive ; and it might at least be proper to consult the Convocation in this Matter. To which it was answer'd, by the other Side, That they did not look upon either the one Church or the other to be *Jure Divino*, any farther than that they were establish'd by God Almighty's Permission ; and so they might both be said to be *Jure Divino* : As for consulting the National Synod or Convocation in Matters of Religion, any Gentleman might do this for his private Satisfaction ; but they thought it *derogatory to the Rights of the Commons of England*, to advise on this Occasion with an *inferior Assembly*, who had no Share in the Legislature. The Friends of the Church reply'd, That this very Assembly, how contemptible soever in the Eyes of some Men at this Day, had been consulted in the Act of Uniformity, and the Establishment of the Liturgy ; and *that our Religion was not merely a parliamentary Institution*, as its greatest Enemies the Papists and Presbyterians suggested : But the Friends of the Constitution, observing that the Whigs had a great Majority ; that all Arguments were lost upon them, and that they appear'd resolv'd upon the Ratification of the Articles, without any Alteration, they left the House ; and thereupon the Articles pass'd, in almost as short a Time as they were reading.

A Bill for  
the Security of the  
Church of  
England.

In the mean time, a Bill was brought in by some noble Peers in the House of Lords, for the Security of the Church of *England*, to be inserted in the Act of Ratification, as the Act *for the Security of the Church of Scotland* was to be on their part ; which coming down to the Commons, some Amendments to it were offer'd ; as, That so much of 13 *Car. II.*, for the

the Well-governing of Corporations might be recited, as was not repealed ; as also, so much of the 25 *Car. II*, for preventing Dangers that might happen from Popish Recusants, as was unrepealed ; the *Scots* having recited the material Parts of their Acts, for the Establishment of their Kirk, in the Act of Ratification : But this was thought too great a Favour to the Church of *England*, by that House of Commons. It was propos'd also, That a Clause might be receiv'd, That the two Universities of this Kingdom might continue for ever, as they were by Law establish'd : And a further Clause, That the Subjects of this Kingdom should be for ever free from any Oath, Test or Subscription within this Kingdom, contrary to, or inconsistent with the true Protestant Religion, Worship and Discipline of the Church of *England*, as now by Law establish'd : But both these Clauses were rejected, notwithstanding the *Scots* had declar'd their Kirk and Universities by the very same Words. Another Clause also, that was propos'd in favour of the Convocation, was laugh'd out of Doors, tho' the Privileges of the General Assembly of the Kirk of *Scotland* were expressly stipulated for.

A. 1706-7

5 Anne.

The Commons refuse several Clauses for the Security of the Church Universities and Convocation.

While the Articles were debating in a Committee of the House of Peers, the Lord *Haversham* made a Speech upon the Occasion, in Her Majesty's Presence ; wherein he observ'd, That the Articles came to their Lordships with the greatest Countenance of Authority : But notwithstanding Authority might be the strongest Motive to incline the Will, it was certainly the weakest in the World to convince the Understanding. This was an Argument indeed made use of by the Church of *Rome*, for their superstitious Worship, where there

Lord *Haversham's* Speech.

*A. 1706-7* were ten *Ave Maria's* to one *Pater Noster*; which he thought just as unreasonable as if ten times the Application and Address should be made to a She-Favourite, as to the Person of the Sovereign; which was a Kind of State-Idolatry. He was not, he said, against a Fæderal Union; a Union in Interest and in the Succession: But this was a Matter of a different Nature; where two Nations, independent in their Sovereignties; that had different Laws and Interests; and, what he could not forget, different Forms of Worship, Church-Government and Order, should be united into one Kingdom: A Union, made up of so many mis-match'd Pieces, of such jarring incongruous Ingredients, *that he fear'd it would require a standing Force to keep us from falling asunder, and breaking to pieces every Moment.* He farther observ'd, That by this Act above an hundred *Scots* Peers, and as many Commoners, were excluded the *British* Parliament; Gentlemen, who as little thought of being excluded a Year or two before, as any of their Lordships did then: That their Rights were as well and strongly fenced and secured to them as their Lordships were at that Time, by the fundamental Laws of their Kingdom; by the Claim of Right, and by Act of Parliament; whereby it was made High-Treason, to make any Alteration in the Constitution of this Kingdom.

He observ'd also, That the Bishops had once been voted out of Doors by the Temporal Lords; and who knew what Question might arise hereafter? For his part, he would venture his Life for the Church of *England*, tho' he acknowledg'd he was an Occasional Conformist: But if the Bishops would weaken their

5 *Anne.*  
He reflects on the Influence of the Dutches of Marlborough.  
He is against an Incorporating Union.

Says it would require standing forces to compel Obedience to it.

So many Lords and Commons being deprived of their Rights.



their Cause so far as to give up the two great Points of Episcopal Ordination and Confirmation ; if they could approve and rectify *An Act for securing the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, as the true Protestant Religion and Purity of Worship*, according to the Words in the *Scots Act* ; they gave up that which had been contended for between them and the Presbyterians many Years, and what had been defended by the greatest and most learned Men of the Church of *England* ; and he hop'd, their Lordships would give some Light to one who desir'd Instruction, that he might not ignorantly do any thing to their Prejudice in this Matter. His Lordship added, That the Act for securing their Presbyterian Church-Government and general Assemblies of their Kirk, seem'd to him like those little Clouds in a warm calm Summer's Day, that were generally the Seeds and Attractives of approaching Tempests and Thunder : That he saw no Necessity of this Incorporating Union, since *Scotland* had offer'd to come into the Succession without it : And he thought it a very dangerous Experiment to both Nations. It is observable, that the *Ever Moderate Bishop Burnet* was, in the Chair at this Debate, *a secret Enemy to our Nation and Religion*.

The following Protests also were made in the House of Peers, against the Bill for ratifying the Union : The under-written Peers protested against every one of the 25 Articles.

*First,*

- “ Because we humbly conceive, the Sum
- “ of 48,000 *l.* to be charged on the Kingdom
- “ of *Scotland*, as the Quota of *Scotland* for a
- “ Land-Tax is not proportionable to the four
- “ Shillings Aid, granted by the Parliament
- “ of

*A. 1706-7*

*5 Anne.*

Reflects on the Bishops for approving of the Kirk of *Scotland*, and establishing it.

Protests in the House of Peers against the Union,

Protest against the Equivalent.

A. 1706. 7

5 Anne.

Because  
the Land-  
Tax was  
dispropor-  
tionable.

“ of *England*: But if, by reason of the present  
“ Circumstances of the Kingdom, it might  
“ have been thought it was not able to bear  
“ a greater Proportion at this Time; yet we  
“ cannot but think it unequal to this King-  
“ dom, that it should be agreed, That when-  
“ ever the four Shillings Aid shall be exacted  
“ by the Parliament of *Great-Britain* to be  
“ rais’d on Land in *England*, that the 48,000*l.*  
“ now rais’d in *Scotland*, shall never be in-  
“ creased in no Time to come, tho’ the Trade  
“ of that Kingdom should be extremely im-  
“ proved, and consequently the Value of their  
“ Land proportionably rais’d; which in all  
“ probability must be when this Union shall  
“ take Effect.

|                  |                       |                   |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Granville</i> | <i>North and Grey</i> | <i>Leigh</i>      |
| <i>Haversham</i> | <i>Rochester</i>      | <i>Guildford.</i> |
| <i>Stawel</i>    | <i>Howard</i>         |                   |

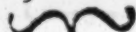
To the 15th Article.

Against  
the Num-  
ber of  
*Scotish*  
Peers  
allowed to  
sit in the  
House.

“ Because we humbly conceive, nothing  
“ could have been more equal, on this Head  
“ of the Treaty, than that neither of the  
“ Kingdoms should have been burthen’d with  
“ the Debts of the other, contracted before  
“ the Union: And if that Proposal which we  
“ find once made in the Minutes of the Trea-  
“ ty, had taken place, there would have been  
“ no Occasion to have employ’d the Reve-  
“ nues of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, towards  
“ the Payment of the Debts of *England*:  
“ Those Revenues might have been strictly  
“ appropriated to the Debts of that Kingdom,  
“ and to any other Uses within themselves,  
“ as should have been judg’d requisite; and  
“ there would have been no need of an Equi-  
“ valent

“ valent of near 400,000 *l.* to be rais’d in *A. 1706-7*  
 “ *England*, within this Year, for the Purchase  
 “ of those Revenues in *Scotland*, which, how-  
 “ ever it may prove but a reasonable Bargain,  
 “ upon a strict Calculation, there does not  
 “ seem to have been a Necessity just now to  
 “ have rais’d so great a Sum, when this King-  
 “ dom is already burthen’d with such vast  
 “ ones, for the necessary Charges of the War.

*Rochester*                      *Guildford*  
*North and Grey*          *Leigh.*

5 *Anne.*  


*To the 22d Article.*

“ Because we humbly conceive, in the first  
 “ place, that the Number of Sixteen Peers  
 “ for *Scotland*, is too great a Proportion to be  
 “ added to the Peers of *England*, who very  
 “ rarely consist of more than an hundred at-  
 “ tending Lords in any one Session of Par-  
 “ liament; and for that Reason, we humbly  
 “ apprehend, such a Number as Sixteen may  
 “ have a very great Sway in the Resolutions  
 “ of this House; of which the Consequence  
 “ cannot now be foreseen. In the second  
 “ place we conceive, the Lords of *Scotland*,  
 “ who, by virtue of this Treaty, are to sit in  
 “ this House, being not qualified as the Peers  
 “ of *England* are, must suffer a Diminution  
 “ of their Dignity, to sit here on so different  
 “ Foundations; their Right of sitting here de-  
 “ pending entirely on an Election; and that  
 “ from Time to Time, during the Continu-  
 “ ance of one Parliament only: And the same  
 “ Time we are humbly of Opinion, That  
 “ the Peers of *England*, who sit here by Crea-  
 “ tion from the Crown, and have a Right of  
 “ so doing in themselves, or their Heirs, by  
 “ that

Against  
 the Num-  
 ber of *Scot-*  
*tish* Peers  
 allowed to  
 sit in the  
 House.



A. 1706-7

5 Anne.

“ that Creation for ever, may find it an Al-  
 “ teration in their Constitution, to have Lords  
 “ added to their Number, to sit and vote in  
 “ all Matters brought before a Parliament,  
 “ who have not the same Right to their Seats  
 “ in Parliament, as the Peers of *England*  
 “ have.

*Buckingham*  
*North and Grey*  
*Leigh*

*Rochester*  
*Guildford.*

“ We dissent to the Resolution of passing  
 “ the last Article ; because there being no E-  
 “ numeration of what Laws are to be repeal-  
 “ ed, it is conceived too great a Latitude of  
 “ Construction is left to the Judges.

*Abingdon*                      *North and Grey*  
*Leigh*                              *Guildford.*

The Lord *North and Grey* offered the fol-  
 lowing Rider to be added to the Bill, viz.

A Proviso  
 refus'd,  
 shewing  
 the Scots  
 Kirk was  
 not ap-  
 proved by  
 the *English*.

“ Provided always, that nothing in this  
 “ Ratification shall be construed to extend  
 “ to an Approbation or Acknowledgment of  
 “ the Truth of the Presbyterian Way of  
 “ Worship ; or allowing the Religion of the  
 “ Church of *Scotland*, to be what it is styl'd  
 “ *The true Protestant Religion.*” But the  
 Question being put, upon the second Reading  
 it pass'd in the Negative, 55 against 19.

*Beaufort*  
*Buckingham*  
*North and Grey*  
*Anglesea*  
*Winchelsea*  
*Northampton*  
*Abingdon*  
*Nottingham*  
*Scarfsdale*

*Geo. Bath and Wells*  
*Thanet*  
*Granville*  
*Stawell*  
*Guernsey*  
*Weymouth*  
*Guildford*  
*Leigh.*

The

Then the Question being put, whether the Bill should pass, and it being resolved in the Affirmative, the following Lords protested against it (without Reasons) viz.

A. 1706-7

5 Anne.

|                   |                    |                  |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <i>Nottingham</i> | <i>Winchelsea</i>  | <i>Weymouth</i>  |
| <i>Anglesey</i>   | <i>Northampton</i> | <i>Guernsey.</i> |
| <i>Tbanet</i>     | <i>Scarsdale</i>   |                  |

“ Because the Constitution of this Kingdom has been so very excellent, and therefore justly applauded by all our Neighbours for so many Ages, that we cannot conceive it prudent now to change it, and to venture at all those Alterations made by this Bill; some of them especially, being of such a nature, that as the Inconvenience and Danger of them (in our humble Opinion) is already but too obvious, we think it more proper and decent to avoid entering farther into the particular Apprehensions we have from the passing this Law.

|                   |                  |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>Beaufort</i>   | <i>Stawell</i>   | <i>Granville</i> |
| <i>Buckingham</i> | <i>Guildford</i> | <i>Leigh.</i>    |

I have already given an Abstract of the twenty-five Articles of Union; and shall, in this place, add an Abstract of the Acts for the Security of the respective Churches of *England* and *Scotland*, which were made essential Conditions of the Union.

The Tenor of the Act for securing the Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Church Government in *Scotland*:

“ Her Majesty, with the Advice and Consent of the Estates in Parliament, doth hereby establish the true Protestant Religion, Worship, Discipline and Government of this Church, to continue without Alteration

The Act  
for securing  
the  
Kirk of  
*Scotland*.

A. 1706-7

5 Anne.

“ration to the People of this Land to all  
 “Generations; and confirms the fifth Act of  
 “the first Parliament of *W. and M.* entitled,  
 “An Act ratifying the Confession of Faith,  
 “and settling Presbyterian Church-Govern-  
 “ment, and other Acts relating thereto, in  
 “Prosecution of the Declaration of the E-  
 “states, containing the Claim of Right, dated  
 “the 11th of *April*, 1689. And her Ma-  
 “jesty, with the Advice and Consent afore-  
 “said, declares, That the Government of the  
 “Church by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries,  
 “Provincial Synods and General Assemblies  
 “established, shall continue unalterable; and  
 “that the said Presbyterian Government  
 “shall be the only Government of the Church  
 “of *Scotland*.

“That the Universities of *St. Andrews*,  
 “*Glasgow*, *Aberdeen*, and *Edinburgh*, as now  
 “established, shall continue for ever; that  
 “none bearing any Office in any Uni-  
 “versity, College, or School there, shall be  
 “admitted or continue in their said Functi-  
 “ons, but such as shall acknowledge the Ci-  
 “vil Government, prescrib'd, or to be pre-  
 “scrib'd by Parliament; and also, at their  
 “Admissions, subscribe the said Confession of  
 “Faith, as the Confession of their Faith;  
 “and that they will practise and conform  
 “themselves to the Worship in Use in this  
 “Church, and submit to the Discipline there-  
 “of, and never endeavour the Subversion  
 “thereof; and that before the respective Pres-  
 “byteries of their Bounds.

“The Subjects of this Kingdom shall be  
 “free from any Oath, Test, or Subscripti-  
 “on, within this Kingdom, inconsistent with  
 “the



“ the said true Protestant Religion, Church- *A. 1706-7*  
 “ Government, Worship and Discipline.

“ The Sovereign succeeding her Maje- *5 Anne.*  
 “ sty, shall, in all Times coming, on Ac-  
 “ cession to the Crown, swear and subscribe  
 “ that they shall preserve the said Settlement  
 “ of Religion, Government, Worship, Dis-  
 “ cipline and Privileges of this Church.

“ This Act shall be held a fundamental  
 “ and essential Condition of any Union to be  
 “ concluded between the two Kingdoms,  
 “ without any Alteration, for ever.

“ And her Majesty declares, That all Laws  
 “ and Statutes in this Kingdom, inconsistent  
 “ with the Terms of these Articles, shall, af-  
 “ ter the Union, cease and be void.

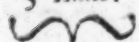
The Tenor of an Act for securing of the  
 Church of *England*, as by Law establish'd,  
 passed this present Session, *Cap. 5.* follows :

“ That an Act made in the 13th *Eliz.* The Act  
 “ *Cap. 12.* for the Ministers of the Church to for the Se-  
 “ be of sound Religion ; and an Act made curity of  
 “ 13 *Car. II. Cap. 4.* for the Uniformity of the Chure  
 “ publick Prayers, &c. (other than such of *Englan*  
 “ Clauses in the said Acts as have been re-  
 “ pealed) and all other Acts in Force, for the  
 “ the Preservation of the Church of *England*,  
 “ Doctrine and Government thereof, shall be  
 “ in Force for ever.

“ Every King and Queen, succeeding her  
 “ Majesty, at their Coronation, shall, in the  
 “ Presence of all Persons assisting, or other-  
 “ wise present, take and subscribe an Oath  
 “ to preserve the Settlement of the Church  
 “ of *England*, and the Doctrine, Discipline  
 “ and Government thereof, within the King-

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5 Anne.



“ doms of *England* and *Ireland*, and the  
 “ Territories thereunto belonging.

“ This Act shall be held a fundamental and  
 “ essential Part of any Union between the two  
 “ Kingdoms.

“ Then enacted, That the said Articles of  
 “ Union, and the said Act for the establish-  
 “ ing the Protestant Religion and Presbyte-  
 “ rian Church-Government in *Scotland*, shall  
 “ be, and are hereby ratified, approved and  
 “ confirmed.

“ And that the Act passed this present Ses-  
 “ sion of Parliament, *Cap. 5.* for securing the  
 “ Church of *England*, as by Law establish’d,  
 “ and the said Act for securing the Prote-  
 “ stant Religion and Presbyterian Church-Gov-  
 “ vernment, *shall for ever be held fundamen-*  
 “ *tal and essential Conditions of the said Union.*

The Act for ratifying the Union by the  
 Parliament of *England*, receiving the Royal  
 Assent the 4th of *March*, her Majesty made  
 the following Speech upon the Occasion.

Her Ma-  
 jesty’s  
 Speech on  
 passing the  
 Act for  
 ratifying  
 the Union.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ It is with the greatest Satisfaction, that I  
 “ have given my Assent to a Bill for uniting  
 “ *England* and *Scotland* into one Kingdom.

“ I consider this Union, as a Matter of the  
 “ greatest Importance to the Wealth, Strength  
 “ and Safety of the whole Island; and, at the  
 “ same time, as a Work of so much Diffi-  
 “ culty and Nicety in its own nature, that  
 “ till now all Attempts which have been  
 “ made towards it, in the Course of above  
 “ an hundred Years, have proved ineffectual;  
 “ and therefore, I make no doubt, but it  
 “ will be remembred and spoke of hereafter,  
 “ to the Honour of those who have been  
 “ instru-

“ instrumental in bringing it to such a happy  
 “ Conclusion: I desire, and expect, from all  
 “ Subjects of both Nations, that from hence-  
 “ forth they act with all possible Respect and  
 “ Kindness to one another; that so it may ap-  
 “ pear to all the World, they have Hearts  
 “ disposed to become one People.

A. 1706-7

5 Anne.

“ This will be a great Pleasure to me, and  
 “ will make us all quickly sensible of the good  
 “ Effect of this Union.

“ And I cannot but look upon it as a par-  
 “ ticular Happiness, that, in my Reign, so  
 “ full a Provision is made for the Peace and  
 “ Quiet of my People, and for the Security  
 “ of our Religion, by so firm an Establish-  
 “ ment of the Protestant Succession through-  
 “ out *Great Britain*.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ I take this Occasion to remind you of  
 “ making effectual Provision for the Payment  
 “ of the Equivalent for *Scotland*, within the  
 “ Time appointed by this Act; and, I am per-  
 “ suaded, you will shew as much Readiness  
 “ in this Particular, as you have done in all  
 “ the Parts of this great Work.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ The Season of the Year being now pretty  
 “ far advanc'd, I hope you will continue the  
 “ same Zeal which has appear'd throughout  
 “ this Season, in dispatching what yet remains  
 “ unfinish'd of the publick Business before  
 “ you.

The 11th of *March* both Houses attended  
 her Majesty with the following Address:

“ We, your Majesty's most dutiful Sub-  
 “ jects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal,  
 “ and Occasion.

The Ad-  
 dress of  
 both Hou-  
 ses on this  
 Occasion.



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5 Anne.

“ and Commons in Parliament assembled, re-  
 “ turn our most humble Thanks to your Ma-  
 “ jesty, for your gracious Approbation of the  
 “ Share we had in bringing the Treaty of an  
 “ Union, between your two Kingdoms of  
 “ *England* and *Scotland*, to a happy Conclu-  
 “ sion: A Work, that (after so many fruitless  
 “ Endeavours) seems design’d, by Providence,  
 “ to add new Lustre to the Glories of your  
 “ Majesty’s Reign. The Success of your  
 “ Arms having secured us from all Attempts  
 “ from abroad, and the Care your Majesty  
 “ has taken of the firm Establishment of the  
 “ Protestant Succession, having given a great  
 “ and lasting Security to our Religion, as in  
 “ the Church of *England* by Law establish’d,  
 “ we beg Leave humbly to assure your Ma-  
 “ jesty, that our Endeavours shall never be  
 “ wanting to support your Government at  
 “ home; and so to establish the Peace of this  
 “ Island, that no Dispute may remain among  
 “ us, but how to acknowledge, in the most  
 “ dutiful manner, the auspicious Conduct of  
 “ so great and so renown’d a Queen.

To this Address, her Majesty returned the following Answer:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I am glad to find your Opinion so per-  
 “ fectly agrees with mine concerning this  
 “ Union: You cannot do me a more accep-  
 “ table Service, than by using your utmost  
 “ Endeavours to improve all the good Con-  
 “ sequences of it.

The Parliament were afterwards employed  
 in preparing Bills to prevent the Running of  
 foreign

foreign Goods to *Scotland*, and their im-  
 porting them Duty-free into *England*, after the  
 1st of *May*, when the Union was to take  
 Place ; but the two Houses did not agree upon  
 the Expedients proposed : Whereupon those  
 Bills were never finished ; but the Queen came  
 to the House of Peers the 24th of *April*, and  
 put an End to the Session ; when she made  
 the following Speech to both Houses :

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Foreign  
 Goods run  
 to *Scotland*  
 to cheat  
 the Crown  
 of the  
 Customs.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I return you my hearty Thanks for the  
 “ great Zeal and Affection which you have  
 “ shewn for my Service and the Publick Good ;  
 “ in the several Affairs which have been be-  
 “ fore you, especially in that of the Union  
 “ with *Scotland* ; which, I doubt not, will  
 “ prove a lasting Happiness to this Island.

The Q's  
 Speech on  
 the rising  
 of the Par-  
 liament.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ I am to thank you, in particular, for the  
 “ great Dispatch you have made, in providing  
 “ the largest and most effectual Supplies that  
 “ have ever been given to the Crown, for the  
 “ current Service in any one Session of Par-  
 “ liament : I am very much concerned, that  
 “ the Publick Occasions require the raising of  
 “ such great Sums from my People : I will  
 “ take Care they shall be apply'd to the Uses  
 “ for which they are given ; and, I hope, by  
 “ God's Blessing, we may obtain Advantages  
 “ from them, answerable to so great an Ex-  
 “ pence.

The great-  
 est Sup-  
 plies given  
 this Year  
 that ever  
 were  
 raised.  
 To very  
 little pur-  
 pose.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ It is proper for me, before we part, to  
 “ communicate to you, that I think it expe-  
 “ dient, That the Lords of Parliament of  
 “ *England*, and Commons of the present Par-  
 “ liament of *England*, should be Members of  
 “ the

A.D. 1707

6 Anne.

The Eng-  
lish Parlia-  
ment ap-  
pointed  
Members  
of the first  
Parlia-  
ment of  
Great  
Britain.

“ the respective Houses of the first Parliament  
“ of *Great Britain*, for and on the part of  
“ *England*: And therefore I intend, within  
“ the Time limited, to publish a Proclama-  
“ tion for that purpose, pursuant to the Pow-  
“ ers given me by the Acts of Parliament of  
“ both Kingdoms, ratifying the Treaty of  
“ Union: And, after we have so fully com-  
“ pleted this great Work, I assure myself,  
“ that, when you return to your several Coun-  
“ tries, you will omit no Opportunity of  
“ making my Subjects sensible of the Security,  
“ and the other great and lasting Benefits they  
“ may reasonably expect from this happy  
“ Union.

“ This will conduce very much to make it  
“ prove so, and be a good Preparation to  
“ the Success of our next Meeting; when,  
“ I hope, we shall all join our sincere and  
“ hearty Endeavours to promote the Welfare  
“ and Prosperity of *Great Britain*.

After which, the Lord-Keeper, by her Ma-  
jesty's Command, prorogued the Parliament  
until *Wednesday* the 30th Day of *April* in-  
stant.

Acts pass'd  
this Session

The Acts pass'd in this Session of most  
moment, besides those relating to Taxes, the  
Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Union, already  
mentioned, are: An Act for the better pre-  
venting Escapes out of the *Queen's-Bench* and  
*Fleet-Prisons*: An Act for the better Preser-  
vation of the Game: An Act for the better  
recruiting the Land-Forces and Marines: An  
Act for the Encouragement of the Royal Lu-  
string Company: An Act relating to Bankrupts:  
An Act for discharging small Livings from  
their first Fruits and Tenths: An Act for se-  
curing



curing her Majesty's Purchase of the *Cotton* A.D. 1707  
 Library : An Act for encouraging the Discovery and apprehending of House-breakers :  
*By this Act, a Reward of forty Pounds is given for the Discovery of any House-breaker, by Day or Night.* 6 Anne.

The Union commencing the 1st of *May*, A Thanksgiv-  
ing for  
the Union.  
 that Day was observed as a Thanksgiving ; when her Majesty went to *St. Paul's*, attended by the great Officers of State, Nobility, and Persons of Distinction, where she heard Divine Service, and a Sermon preached by the Bishop of *Oxford* : And, on the 4th of the same Cowper  
made Lord  
Chancel-  
lor.  
Generals  
made.  
 Month, the Lord-Keeper *Cowper* was constituted Lord Chancellor : On the 10th Instant, the Brigadiers *How*, *Brudenel*, *Mordaunt*, *Farrington* and *Shrimpton*, were made Major-Generals : The Colonels *Sherrington*, *Davenport*, *Pulteney*, *Villars*, *Kellum*, *Crowthor* and *Ogilby*, were made Brigadier-Generals ; and, on the 20th of *May*, *James* Duke of *Montrose*, *James* Earl of *Seafield*, *John* Earl of *Mar*, and *Hugh* Earl of *Loudon*, Noblemen of *North Britain*, were sworn of the Privy-Council. Scots Lords  
made Pri-  
vy-Coun-  
sellors of  
Great  
Britain.

We were under some Apprehension of having another Sect of Protestants establish'd amongst us the preceding Winter ; for there arrived three Men from *France*, who at first pretended to be Hugonots, but appear'd at length to be such Enthusiasts, as to give out, that every thing they utter'd was dictated by the Holy Ghost ; with whom join'd several of their Countrymen in the *Savoy*, and many of our *British* Saints ; who all pretended to be inspired and agitated in a supernatural manner, after the Pattern our primitive Quakers had set them : They drew Multitudes of People after them, and made many Profelytes ; among

*French*  
 Prophets.  
 A new  
 Sect of  
 Protestants  
 arrive.

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6 Anne.

the rest, two Gentlemen of considerable Fortunes, viz. Sir *John Buckley* and *John Lacy* Esq; which gave them still more Credit with the People; and, had they not taken upon them to denounce Judgments against the Government, they might have enjoy'd the Benefit of the Toleration as well as the rest of the Sectaries: They styled themselves Protestants, and under that Denomination had as good a Right to utter Blasphemy, as the Quakers who assume the same Title: And possibly this is the only Sect that ever miss'd a kind Entertainment in *Britain*; but, having made the Ministry their Enemies, *Elias Marion*, the busiest of these Prophets, was indicted and convicted of pretending to be a true Prophet, and printing and uttering many Things as dictated and revealed to him by the Holy Spirit; and *John Aude* and *Nicholas Facco*, his Accomplices, were convicted of abetting and assisting him in the printing and publishing these Blasphemies; for which the three were fin'd twenty Marks each, and adjudg'd to be exposed on a Scaffold at *Charing-Cross* and the *Royal Exchange*, with a Paper on their Hats, containing the Substance of their Crimes: Which Sentence having been executed, they removed to *North Britain*; where, meeting with no better Entertainment, they had not the Honour of giving Birth to a new Sect of Enthusiasts.

They are very moderately punish'd by our moderate Ministry.

Both Houses of Convocation present a dutiful Address to her Majesty.

During the last Session of Parliament, the Convocation was assembled as usual, and both Houses presented her Majesty with the following loyal and affectionate Address, on the 7th of *December* 1706; which I have given at length, to confute that ridiculous Suggestion of *Bishop Burnet's*, that the Lower House were *Jacobites*.

May

A.D. 1707

6 Anne.

*May it please your Majesty,*

“ It is a Happiness peculiar to your Majesty’s Reign, that your Subjects can, without any Suspicion of Flattery, wait upon your Majesty every Year, with their humble Acknowledgments for the new Blessings they receive from your auspicious Government.

“ We are this Year particularly to congratulate not a single Victory, but such a Course of wonderful Success as can scarce be parallel’d in History ; such as will make your Majesty’s Reign glorious to all Posterity ; and, we hope, will reduce that formidable Power which has so long threaten’d us, and the rest of *Europe*.

“ For the surprizing Success in the beginning of this Campaign we have already offer’d up our solemn Thanks to Almighty God, and we shall, with Hearts full of Joy, celebrate the approaching Day of Thanksgiving, for the Continuation of God’s Mercy thro’ the Course of the whole Year, which your Majesty has most piously appointed.

“ We think it our Duty, in the next place, to return our humble Thanks to your Majesty, whose Zeal for the common Cause, *whose Treasure, and the wise Management of it,* whose Fleets and Armies, *and whose great General the Duke of Marlborough* have given Life and Spirit to that Alliance ; by which, under God, these great Things have been brought to pass.

“ We desire also, with all Thankfulness, to acknowledge the Blessings we enjoy at home under your Majesty’s most happy Government ; that we are free from those great Inconveniencies that do too often attend Reigns



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6 Anne.

“ so eminently bless’d with military Success;  
 “ that our Laws have their free Course; that  
 “ Justice is equally administer’d; that our Li-  
 “ berties and Properties are secured; and,  
 “ above all, *that our Religion and our Church*  
 “ *are supported and encouraged*, both by your  
 “ truly Christian Principles, and your great  
 “ Example.

“ Enjoying these happy Advantages, we  
 “ cannot but *acknowledge our Church to be in*  
 “ *a safe and flourishing Condition* under your  
 “ Majesty’s Administration; and we hope,  
 “ that, by the Blessing of God, you will be  
 “ enabled to transmit it to Posterity, since  
 “ you have so far humbled its greatest Ene-  
 “ my.

“ May our good God, who has hitherto  
 “ made every thing so *wonderfully* to prosper  
 “ in your Hands, still continue his gracious  
 “ Care and Providence over your sacred Per-  
 “ son, that you may effectually accomplish  
 “ all your great Designs for the Good of these  
 “ Kingdoms; and, after that, be long bless’d  
 “ with a peaceful Reign over an united, a  
 “ dutiful, and a grateful People.

*Her Majesty’s most gracious Answer:*

*My Lords and the rest of the Clergy,*

“ I am very much pleased with the Assu-  
 “ rance of your Duty and Affection in this  
 “ Address from the Convocation.

“ I hope it will have a very good Effect  
 “ upon the whole Clergy, and all my Subjects  
 “ in general.

“ I desire you to be assured, that I have  
 “ nothing more at Heart than to preserve the  
 “ Church of *England*, as by Law establish’d,  
 “ in a safe and flourishing Condition.

But,

But, notwithstanding the Lower House had join'd in this Address, declaring that the Church was in no danger from her Majesty, it is evident, they thought it in some danger, from the Terms of the Union, afterwards; and were about to make their Application to the Commons against the Union for that Reason; which the Court being apprehensive of, a Letter was sent to the Archbishop, in the Queen's Name, to prorogue the Convocation for three Weeks; before the Expiration whereof, it was presumed, the Act for ratifying the Union would have pass'd both Houses: Whereupon the Lower House presented an Address to the Bishops; setting forth, That no such Prorogation had ever been order'd during the sitting of the Parliament since the Reformation; and besought the Bishops, *That, out of the conscientious Regard which they doubted not they had for the Welfare of the Church of England,* they might still enjoy those Privileges and Customs of which they were possess'd, and which they had never misemploy'd; and carried up a Schedule, containing all the Dates of the Prorogations of the respective Parliaments and Convocations, to make good the Assertion.

This the Bishops pretended was an Attempt against the Queen's Supremacy, and as such laid it before her Majesty; assuring her at the same time, that there had been some Prorogations during Sessions of Parliament, tho' they were not many: Whereupon the Queen was prevailed on to write the following Letter to the Archbishop, severely reflecting on the Conduct of the Lower House.

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6 Anne.

The Convocation about to apply to Parliament against the Terms of the Union. Prorogued to prevent it. Which the Lower House address against, as without Precedent.

The Bishops procure a severe Letter from the Queen against the Lower House.

Anne

A.D. 1707

Anne R.

6 Anne.

The Q's  
Letter.

“ Most Reverend Father in God, our right  
 “ Trusty, and right entirely beloved Coun-  
 “ sellor, we greet you well in our Letter to  
 “ you, bearing Date the 25th Day of *Februa-*  
 “ *ry* 1705, which we directed to be commu-  
 “ nicated to the Bishops and Clergy of the  
 “ Convocation of your Province: We decla-  
 “ red our Resolution to maintain our Supre-  
 “ macy, and the due Subordination of Presby-  
 “ ters to Bishops, as fundamental Parts of the  
 “ Constitution of the Church of *England*:  
 “ We did hope, that so plain a Declaration of  
 “ our Royal Intention would have been a  
 “ sufficient Warning to those of the Clergy,  
 “ whose Innovations (contrary to the Duty  
 “ they owed to us and their Ecclesiastical Su-  
 “ periors) gave us Occasion to make it: Yet,  
 “ contrary to our Expectation, we understand,  
 “ That not only the former illegal Practices  
 “ are continued, but also by the Proceedings  
 “ laid before us *by you, and your Suffragans*,  
 “ that the last Prorogation of the Convocation  
 “ held before you, which you made by our  
 “ Command, signified in our Writ under our  
 “ Great Seal, has been, by divers of the Cler-  
 “ gy of the said Convocation, in their Appli-  
 “ cation to you, reflected on as unprecedent-  
 “ ed, and contrary to the ancient and constant  
 “ Usage of the Convocation; which yourself,  
 “ and the Bishops of your Province, were  
 “ bound in Conscience to have seen maintain’d  
 “ and preserv’d to them: We are satisfi’d,  
 “ that Assertion is untrue in point of Fact,  
 “ and amounts to a plain Invasion of our  
 “ Royal Supremacy, which is reposed in us  
 “ by the Law and the Constitution of the  
 “ Church of *England*; and that their subse-  
 “ quent



“quent Declaration being evasive, and con-  
 “trary to what they had done before, hath  
 “rather aggravated than lessen’d the Guilt of  
 “so dangerous an Attempt. As our repeated  
 “Admonitions do sufficiently shew our Ten-  
 “derness for the Clergy; so our firm Resolu-  
 “tion to preserve the Constitution of the  
 “Church of *England*, as by Law establish’d,  
 “and our rightful Supremacy, if any thing of  
 “the like nature be attempted for the future,  
 “will make it necessary for us (how unwill-  
 “ling soever we are to proceed to those Mea-  
 “sures) to use such Means, for the punishing  
 “Offences of this nature, as are warranted by  
 “Law: All which we require you to com-  
 “municate to the Bishops and Clergy of your  
 “Province, in Convocation assembled; and  
 “so we bid you very heartily farewell.

A.D. 1707

6 Anne.

Given at our Court at *St. James’s*, the 8th  
 Day of *April* 1707, in the sixth Year of  
 our Reign.

By her Majesty’s Command,

SUNDERLAND.

This Winter, a Peace was concluded be-  
 tween the King of *Sweden*, and *Augustus* King  
 of *Poland*; but upon the hardest Terms in  
 the World for *Augustus*, who was thereby  
 obliged to renounce the Crown of *Poland*,  
 and to acknowledge his Rival, King *Stani-*  
*slaus*. The *Swedes* were actually in Possessi-  
 on of *Saxony*, and he was glad to buy his  
 Peace by abdicating the Kingdom of *Po-*  
*land*, and paying vast Sums of Money, be-  
 sides what the *Swedes* had got by Contributi-  
 ons and the Plunder of his Country: And  
 not long after the King of *Prussia*, and other

*K Augustus*  
 abdicates  
 the Crown  
 of *Poland*,  
 and pays  
 vast Sums  
 to *Sweden*  
 for a Peace

*Stanislaus*  
 acknow-  
 ledged by  
 foreign  
 Powers.

Powers,

A.D. 1707 Powers, acknowledged *Stanislaus* King of Poland.

6 Anne.

I come now, as usual, to take a View of Bishop *Burnet's* History of the Year 1706, and the Beginning of 1707.

Remarks  
on *Burnet's*  
History of  
the Year  
1706, and  
Part of the  
Year 1707.

The Af-  
fairs of  
*Spain* mi-  
serably  
neglected.

The Bishop observes, p. 443, That after the News of the Reduction of *Barcelona*, King *Charles*, and our Generals on that Side, did not receive any Reinforcements from *England*, or even hear from thence in five Months, notwithstanding the pressing Instances of King *Charles* and the Earl of *Peterborough*, who acquainted the Court of *England* with the Disposition of the rest of the Provinces of *Spain* to revolt, and that if the Forces of the Allies were not supported in time, we should hazard the Loss of all again; and accordingly we find, that if the *French* and *Spaniards* had not met with unaccountable Disappointments, *Barcelona*, and even King *Charles* himself, had fallen into the Enemies Hands, for want of timely Succours: To such a degree were the Affairs in *Spain* neglected. Not so in *Flanders*: The Treasurer took Care, the Hero his Brother should never want Supplies of Men and Money to improve his Victories there.

The Bishop tells us, p. 449, That King *Charles*, after the raising the Siege of *Barcelona*, wrote a very moving Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, setting forth his Necessities, and desiring Supplies (the Bishop says, he saw the Letter) and the Duke sent it to *England* to his Brother the Treasurer; but little Regard was had to it: After which, we need not wonder, how it came to pass, our Forces in *Spain* were not reinforced. It was not the Intention of some Ministers, that they

they should ; for this would infallibly have brought a Revolution in *Spain*, and put an End to the War ; whereas they had then projected the Conquest of *France* : And had *Spain* been reduced, the Parliament could never have been prevailed on to continue the War afterwards upon those romantick Views. The *Spanish* War therefore was neglected, 'tis presumed, as incompatible with the Designs of the leading Men in the Administration ; and, I verily believe, one great Reason King *Charles* neglected so long to go to *Madrid*, was in Expectation of receiving Succours from *England*, that might have enabled him to have maintained himself in that Capital, and without which he could not but apprehend he should be driven from thence again with Disgrace, by the great Efforts the *French* King was making to support his Rival King *Philip*.

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6 Anne.

Remarks  
on *Barnet's*  
History of  
the Year  
1705, and  
part of  
1707.  
The Pro-  
ject of con-  
quering  
*France*,  
ruined the  
Allies in  
*Spain*.  
One Rea-  
son of K.  
*Charles's*  
neglecting  
to appear  
at *Madrid*.

The Bishop relates, p. 456, That such a Succession of eminent Mistortunes ( which the *French* King sustain'd) in one Campaign, and in so many different Places, made People conclude, *That the Time was come, in which the Perfidy, the Tyranny and Cruelty of that King's long and bloody Reign was now to be repaid him, with the same severe Measure with which he had formerly treated others* : And, 'tis very true, the Whigs prophesied, that this Year would complete the Conquest of *France* ; and their Leaders was resolved to make no Peace till this was effected ; the Terms of the Grand Alliance, the Ends for which the War was begun, were perfectly forgotten ; *nothing less than the Conquest of France would satisfy them* : And in attempting this, they did not only lose great Part of what they had already gain'd,

The  
Whigs be-  
liev'd that  
*France*  
would  
have been  
subdued in  
another  
Campaign

This No-  
tion re-  
viv'd eve-  
ry Year,  
run the  
Nation so  
far in Debt



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6 Anne.

Remarks  
on Burnet's  
History of  
the Year  
1706, and  
part of  
1707.  
In speak-  
ing of the  
Treaty of  
Union the  
Bishop in-  
consistent  
with him-  
self.

Private In-  
terest some  
Share in  
bringing  
about the  
Union.

The Bi-  
shop ob-  
serves that  
some of the  
Nobility  
in Scotland  
were pur-  
chased to  
sell their  
Country.

but ran the Nation over Head and Ears in Debt ; of which we shall feel the unhappy Consequences, while those Nations, which were then the Seat of War, have long since recovered themselves.

This Prelate, speaking of the Treaty of Union, p. 458, says, Most of the *Scotch* Commissioners, who concluded it, were esteemed *Jacobites*; and yet he tells us afterwards, That the *Jacobites* chiefly opposed it in their Parliament, which seems a little inconsistent: These *Jacobites* must be an odd sort of People, to promote the Union in one place, and oppose it in another.

The Bishop adds, That the Advantages on the part of *Scotland* were so great and visible, that nothing but the Consideration of the Safety, that was to be procured to *England* by it, could have brought the *English* to agree to the Project; and there are some, who, to this Day, are of Opinion, that if some great Men on both Sides had not had their private Views in bringing it about, it had never been brought to a Conclusion on those Terms; some of them not being very acceptable to either Nation.

This Right Reverend Writer observes, p. 459, That in the Debates on the Articles of Union in the Parliament of *Scotland*, the Commissioners from the Shires and Boroughs were almost equally divided, and that it was the Nobility in every Vote that turned the Scale for the Union; but they were severely reflected on by those who opposed it: It was said, many of them were bought off to sell their Country and their Birth-right (*and it is very true, there was such a Rumour*;) But the next Clause, viz. *That all those, who adhered in-*  
*flexibly*

*flexibly to the Jacobite Interest, opposed every Step that was made with great Vehemence, is not very consistent with what he says, p. 458, That the Commissioners, who concluded the Treaty of Union, were generally Jacobites; as has been hinted in the preceding Page.*

The Bishop adds, p. 462, *That the Body of the People shewed so much Sullenness, that, probably, had any Person of Authority once kindled the Fire, they seem'd to be of such combustible Matter, that the Union might have cast that Nation (Scotland) into great Convulsions; but that Orders were given, both in England and Ireland, to have Troops ready upon Call; and, if it was necessary, more Forces should be ordered from Flanders: From whence the Bishop seems to suggest, that if all other Arts had failed, Forces would have been drawn down to keep them quiet.*

When the Treaty was laid before the House of Commons in *England*, the Bishop seems to say it passed without Examination: His Words are, *That they interposed not Delay and Consideration enough suitable to the Importance of so great a Transaction: Such a perfect Harmony there was between the Ministry and the Commons at this time. In the House of Lords, this Prelate relates, that many Arguments were brought against the Union; to which it was answered in general, that so great a Thing, as the uniting the whole Island, could not be compassed but with some Inconveniences; but the Debate held longest upon the Matters relating to the Government of the Church: It was said, here was a real Danger the Church run into, when so many Votos of Persons, tied to Presbytery, were admitted to a Share in the Legislature.* All the Rigour with

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6 Anne.

Remarks  
on Burnet's  
History of  
the Year

1706, and

part of

1707.

He says,  
the Body  
of the Peo-  
ple were  
against the  
Union.And For-  
ces were  
sending  
down to  
keep them  
quiet.He says,  
the Union  
was not  
duly confi-  
der'd by  
the Com-  
mons of  
*England*.

*AD*, 1707 which the Episcopal Clergy had been treated in Scotland, was set forth, to shew with how implacable a Temper they were set against the Church of England; and yet it was now demanded, that this Episcopal Church should consent to an Act, that the Scotch Form should continue unalterable, and that we should admit those into both Houses of Parliament who were declared Enemies to our Constitution. Here, says the Bishop, was a plausible Subject for popular Eloquence; and a great deal of it was brought out, upon this Occasion, by *Hooper*, *Beveridge*, and some other Bishops; and by the Earls of *Rocheſter* and *Nottingham*: To which, I perceive, it was only answer'd, That the chief Dangers the Church was in were from *France* and from *Poper*y; but, possibly, this was the Opinion only of our Bishop and his moderate Bretheren: The rest of the Nation might apprehend equal Danger, at least from the Fanaticks, after the admitting the *Scots* Presbyterians into a Share in the Legislature; and the Men of Moderation being able to answer the Friends of the Church no better than with the antiquated Cry of *France* and *Poper*y, must incline People to believe, that the Arguments of Bishop *Hooper*, *Beveridge*, and the High-Church Peers, were unanswerable.

6 *Anne*.  
Remarks  
on *Burnet's*  
History of  
the Year  
1706, and  
part of  
1707.

The Dan-  
gers of the  
Church  
from the  
Union an-  
swer'd by  
the Cry of  
*France* and  
*Poper*y.

The Bi-  
shop  
thinks the  
Church as  
blameable  
as the  
Fanaticks.

As to Church Matters, the Bishop adds, there had been such Violence used by all Sides in their Turns, that none of them could reproach the others much, without having it returned upon them too justly: Here we plainly discern the Wolf under his Sheep's Cloathing: He is endeavouring to make the World believe, That this Episcopal Church has been guilty of as much Cruelty and Injustice, as the Secta-

ries



ries were during the Grand Rebellion, or the *Scotch Cameronians* and Fanaticks before and at the Revolution; than which nothing can be more false: We may defy all the Friends of the Low Church and Dissenters to make this Assertion good; nor will this Way of recriminating at last answer the Argument; for it seems to admit, that the Fanaticks are really Enemies to our Government and Constitution: And, if so, the Question still remains, Whether it be prudent, in any Government, to admit its Enemies into a Share of the legislative or executive Power? Nor are the Bishop's Precedents exactly parallel to the Case before us; for neither the Diets of *Switzerland* or *Germany* have any thing to do to alter the municipal Laws of any particular Canton or State; of which *Switzerland* or *Germany* are respectively composed. There is rather a foederal than an incorporating Union, which surely cannot be said of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain*; all the People whereof are subject to the same Sovereign, and entitled to the same Privileges, unless in two or three Instances specified in the Articles.

But he proceeds to say, That if there was a Danger on either Side, it was much more likely that 513 would be too hard for 45, than that 45 would master 513, especially when the Crown was on their Side; and there were twenty-six Bishops in the House of Lords to outweigh the 16 Votes from *Scotland*: And, 'tis true, if we could always suppose the Court, the Bishops, and the rest of the *English* Members in both Houses, zealous for the Interest of the Church they profess to be of, it could receive no Hurt from sixteen *Scotch* Lords, and forty-five Commoners: But the Question

is,

*A.D.* 1707

6 *Anne.*

Remarks  
on *Burnet's*  
History of  
the Year  
1706, and  
part of  
1707.  
If it be  
prudent  
for any  
Govern-  
ment to  
admit its  
Enemies  
into the  
Admini-  
stration?

A.D. 1707

6 Anne.

Remarks  
on Burnet's  
History of  
the Year  
1706, and  
part of  
1707.  
The great  
Advocates  
for the  
Union.

The Equi-  
valent  
Money  
dispoied  
among  
those who  
had been  
instrumen-  
tal in  
bringing  
about the  
Union.

Which the  
Bishop  
censures.

The  
Union  
made use  
of to de-  
fraud the  
Crown.

is, If near a Moiety of the *English* in both Houses, and even of the Bishops themselves, should be influenced by a designing Ministry, whether sixteen Lords, and forty-five Commoners, of a different Persuasion, might not have some Weight in the Debates of either House? And here I shall take the Liberty of recording those noble Peers, whom the Bishop assures us were the principal Advocates for procuring this great Good to the Nation; and which will, no doubt, render their Names immortal (*viz.*) the Bishops of *Oxford*, *Norwich*, and our Author; the Lord Treasurer; the Earl of *Sunderland*, the old Earl of *Whar-ton*, the Lords *Townshend* and *Halifax*; and, above all, the LORD SOMERS, the great Oracle of the most Reverend Fathers of that Time.

The Bishop tells us, p. 465, That they proceeded to dispose of the Equivalent Money in *Scotland* with great Partiality, which was much complained of: That the Ministry, and those who depended on them, moved for very extravagant Allowances to those who had been employed in this and the former Treaty: And they made large Allotments of some Publick Debts that were complained of, as *unreasonable* and *unjust*; by which, a great part of the Sum was diverted from answering the End for which it was given: But what does our Author mean by censuring the Government, for rewarding the Instruments of this blessed Union with part of the Equivalent Money, unless he was proud of being numbered among the Malecontents at last? Another ill Use, he observes, was made of the Union, *viz.* the importing vast Quantities of Goods from *Holland*, and other Places, into *Scotland*, before the 1st of *May*, when the Union was to take Place, in order

order to bring them from thence to *England* A.D. 1707  
 afterwards; and thereby defraud the Crown of  
 the Customs: And, when the Parliament were  
 providing a Remedy for this Abuse, the *Scotch*  
 were so angry, and raised such a Clamour about  
 it, that it was thought fit to drop the Bill,  
 rather than disoblige them; which was a very  
 early Instance of the Influence *North Britain*  
 was like to have upon its Southern Neigh-  
 bours.

At length, this good Prelate is pleased to  
 give us a farther Reason for driving on the  
 Union so zealously at this time: He says, the  
 Court was engaged to promote it, on account  
 of the Act of Security pass'd in *Scotland* in the  
 Year 1704; which was imputed chiefly to the  
 Lord Treasurer: Threatnings of impeaching  
 him for advising it had been often let fall;  
 and, upon that, his Enemies had set their chief  
 Hopes of pulling him down; for tho' no Proof  
 could be brought of his Counsel in it; yet it  
 was not doubted, but that his Advice had de-  
 termined the Queen to pass it: That such was  
 his Influence on the Queen at this time, that  
 she spared no Pains to bring it about for his  
 sake; and, it was believed, she was at no small  
 Cost to compass it, for those of *Scotland* had  
 learned from those of *England* to set a Price  
 on their Votes, and they expected to be well paid  
 for them: The Lord Treasurer did also be-  
 stir himself in this Matter, with an Activity  
 and Zeal that seemed not to be in his Nature:  
 And indeed all the Application, with which  
 the Court set on this Affair, was necessary to  
 master the Opposition and Difficulties that  
 sprang up in the Progress of it. This is the  
 Bishop's Account of the Union; from whence  
 it appears, that the screening some obnoxious

Ministers

*6 Anne.*  
 Remarks  
 on Burnet's  
 History of  
 the Year  
 1706, and  
 part of  
 1707.  
 The Scots  
 offended,  
 at the en-  
 quiring  
 into this.  
 The Bi-  
 shop sug-  
 gests the  
 Union was  
 promoted  
 to save  
 some Mi-  
 nisters.

The Pains  
 and Ex-  
 pences of  
 the Mini-  
 stry to  
 compass  
 the Union.



A.D. 1707 Ministers was not the least Motive for hurrying it on at this Juncture.

6 Anne.

Remarks  
on Burnet's  
History of  
the Year  
1706, and  
part of  
1707.  
The Bi-  
shop  
shews,  
that the  
*French*  
offered  
Prelimi-  
naries of  
Peace,  
which an-  
swered all  
the Ends  
for which  
the War  
was be-  
gun.

The Bishop acknowledges, p. 474, That the Court of *France* applied themselves first to the King of *Sweden*, and then to the Pope, in the Year 1706, to mediate a Peace between them and the Allies; and offered, by way of Preliminaries, That King *Charles* should enjoy the *Spanish* Dominions in and about *Italy*: That a Barrier should be yielded to the States-General in the *Netherlands*, and a Compensation made the Duke of *Savoy* for the Waste made in his Country; desiring only, that King *Philip* might keep *Spain* and the *West Indies*: And he adds, that it was thought the Court of *Vienna* wished these Offers might be accepted; from whence it is manifest we might have had a Peace, by which all the Ends of the Grand Alliance would have been answered, even by the Preliminaries *France* proposed; and it is not doubted, but more might have been obtain'd by the Treaty; for the *French* were actually preparing to abandon *Spain* itself at this time: But these Preliminaries were not suffered to be publish'd in *England* then, lest the People should have grumbled at carrying on the War afterwards, at so vast an Expence: And tho' the Ministry appear'd determined to continue the War till *France*, as well as *Spain*, was subdued, they took little or no Care to support our Forces in *Spain* the preceding Winter; for which I can assign no other Reason, than that they had already swallowed up *France* in their Imagination; and concluded, when they had conquered that Kingdom, *Spain* would fall of course: Not considering that the whole Burthen of the War almost lay upon *England*, which

which might possibly be ruined before this could be effected. *A.D. 1707*

Thus we proudly rejected all Offers of Peace, from a distress'd, supplicating Enemy; for which we and our Friends in *Spain* and the Empire paid exceeding dear, within the space of a very few Months; and this brings me to give an Account of the Campaign of 1707 in all its Branches; but first in *Spain*, where the first Action happen'd.

6 *Anne.*  
All Offers  
of Peace  
rejected.

It had been resolv'd in a General Council of War, held at *Valencia*, in *December* 1706, on the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, that the Allies should unite all their Forces, and, acting in one Body, penetrate into *Castile* again by the Way of *Arragon*, where the Passage of the *Tagus* was most practicable: But King *Charles* receiving Intelligence of the great Reinforcements that either had join'd, or were about to join the Duke of *Berwick* from *France*, alter'd his Mind, and march'd with a Detachment of two or three Regiments of the Army into *Catalonia*, in order to defend that Province from the Attacks of the *French* on the Side of *Roussilon*; and propos'd it as his Advice to the Earl of *Galway*, and the Marquis *das Minas*, to dispose of the Army in such a manner as to cover the Frontiers of *Arragon* and *Valencia* from the Insults of the Enemy, till Supplies came from *Italy* or *England*, to enable them to act offensively; concluding, that now the War was at an End in *Italy*, he should soon receive considerable Reinforcements from thence: But the Earl of *Galway* and the Marquis *das Minas*, it seems, differ'd in their Opinions from his Catholick Majesty and his *German* Generals, and would not be directed by them. On the contrary, they assembled

The Campaign of  
1707.

In *Spain*.

*A.D.* 1707 their Army, which, exclusive of the Troops in Garrison in *Arragon* and *Catalonia*, then amounted to scarce sixteen thousand Men; with which small Army they march'd to the Frontiers of *Castile*, and destroy'd some of the Enemy's Magazines; after which they return'd and laid Siege to the Town of *Villena* in *Valencia*: But before they had made a Breach in the Walls, they understood that the Duke of *Berwick* had assembled his Army near *Almanza*, amounting to seventy-six Squadrons and fifty-four Battalions; being at least one third more numerous than the Allies; and that he expected to be joined in a few Days by the Duke of *Orleans*, with eight thousand Men more of the Troops of *France*: Whereupon it was resolv'd in a Council of War, held the 24th of *April*, N. S. to raise the Siege of *Villena*, and advance to fight the Duke of *Berwick* at *Almanza*, before he should be joined by the Duke of *Orleans*. Accordingly, the Marquis *das Minas* and the Earl of *Galway* immediately begun their March, and arriv'd in the Plains of *Almanza* the next Day at Noon, where they found the Enemy drawn up in Battalia, ready to receive them: Whereupon the Confederate Generals also drew up their Forces, and form'd their Line of Battle about a Mile from the Enemy; and the Allies, to supply their Want of Cavalry, interlin'd a Brigade of Foot with each Wing of Horse: The Earl of *Galway* also was so exceeding complaisant to the *Portuguese*, that in this Battel, as on all other Occasions, he suffer'd them to take the Right (the Post of Honour) from the *English*: And, having posted himself at the Head of the *English* Dragoons on the Left, march'd about Three in the Afternoon to attack the Enemy's

The Battel of *Almanza*.



A.D. 1707

6 Anne.

nemy's Right Wing of Horse; the *Portuguese* being order'd to take the Charge, as it should come to them gradually from the Left; but not before the *English* and *Dutch* were actually engag'd. The Enemy, while we were marching on, began to play upon us from a Battery on a rising Ground, a little in the Front of their Right; but our Troops, pressing on to come to a close Engagement, the Cannon of either Side did little Execution. Colonel *Dormer* was order'd with a Detachment of Dragoons to attack the Battery; but before he got thither, the Enemy retir'd with their Guns in great Precipitation. As soon as our Left Wing was advanc'd within a hundred Paces of the Enemy's Horse, they likewise advanc'd out of their Line, to meet our Charge; and the Engagement was very obstinate and bloody on both Sides. The Enemy, by the Weight of their Squadrons, forc'd ours to retreat about fifty Paces; but Colonel *Southwell's* and *Wade's* Regiments of Foot, who were on the Left of that Brigade which was interlin'd with the Horse of the first Line, coming up, gave their Fire upon the Enemy's Flank and Rear; and our Cavalry at the same time renewing their Charge in the Front, drove them in Disorder thro' their own Lines, with a very great Slaughter. By this time, the *English* and *Dutch* Foot, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Earl and Baron *Freshem* were sharply engag'd in the Center, and broke thro' the Enemy's first and second Lines; bearing down all before them, as far as the Walls of *Almanza*. But this Success did not last long: For the Enemy's Squadrons of the second Line fell in upon their Flank, and forc'd our Infantry back with great Loss. Colonel *Hill's* and the Lord

A.D. 1707

6 Anne.

*Mark Ker's* Regiment, who had been interlin'd with the Horse of the second Line, march'd up and attack'd some *Spanish* Regiments, to favour their Retreat.

The Enemy observing that the Cavalry of our Right did not advance with our Left Wing, detach'd some Squadrons, who march'd boldly to attack the Right of the *Portuguese*, and their Line followed slowly to sustain them, but did not come time enough to engage; for the detach'd Squadrons with their first Charge broke the *Portuguese*, and the whole Right Wing made off and left their Infantry, who were surrounded, and most of them either kill'd or taken Prisoners.

Two *Portuguese* Battalions, which were posted at some Distance, when their Cavalry were retiring, supposing it had been the Enemy coming down upon them, gave them a Volley, and kill'd and wounded several of their own Men. The Battle continued on our Left Wing, the Enemy still charging us with fresh Squadrons, but without Success; for our Horse, both *English* and *Portuguese*, favour'd by the Fire of the *English* Battalions that were interlin'd, broke the Enemy, driving fifteen or sixteen of their Squadrons into a Crowd, who retir'd to a rising Ground in the Rear of their Line, but could not be brought to charge again.

The Enemy, finding they endeavoured to no purpose to break our Left with Horse only, sent for nine Battalions, most of them *French*, and drew up before their Front Line of Horse, in Opposition to our Brigade of Foot, which consisted of Colonel *Southwel's*, *Blooa's*, *Wade's* and *Mountjoy's* Regiments, and were reinforced by

by Lieutenant-General *Stewart's* Regiment *A.D. 1707*  
from the Rear Line.

*6 Anne.*

At the same time they brought up several fresh Squadrons, to make another Charge upon our Left Wing of Horse, which had suffer'd very much, and lost most of the Officers that commanded Squadrons; Brigadier *Carpenter* being the only one that remained unhurt. The Count *d'Attalaya*, who commanded the *Portuguese* Horse that were mix'd with our Dragoons, was carried off wounded. Our Troops, in this Condition, were not able to sustain their Charge, and gave Way; at which Time the nine *French* Battalions charg'd the *English* Brigade of Foot in Front and Flank, and entirely broke them. The two *French* Regiments that fell in upon their Flank, being too far advanc'd, the Lord *Tyravly* order'd Colonel *Roper*, who commanded Major-General *Harvey's* Horse, to attack them; which was done with so much Vigour, that they broke through them, and made them beg for Quarter, before the Enemy's Cavalry could come to their Assistance. The Enemy now had nothing remaining but to surround our Foot, (which were broke on the Plain) and for some time gave no Quarter: At the same time Major-General *Shrimpton*, Brigadier *Macartney*, Colonel *Britton*, Colonel *Hill*, with several other Officers, who had engag'd in the Center, assembled the Stragglers of the *English* Regiments into a Body, and join'd some of the *Dutch* and *Portuguese*, who had been rallied by Count *de Hona* and Don *Juan Emanuel*, and form'd a Body of near two thousand Men, who retreated two Leagues; the Enemy's Horse still pursuing, tho' often repuls'd by the Fire of our Foot. By the Care and Conduct of the Officers



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6 Anne.

cers who commanded them, they retreated to the Hills; the Men being tir'd with the Fatigues of the Day, and wanting both Ammunition and Provisions, were unable to march further: And the next Morning, being surrounded by two Lines of Foot, the Commanding Officers agreed to the same Capitulation that was granted the *French* at *Blenheim*, and surrendred themselves Prisoners to Count *d'Alsfelt*. The Enemy's Loss, during the Action, was much greater than ours: But our Foot being at last broke and expos'd to their Cavalry, were most of them killed, wounded, or taken Prisoners. His Excellency the Earl of *Galway* was so closely engag'd with the Enemy's Horse, that he received two Cuts in the Face near the Right Eye, which made him incapable of acting for some time; Brigadier *Killigrew* being wounded in the first Assault, still kept the Field, and was kill'd in a second; Colonel *Dormer*, *Roper*, *Lawrence*, *Green*, and *De Locke* were killed at the Head of their Squadrons, after having behav'd themselves with great Gallantry; Colonel *Pierce*, Mr. *Hara*, Son to the Lord *Tyrawly*, wounded: Of the Foot, Colonel *Hamilton*, *Woollet*, and Mr. *Neal*, who commanded Regiments, were killed; the Lord *Mark Ker* wounded in the Arm, and Colonel *Clayton* in the Body.

After this unfortunate Battle, the Earl of *Galway* fled with the Cavalry, consisting of about 3500 Horse, to the Frontiers of *Catalonia*, to join King *Charles*; and the Duke of *Orleans*, arriving in the *French* Army the 26th, the Day after the Battle, march'd into *Valencia*, and reduced almost all that Province, with the Capital City, before the middle of *May*: He afterwards march'd to *Saragossa*; whereupon  
that

that City, and the whole Kingdom of *Arragon*, made their Submission to him, imploring him to intercede for them to King *Philip*: The Duke promised to use his good Offices; but at the same time disarm'd them, and made them buy their Peace with great Sums of Money, and subsist his Army with Provisions: The Clergy of *Arragon* in particular, who had been very zealous for King *Charles*, were compelled to pay down ninety thousand Pistoles; and King *Philip* thought fit afterwards to deprive them of their ancient Privileges, for a Time; and took such other Measures to mortify them, as enraged Princes usually do upon rebellious Subjects.

Upon the *Rhine*, Marshal *Villars*, having surpriz'd the *Germans*, and pass'd that River and their Lines, laid the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia* under Contribution; and had penetrated into *Bavaria*, if he had not been oblig'd to weaken his Army, and send large Detachments into *Provence*: After which, he repass'd the *Rhine*, and there happen'd no farther Action on that Side; and indeed the Emperor had enough to do to defend his hereditary Dominions; for the *Hungarians* were still in Arms; and at the same time the King of *Sweden* (having deposed King *Augustus*) began to call the Emperor to an Account for incroaching upon the Protestants of *Silesia*: The *Bavarians* also were ready to revolt, and give a farther Diversion to his Troops: And, in these Circumstances, it could not be expected that the Imperial Army should pursue the *French* over the *Rhine*; it was thought sufficient to defend the Frontiers of *Germany* from any farther Insults.

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6 Anne.

A pacifick  
Campaign  
in Flanders.

The Enterprize  
against  
Thoulon.

In *Flanders*, the Dukes of *Marlborough* and *Vendosme*, each of them at the Head of an hundred thousand Men, spent their Time in looking upon one another, without attempting to come to an Engagement, or to form one single Siege; for which the Duke of *Vendosme* had very good Reasons, his Army being composed of Men dispirited by their late Defeat, or new-raised Troops forced into the Service: But how the other Duke came to be so exceeding pacifick at this critical Juncture, when he commanded a victorious Army of an hundred thousand Veteran Soldiers, flush'd with Victory, is not so easy to account for, unless he waited to see the Success of the Grand Enterprize against *Thoulon*; for, the latter End of *June*, as it had been concerted among the Allies, the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* took the Field, with a fine Army of between forty and fifty thousand Men, with an Intent to lay Siege to the important Town of *Thoulon* in *Provence* (the best Harbour in *France*, where the greatest Part of their Royal Navy and Magazines are laid up:) And at the same time Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, who had been sent into the *Mediterranean* with the Grand Fleet to attend on that Army, took on Board, at *Nice* and *Final*, the heavy Cannon, Ammunition and Provisions design'd for that Siege. On the 11th of *July* the Army pass'd the *Var*, with less Loss than could have been expected, the *French* having fortified the Banks of that River; but the Confederate Fleet coming into the Mouth of the River at the same time, the Duke of *Savoy* attack'd the Works, and, landing some Troops on the *French* Side of it, wonderfully facilitated their Passage: After which, the Duke of *Savoy* made a halt, to refresh his



his Troops, and to be join'd by his Cavalry that were not yet come; and to this Delay the Miscarriage of that Enterprize is ascribed by some; for the Intention of the Allies to besiege *Tboulon* being now no longer doubted, the Enemy drew their Troops thither from all Parts; and not only repaired and augmented the Fortifications of the Town, but perfectly cover'd it by a fortified Camp, in which they had not less than forty Battalions. The Confederate Army being arrived before the Place, Prince *Eugene* observed the Disposition of the Enemy; and, finding he must fight an Army intrench'd on the Out-works, and on the Heights that surrounded the Place, and which were furnish'd with a vast Number of Guns, and that the Town was not unprovided for a Siege, as had been represented to them, was for retreating forthwith: He urg'd, this might be done at present without hazarding any thing; but that the Enemy were daily receiving Reinforcements from all Parts; that it appeared very difficult at present to be supply'd from the Fleet, with Provisions and Necessaries for the Siege, when the Wind was contrary; and that in a more advanced Season it would be much worse; and that the Desertion of the Soldiers, for want of Provision, and the Distempers amongst them, would lessen them daily, and soon render the Enemy superior: But the Duke of *Savoy* was positive in his Opinion for carrying on the Enterprize; and accordingly the necessary Dispositions were made for attacking the Hill of *St. Katharine*, which the Enemy had fortified; and in this first Attempt the Allies were successful: They also attacked and carried two little Forts near the Harbour; but, by the 15th of *August*, the

A.D. 1707

6 Anne.

The Hill  
of *St. Katharine's*  
taken, with  
some Forts  
at the  
Mouth of  
the Har-  
bour.

*A.D.* 1707 Enemies Forces were so increased, that they ventured to attack the Confederates in their Camp, and recover'd the Hill of *St. Katherine* again.

6 *Anne.*  
*St. Katherine's* re-  
 taken by  
 the Enemy

The Siege  
 raised.

*Susa* taken  
 by the  
 Duke of  
*Savoy.*

In that Action the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, one of the bravest of the Confederate Generals, not being timely supported, was killed: He chose rather to die on the Spot, it seems, than to abandon his Post. The Duke of *Savoy*, being at length convinced of the Impossibility of taking *Thoulon*, and receiving Intelligence that the Enemy had now sixty Battalions in their Intrenchments, besides a numerous Cavalry, agreed to desist from this Enterprize: However, by way of Retaliation for the Ruin of his Capital City of *Turin*, he gave Directions for the bombarding of *Thoulon*, both by Sea and Land; and both himself and Prince *Eugene* advanced to an Eminence, to view the dreadful Blaze, which was some Consolation to them under this Disappointment. On the 25th of *August*, the Confederates, having embark'd their Guns, and other Implements of War, decamp'd in the Night, retiring in much greater haste than they advanced; and on the 31st repass'd the *Var*. The Detachments from the *Rhine*, *Flanders*, and other Parts, that had join'd the *French* Army, being obliged to retire to their respective Bodies, the Confederates were not attack'd in their Retreat; but, upon a Muster of the Troops of the Allies, after their Return, it was found they had lost about six thousand Men in the Expedition, by Sickness, Desertion, or the Sword: However, they were still in a Condition to attack *Susa*, which surrender'd to Prince *Eugene* within a Fortnight after he came before it; and then the Army went into Winter-Quarters.

When

When the Grand Army of the Allies in *Italy* A.D. 1707  
 enter'd *Provence*, in order to besiege *Thoulon*,  
 Count *Thaun* was detach'd to *Naples*, with a 6 Anns.  
 Body of fifteen thousand Men, to reduce that The King-  
 Kingdom to the Obedience of King *Charles*; don of  
 and this Expedition was resolv'd upon and Naples re-  
 undertaken by the Imperialists, notwithstanding duced by  
 the repeated Representations of all the other the Impe-  
 Allies, that so great a Detachment would, in  
 all probability, break all their Measures, and  
 ruin their Designs in *Provence*; and so, in fact,  
 it happen'd: For the want of those Troops  
 was the Occasion of their precipitate Retreat  
 from *Thoulon*; that the vast Expence the Con-  
 federates had been at, both by Sea and Land, to  
 carry on that Design, was entirely lost. The  
 Kingdom of *Naples* was found a very easy Con-  
 quest, the People in general being well affected  
 to the House of *Austria*; all the Resistance  
 that was made was at *Gaeta*, whither the Vice-  
 roy had retired: This Town was taken by  
 Storm, and the Castle, wherein were the Gran-  
 dees in King *Philip's* Interest, surrender'd at  
 Discretion soon after: Thus was this Kingdom  
 reduced with very little Bloodshed. But this,  
 as was urged by the Allies, would have fallen  
 of itself, had they succeeded in other Places;  
 and the making such a Detachment at that time  
 was the Occasion of their ill Success every-  
 where else. It must not be forgot, that Count

Count *Thaun*, in his March to *Naples*, took *Rome* The Pope  
 in his Way, in hopes of terrifying his terrified  
 Holiness to grant the Investiture of that Kingdom by the Im-  
 to King *Charles*; but, tho' his Holiness was perialists  
 sufficiently frighten'd at the Approach of those marching  
 Troops, and order'd several of the Gates of through  
*Rome* to be walled up; yet he adhered firmly his Terri-  
 to



A.D. 1707 to the *French* Interest, and refused to comply with that General's Demands.

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*Lerida* taken by the Duke of Orleans.

The Spaniards take Ciudad Rodrigo from the Portuguese.

Remarks on the Campaign of 1707.

The E. of Peterborough's Letter against acting offensive in Spain, till the Allies were reinforced.

In *Spain*, the Duke of Orleans, having reduced *Arragon* and *Valencia* (as has been hinted already) laid Siege to *Lerida*, which he took by Storm the 13th of *October* following: The Garrison retired into the Castle, leaving the Inhabitants to his Mercy; the Castle, having held out till the 12th of *November*, surrender'd upon honourable Terms: After which, both Armies went into Winter-Quarters. On the Side of *Portugal* the Spaniards, under the Command of the Marquis de Bay, took *Ciudad Rodrigo* by Storm; but, the Autumnal Rains coming on, there was no farther Action there this Campaign.

And here it is impossible to avoid making some Remarks on this unaccountable Campaign; for, as the Whigs will have the Year 1706 to be a Year of *Wonders*, the Year 1707 was evidently a Year of *Blunders*; and some of them, I doubt, wilful ones: At least, nothing is more evident, than that our Misfortunes in *Spain* might have been prevented this Year, if we had remained upon the defensive there, till Reinforcements could have been sent thither from *Italy* or *England*; as both King *Charles* and the Earl of *Peterborough* insisted: The Earl press'd this very warmly in a Letter he sent, the Winter before the fatal Battle

of *Almanza*, to the Portuguese Ambassador, who then resided in King *Charles's* Court in *Spain*. His Words are these:

“ Would to God you might be free from  
 “ Uneasiness; when I hope to be in Quiet:  
 “ It seems to me as if Storms were threaten-  
 “ ing *Spain*; and I am the more concern'd,  
 “ because of the probability of your General's

“ (the

“ (the Marquis *das Minas*) continuing in a *A.D 1707*  
 “ Disposition of rash Measures. It is certain,  
 “ they (our Forces in *Spain*) are only in a Con- *6 Anne.*  
 “ dition for a defensive (War); and that suf-  
 “ fices for the Publick, since the Preparatives  
 “ against *France* are so terrible in *Italy* and  
 “ *Flanders*. You know my Opinion in the  
 “ Council of War held at *Valencia*: But  
 “ the Succours which are coming, and the  
 “ Person of the Duke of *Orleans*, are cer-  
 “ tain Proofs of the great Efforts the Enemy  
 “ will make in the beginning of the next  
 “ Campaign. If we resist their first Impe-  
 “ tuosity, while *Naples*, *Sicily* and *Sardinia*  
 “ may be secured, Peace will give us all we  
 “ can desire. I am obliged to give you no-  
 “ tice, that no Endeavours can prevent the  
 “ Imperialists from marching towards *Naples*:  
 “ If it is impossible to hinder that Diversion  
 “ of their Troops, it is our Interest to give  
 “ the necessary Help towards bringing that  
 “ Affair to a speedy Conclusion; and, me-  
 “ thinks, one might hope, upon the Success  
 “ of that Enterprize, that those Troops might  
 “ be solicited and obtained for the Succour of  
 “ *Spain*.

“ But, my Lord, pray consider the Conse-  
 “ quences of a lost Battle in the Spring; per-  
 “ haps a Disgrace were less fatal in *Flanders*:  
 “ By a Superiority of Horse, such a Misfor-  
 “ tune may happen to the best Foot in the  
 “ World; which will be cut off entirely, in  
 “ case of a Defeat, and all *Spain* at the same  
 “ time lost for want of Garrisons in the strong  
 “ Places we possess. If we defend well what  
 “ we have, their great number of Horse will  
 “ consume itself for want of Forage, or de-  
 “ stroy that part of the Country which is ill-  
 “ affected,

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“ affected, and be call’d, for their pressing  
 “ Necessities, elsewhere; since we have in that  
 “ Country (*Italy*) seventy thousand effective  
 “ Men, for the vigorous Measures that are  
 “ concerted.

“ I know my Reasons, tho’ good, will  
 “ have little Force with the Generals; they  
 “ have the last Campaign in their Thoughts,  
 “ and have not perhaps the same Tranquillity  
 “ of Mind and Quiet which (I thank God) I  
 “ enjoy, being well content with the Begin-  
 “ nings I have made, only wishing a happy  
 “ Conclusion to this great Affair; assuring  
 “ your Excellency, that nothing private shall  
 “ ever mix with my Thoughts for the Pub-  
 “ lick: But I justly lay a Stress on the great  
 “ Credit you have with every-body; and am  
 “ well assured, that the Interest of your Coun-  
 “ try requires Measures of the utmost Precau-  
 “ tion, since your best Troops are in *Spain*;  
 “ and that a Defeat would expose *Portugal* be-  
 “ fore Succours can arrive, since *England* has  
 “ left herself almost unprovided with Troops;  
 “ and that the Forces in *Italy* being design’d  
 “ for other Services, it will be difficult to ob-  
 “ tain any of them, tho’ the Circumstances  
 “ pressingly require it: I therefore intreat your  
 “ Excellency to think again of a lost Battle:  
 “ God be praised, we are not in a Necessity  
 “ of a Victory, that is the Circumstance of  
 “ *France*.

“ I told you, when I went away, that I  
 “ would send you the Measures I had pro-  
 “ posed to the King; which, to me, seemed  
 “ certain of Success: But any Division of the  
 “ Troops would never be listen’d to; which,  
 “ however, was the only way possible to se-  
 “ cure *Madrid*: Quick Motions were requi-

“ site



“ site before the Succours could arrive from *A.D. 1707*  
 “ *France*; and those are never taken with  
 “ great Bodies. My Thoughts, are to defend *6 Anne.*  
 “ the Entrance into *Valencia* with two thou-  
 “ sand Horse and eight thousand Foot, which  
 “ were easy, with less Force, and with eleven  
 “ thousand Foot and five thousand Horse,  
 “ to have gained the Head of the *Tage*, by  
 “ a stolen March: We might have had as  
 “ many *Arragoneses* as we could desire; who,  
 “ for the Mountains, and defending the Pas-  
 “ sage of that River, would have equal’d our  
 “ best Troops, and have been better for long  
 “ and speedy Marches: Thus we might have  
 “ put the *Tage* between us and the Enemy;  
 “ *Madrid* had been found without Defence,  
 “ and the Duke of *Anjou* obliged to a second  
 “ Journey towards *Burgos*: This particularly  
 “ would have hinder’d the Junction of any  
 “ Succours from *France*; the Troops left in  
 “ *Valencia* would have follow’d the Enemy at  
 “ proportionable distance, when they march’d  
 “ towards the *Tage*: And, I assure you, such  
 “ Resolutions, well pursued, would sufficiently  
 “ have perplex’d the Enemy. Another time  
 “ I will explain more distinctly this Project to  
 “ you, in giving you Answers to all the Ob-  
 “ jections which might be made.

“ At present I have nothing to propose to  
 “ your Excellency, nor to wish, but that the  
 “ Troops might not be fatigued in the im-  
 “ possible Views of gaining *Madrid*; half the  
 “ Army being exposed to Destruction by Dis-  
 “ eases and Famine, or the whole, in a very  
 “ improper time, by an unequal Battle. I  
 “ will neglect nothing in my Power to obtain,  
 “ in a favourable Opportunity, a Succour of  
 “ Troops for *Spain*, that in the latter Season

“ we

A.D. 1707 “ we may push our Affairs. I desire you to  
 “ assure the King of my inviolable Attach to  
 6 Anne. “ his Interest, which nothing can diminish.

The Memorial of the Imperial and Spanish Ministers after the Battle of *Almanza*.

In a Memorial presented to her *British* Majesty at *London*, the 8th of *June* 1707, by Count *Gallas*, and the rest of the Imperial and Spanish Ministers (being a little after the Battle of *Almanza*) they represent, in behalf of King *Charles*, That his Majesty was neither consulted before nor after that Battle by the Marquis *das Minas* and the Earl of *Galway*; and lament, that an Action of that great Consequence was not undertaken at a more favourable Juncture: However, they said, his Majesty hoped that the Queen would apply the most effectual Means for redressing a Misfortune that had set so far back the Expectation they had of suddenly attaining their desired End: That the King, being again threaten'd with the same Danger from which he was so happily deliver'd the last Year (when he was besieged in *Barcelona*) could not forbear representing it to her *Britannick* Majesty; to the end, that, by her generous Assistance, the Consequence of this Disaster might be prevented: For the Defeat was so general, that his Majesty was apprehensive his Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Aragon* would be subdued; and that the Enemies Forces would, from all Sides, pour in upon the Principality of *Catalonia*: He desires therefore, that Admiral *Shovel* may not only be order'd to transport a Body of Troops to *Catalonia* from *Italy*, but that the Admiral might remain in the *Mediterranean* during this unhappy Situation of his Affairs; for that it was not to be doubted, that the Enemy would again besiege the Capital of that Principality,

as soon as the Fleet should leave those Seas: *A.D. 1707*  
 And tho' the King would not fail to defend it  
 as vigorously as he did the last Year; yet, it  
 was to be feared, all his Efforts might prove  
 ineffectual; and that, with *Barcelona*, all would  
 be lost in *Spain*.

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 6 *Anne.*


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That Experience having shewn that the King, arriving with a small Body of Troops in *Catalonia*, the whole Principality presently declared for him, and the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Arragon* followed the Example; and that all those Countries, animated by his Presence, had given him all possible Proofs of their Fidelity and Zeal for his Service; his Majesty was of Opinion, his Presence with the Army might have been of some Advantage to the Common Cause; but seeing himself so little regarded, and without Authority or Power in the Army, he judg'd himself useless there: Wherefore the King, having Reason to fear, the future Efforts her Majesty should be pleased to make, would have no better Success, unless the Command was entirely settled, he promis'd himself, from her Majesty's Wisdom, that she would regulate an Affair of that Consequence, as he had already besought her several times; assuring her a-fresh, That if her Majesty would honour him with some Trust and Confidence in that respect, he would endeavour to make the best Use of it, and constantly concur with the principal Officers, in whatever might be for the Service of her Majesty and the Common Cause: That, the Command being once regulated, her Majesty might rely upon it the King would never quit the Country; but, as he did last Year, maintain himself in it, for the Defence of his faithful Subjects, the Glory of her Majesty, and the Welfare of all *Europe*,



A.D. 1707 till the Succours from *Italy* and *Britain* could arrive.

6 Anne.

The Remarks on the Campaign of 1707 continued.

From the Earl of *Peterborough's* Letter and this Memorial it appears, that his Catholick Majesty, and the *Germans* about him, as well as the Earl of *Peterborough*, were against fighting, till fresh Succours should arrive. It is also certain, there was no Necessity of fighting; for they had Forces enough to defend the Frontiers of *Valencia* and *Arragon*, and might have been supported and supplied with Provisions by the *English* Fleet, then in the *Mediterranean*; but the chief Command, as well as the Post of Honour, being yielded by the Earl of *Galway* to the *Portuguese*; and the Earl concurring with the Marquis *das Minas* in all his Projects, neglected entirely the Advice both of the King and the Earl of *Peterborough*; who, not thinking it for the Honour of the *German* or *British* Nations, to submit to the Dictates of the *Portuguese* General, unhappily left the Army in *Valencia*, before the Battle of *Almanza*: And it is very reasonable to believe, that King *Charles* had much the same Inducement not to join the Army near *Madrid* the Year before. He knew the *Portuguese* would not yield the Command to him, even in *Spain*; which must have render'd him contemptible in the Eyes of the *Spaniards*, and naturally have been of very ill Consequence to his Affairs.

Nor can the Conduct of our Generals in other Places be defended in every Instance. What can be said for our lying idle Spectators in *Flanders*, when our Friends in *Spain* were reduc'd to the last Extremity, and the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* march'd into South *France*, to besiege *Thoulon*. Surely, if ever it was necessary to give the Enemy some Diversion

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version in *Flanders*, this was the Time, in order to prevent their sending Reinforcements to *Spain* or *Provence*. Can we imagine, that the Duke of *Marlborough*, at the Head of the finest Army that ever the World saw (one hundred thousand Veteran Troops) who had beaten the Enemy the Year before, destroy'd and taken twenty thousand of their best Troops, and taken Towns before their Faces without Number, either wanted Courage or Stratagems this Campaign, to alarm and distress his baffled Enemy, who fled before him the last, and were not yet recover'd from their Panick? No, this cannot be supposed; and I wish his Friends would furnish us with a better Reason for this indolent Conduct, than that he did not heartily desire to see a speedy End put to the War. The Presumptions are strong against him: Had he acted with the same Vigour he had done hitherto, and the Duke of *Savoy* entered *Provence* at the same time with *sixty thousand* Men, instead of *forty* (as he might have done, if that Detachment had not been made to *Naples*) the *French* King would probably have been brought upon his Knees, and readily have yielded up *Spain* and the *West-Indies*, as well as the rest of the *Spanish* Territories, notwithstanding his Victory at *Almanza*. The *German* Generals sending fifteen thousand Men therefore to *Naples*, and the Duke's Inaction in *Flanders*, could, according to some, proceed from nothing else, but an Apprehension that the War would have been brought to too speedy a Conclusion. These great Men, it must be acknowledg'd, made a much greater Figure in War, than they could expect to make in Time of Peace; courted universally at home and abroad, and golden Showers

A.D. 1707 perpetually descending upon them: Temptations too great for mortal Men to resist.

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We were bless'd with Success, 'tis true, during a Whig-Administration; but surely never was such an ill Use made of Victories. Could it be supposed, when we had been every where victorious, when so considerable a Kingdom as *Spain* had just declared for King *Charles* our good Ally, it should have been abandon'd by us to the Rage of King *Philip*? Were not the Allies bound, in Honour as well as Interest, to have secured and protected *Spain*, before they had ventur'd upon that doubtful Enterprize against *Thoulon*? They would afterwards have been in a better Condition to have invaded *France*; and *Naples*, every body agrees, would have fallen of it self. To suffer the Kingdom of *Spain* therefore to be wrested out of our Hands, when the People had declared for us, and we had so vast a Superiority of Troops in *Italy*, and a much better Army in *Flanders* than the *French* had there, will scarce admit of an Apology.

Having taken a View of the several Actions abroad, I shall in the next place relate some Occurrences that happened at home during this Summer.

The Great Officers renew their Commissions as Officers of Great-Britain.

A Proclamation was issued on the fifth of *June*, for assembling the first Parliament of *Great-Britain* on the twenty-third of *October*; and the Lord-Chancellor, Lord-Treasurer and High-Admiral renew'd their Commissions as Officers of the United Kingdom of *Great-Britain*; and the Prince appointed Sir *David Mitchell*, *George Churchill* and *Robert Walpole*, Esqs, with Sir *Stafford Fairborne*, to be his Council: And his Grace *William Cavendish*, Duke of *Devonshire* and Lord High-Steward of her Majesty's



jeſty's Houſhold, dying about the Middle of *AD. 1707*  
*Auguſt*, he was ſucceeded in that Poſt, as well as  
 in his Honour and Eſtate, by his eldeſt Son *to Anne.*  
*William*, Marquis of *Hartington*.

Her Maſteſty, as uſual, with his Royal *The Queen*  
 Highneſs the Prince, went to *New-Market* at and Prince  
 the Seaſon for Racing, in *October*, where ſhe go to *New-*  
 was congratulated on her Arrival by Doctor *Market.*

*Bulderſton* the Vice-Chancellor, and the Heads  
 of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*; who were ſplen-  
 didly entertain'd there at her Maſteſty's Ex-  
 pence: But ſhe did not viſit the Univerſity at  
 this time. At her Return to *London*, ſhe re-  
 ceived the ill News of the Loſs of four of her  
 Men of War. It ſeems, five of her Maſteſty's *Four Men*  
 Ships had been appointed to convoy a Fleet of War  
 of Merchant-ſhips and Transports, loaden with  
 Horſes and warlike Stores, to *Lisbon*, who fell  
 in with the *Dunkirk* and *Breſt* Squadrons off  
 the *Lizard*, to the Number of Fourteen Sail:  
 Whereupon the Convoy, to give the Merchant-  
 men and Transports an Opportunity of eſca-  
 ping, bravely engag'd the *French*: But the

*Cumberland*, *Cheſter* and *Ruby* were at length  
 diſabled, and forc'd to ſubmit: The *Devon-*  
*ſhire* maintain'd a Running-Fight, till Night;  
 when, by ſome Accident, the Ship blew up,  
 and only two of her Men were ſaved. The  
*Royal Oak* was boarded by the *French*, but they  
 were driven off again; and this Man of War,  
 with ſome Merchant-ſhips, got ſafe into *King-*  
*ſale* in *Ireland*; moſt of the other Merchant-  
 men and Transports being favour'd by the  
 brave Defence the Convoy made, arriv'd ſafe  
 at *Lisbon*. But we had ſtill a greater Miſfor-  
 tune this Month, in the Loſs of Admiral *Sho-*  
*vel*, in the *Association*, with the *Eagle*, *Romney*  
 and *Firebrand* Men of War, in their Way home  
 from *of Scilly.*

*A.D.* 1707 from the *Streights*; and that, after they were  
 6 *Anne.*  
 come into the Soundings in the Chops of the  
*English* Channel, and at a Time when the Weather was very favourable. Sir *Cloudefly*, with most part of the Grand Fleet, sailing from the *Levant*, after the Attempt on *Thoulon* had miscarried, arrived near the Rocks of *Scilly*, at the Land's End, about Noon the twenty-second of *October*; when the Weather proving thick and hazy, he thought it prudent to bring to and lay by, till it should clear up: And how he came to alter his Opinion afterwards, is uncertain. But about six in the Evening, when there was still more Reason to be cautious, as the Night was drawing on, he made the Signal for Sailing, and steer'd East and by North. About Eight at Night, the Admiral's Ship the *Association* struck upon the Rocks, called the *Bishop and his Clerks*, and was lost with all her Company, not much less than a thousand Men, among whom were several *Spaniards* of Distinction: The *Eagle* and *Romney* also were lost, and the *Firebrand* dash'd to pieces; but the Captain and twenty-four of his Men were sav'd in his Boat: The *Phenix* also run upon the Rocks, but all her Men were saved. 'Tis said Sir *George Byng* in the *Royal Anne*, by an admirable Presence of Mind, sav'd himself and the rest of the Fleet: For, finding the Admiral's Lights all put out on a sudden, and being too well appriz'd of his Misfortune, he immediately set his Top-Sails, put up the same Lights the Admiral had, and steer'd a different Course; and the rest of the Fleet steer'd after him, otherwise the Loss had been yet greater. 'Tis said, My Lord *Dursley* in the *St. George* struck upon the same Ridge of Rocks on which the *Association* split; and

and the same Wave that dash'd Sir *Cloudesly* *A.D. 1707*  
in pieces, set his Ship afloat.

There being none of the Men on Board the *Association* left alive, we can only conjecture the Occasion of their Misfortune: It is certain there was a great deal of good Company on Board the Admiral; and, it is not at all impossible, that, in the Afternoon, they had a Bowl of Punch: The Gentlemen had been a great while absent from their Friends and Families; and, judging themselves near the Coast, 'tis no Wonder they were a little elevated; and that, after their Spirits were raised, their Caution was not so great as in the Morning: The general Inclination to be at home prevailed: Their eager Wishes, that there were no Rocks in their Way to obstruct their Passage, improved into a Belief that there were none; and tho' the Noon Day-light was not thought sufficient to avoid those Shelves before, they could pass them now without hazard, in the Dark. Thus our Affections often over-rule our Judgments; but never so powerfully, as when assisted by the Fumes of Wine: I do not say, nor suppose, that these unhappy Gentlemen were disorder'd by their Liquor; I only imagine they were in a cheerful merry Mood, and what would have been very innocent on shore; but there is a Time for all Things; and, happy had it been, if a cheerful Bowl had not thrown them off their Guard, at a Time when they knew the utmost Caution was required.

Sir *Cloudesly's* Body was taken up by some Country People, and stripp'd, and afterwards buried in the Sand; but, upon Enquiry made by some of the other Ships, it was found, and conveyed to *London*, and lies now interr'd in  
*West-*

*6 Anne.*



A.D. 1707 *Westminster-Abby*, where her Majesty erected a Monument for him at her own Charge: He is allowed by every body to have been a very brave Officer, but much fitter to have commanded a single Squadron, than the Grand Fleet: I know he is much commended by some People for his Conduct at the Battle of *Malaga*; but as well by the *French*, as the *English* Account of that Action, his Forwardness in that Engagement very much endanger'd the Van being cut off from the rest of the Fleet.

6 *Anne.*

For, as Sir *Cloudesly* advanced, the *French* retired, and drew him to so great a distance, that if Admiral *Rook* had not begun the Battle sooner than he intended, and indeed before he came within due distance, he could never have recovered his proper Station again: The Confederate Fleet had spent great part of their Ammunition at *Gibraltar*; and the Admiral, being sensible that he had no Shot to spare, determined to come up close to the *French* before he had fired a Gun: But Sir *Cloudesly's* bearing down upon the Enemy, before the rest of the Fleet could come up, broke all his Measures, and he was obliged to begin the Fight at too great a distance, to prevent the cutting off Sir *Cloudesly* and his Squadron; which was the true Reason that Victory was not so compleat, as it might otherwise have been: But it is time to return from Military to Civil Affairs.

The first  
Parliament of  
*Great Britain*  
meet.

The first Parliament of *Great Britain* met, in pursuance of their Summons, the 23d of *October*, when they were directed to chuse a Speaker; and the Choice falling upon Mr. *Smith*, Speaker of the late House of Commons of *England*, he was presented, and approved by her Majesty the 30th: After which, both Houses

Houses adjourned to the 6th of *November*, A.D. 1707  
 when her Majesty made the following Speech  
 to the *British* Parliament.

6 Anne.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ It is with all humble Thankfulness to The 'Q's  
Speech to  
them.  
 “ Almighty God, and with entire Satisfaction  
 “ to myself, that I meet you here in this first  
 “ Parliament of *Great Britain*, not doubting  
 “ but you come with Hearts prepared, as mine  
 “ is, to make this Union so prosperous, as  
 “ may answer the well-grounded Hopes of  
 “ all my good Subjects, and the reasonable  
 “ Apprehensions of our Enemies.

“ To this end, nothing is so immediately  
 “ material, as to convince, as soon as possible,  
 “ both our Friends and our Enemies, that the  
 “ uniting of our Interests has not only im-  
 “ proved our Abilities, but our Resolutions  
 “ also, to prosecute this just and necessary  
 “ War, till we obtain a safe and honourable  
 “ Peace for ourselves, and for our Allies.

“ In so great and extensive a War as this is,  
 “ many Things may be usefully undertaken,  
 “ which are not fit to be communicated before-  
 “ hand: The Attempt upon *Thoulon* was of  
 “ this nature; and, tho' it had not wholly its  
 “ desired Effect, has nevertheless been attended  
 “ with many great and obvious Advantages  
 “ to the common Cause in this Year; and has  
 “ made our Way easier, I hope, to greater in  
 “ the next.

“ As the *French* have gained Ground upon  
 “ us in *Spain*, so they have been wholly driven  
 “ out of *Italy*; by which, it is become more  
 “ easy for all the Allies to join their Assistance  
 “ next Year, for enabling the King of *Spain*  
 “ to recover his Affairs in that Kingdom, and  
 Vol. XXV. H h h “ to

A.D. 1707 “ to reduce the whole *Spanish* Monarchy to  
 “ his Obedience.

6 *Anne.*

“ The Weakness and ill Posture of Affairs  
 “ upon the *Rhine*, in the beginning of the  
 “ Year, has given an Opportunity to the *French*  
 “ to make themselves stronger in all other  
 “ Parts; but this Defect seems, in a very pro-  
 “ mising Way of being fully remedied against  
 “ next Campaign, by the Conduct and Autho-  
 “ rity of the Elector of *Hanover*, whose sea-  
 “ sonable Acceptance of that Command, has  
 “ strengthened and obliged the whole Confe-  
 “ deracy.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ The just Application of the Supplies  
 “ given me by former Parliaments; the plain  
 “ Necessity of continuing this War; the rea-  
 “ sonable Prospect of putting a good End to  
 “ it, if we be not wanting to ourselves, and  
 “ the Honour of the first Parliament of *Great*  
 “ *Britain*, are, I make no doubt, sufficient  
 “ Arguments to incite you to provide the ne-  
 “ cessary Supplies, which I am obliged to de-  
 “ sire of you for the ensuing Campaign in all  
 “ Parts; and particularly for the timely Sup-  
 “ port of the King of *Spain*, and the making  
 “ good our Treaty with *Portugal*; as also  
 “ for strengthening the Confederate Army un-  
 “ der the Command of the Duke of *Savoy*:  
 “ All which Services, I don't doubt but you  
 “ will think so necessary, that they ought not  
 “ to be neglected, even tho' they should re-  
 “ quire an Augmentation.

“ The Sums already expended in this War  
 “ have been very great, and they are sufficient  
 “ Proofs how well satisfied my Subjects have  
 “ always been with the Ends of my Govern-  
 “ ment; of which I am so sensible, as never to

“ ask



“ ask any Supplies from them, but what are *A.D. 1707*  
 “ absolutely necessary for the Preservation of  
 “ their Religion and Liberty; and I look *6 Anne.*  
 “ upon it as my great Happiness, that I have  
 “ not the least Interest separate from that of  
 “ all my good Subjects.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ In a Work so great and new in its kind,  
 “ as that of the Union, it is impossible but  
 “ that some Doubts and Difficulties may have  
 “ arisen; which, however, I hope are so far  
 “ overcome, as to have defeated the Designs  
 “ of those who would have made use of that  
 “ Handle to foment Disturbances.

“ There are several Matters expressly made  
 “ liable, by the Articles of the Union, to the  
 “ Consideration of the Parliament of *Great*  
 “ *Britain*; which, together with such others,  
 “ as may reasonably produce those Advan-  
 “ tages, that with due Care must certainly arise  
 “ from that Treaty, I earnestly recommend  
 “ to your serious Consideration.

“ On my part nothing shall be wanting to  
 “ procure to my People all the Blessings which  
 “ can follow from this happy Circumstance of  
 “ my Reign; and to extinguish, by all pro-  
 “ per means, the least Occasions of Jealousy,  
 “ that either the Civil or Religious Rights of  
 “ any Part of this my United Kingdom can  
 “ suffer by the Consequences of this Union.

“ Such a Suggestion shall never, in my  
 “ Time, have any Foundation, how restless  
 “ soever our Enemies may be in their Endeavours  
 “ and Artifices, to disturb our Peace  
 “ and Happiness; those great and valuable  
 “ Blessings cannot but be always secure to us,  
 “ if we heartily endeavour to confirm and  
 “ improve our present Union: I hope there-

H h h 2

“ fore

A.D. 1707 “ fore you will suffer nothing to prevail with  
 “ you to difunite among yourselves, or abate  
 6 Anne. “ your Zeal in opposing the common Enemy.

The Scots  
 Peers in-  
 troduced  
 into the  
 House of  
 Lords.

At the opening of this Parliament, thirteen of the fifteen *Scots* Peers were admitted to their Places in the *British* House of Lords, each of them being introduced by two *English* Peers of the same Rank; and the Commoners of *North Britain* took their Places in the Lower House.

The Com-  
 mons ad-  
 dress.

The Commons, in answer to her Majesty's Speech, presented her an Address on the 12th of *November*, wherein they do with all Thankfulness acknowledge the divine Goodness, in making her Majesty the glorious Instrument of uniting her two Kingdoms; assuring her, they would embrace all Occasions of conforming and improving this happy Union, and were resolved to exert the united Strength of this Island, and make it a Terror to her Majesty's Enemies: They said, tho' her Majesty's Arms had not all the desired Success the last Campaign, that should not discourage them from making their utmost Efforts for *recovering the whole Spanish Monarchy*, making good her Treaties with *Portugal*, and strengthening the Duke of *Savoy*. They acknowledge, that her Majesty, throughout her whole Reign, had shewn no Interest separate from her People, who were so sensible of it, that they should never be wanting on all Occasions to express their Gratitude to the best of Queens.

The Lords, on the contrary, had discovered such a Series of bad Conduct, both at Sea and Land, the last Campaign, that, instead of addressing her Majesty, they immediately fell upon their Grievances; particularly, the Ruin

of our foreign Trade, for want of Cruisers and Convoys; and read a Petition, presented by the Sheriffs of *London*, and two hundred considerable Merchants, complaining of their Losses at Sea, and desiring some speedy Remedy. Whereupon the old Lord *Haver-*  
*sham* made a Speech, and observed, that our Ships had been taken by the Enemy, as the *Dutch* take Herrings by Shoals upon our Coasts, and that the Royal Navy it self had not escaped. That by these Misfortunes our Merchants were beggar'd, our Commerce broke, our Trade was gone, our Manufactures ruin'd; the Queen lost her Customs, and the Parliament must make good the Deficiencies; *while our Allies had an open and flourishing Trade*, and the Enemy made use of our Ships and Seamen against us: That they were now upon the Enquiry, who brought them into this miserable Condition; but wherever they began, if they did not end with the *Ministry*, they should be in a worse Condition than they were before: That he took the Root of all their Misfortunes to lie in the *Ministry*, and without a Change of *Ministry*, in his Opinion, no other Remedy would be effectual. He said, if he was not confident he stood upon sure Grounds, he should not have ventured to have said so much; but *he had his Justification in his Hand*: The Prince he excus'd, and said, he thought the Navy safer in his Hands than any Man's, as not being capable of being influenced by any great Minister; but if his Council had been faulty, it was fit they should have what they deserv'd: Nor did he lay any Blame upon the Queen; he said, she was a Princess of too consummate Wisdom, to act without the Advice of her Ministry; that their

Lord-

A.D. 1707

6 Anne.

Lord *Haver-*  
*sham's*  
 Speech on  
 our Losses  
 at Sea.

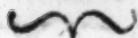
He shews,  
 the *Dutch*  
 had a free  
 Trade at  
 the same  
 time.

Charges  
 the *Mini-*  
*stry* as the  
 Authors of  
 our Losses.



A.D. 1707

6 Anne.



The Sea-  
Service  
neglected  
for the  
Land.

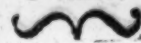
Lordships had long since address'd her Majesty, that particular Care might be taken of these Points, and *none but they, who had her Majesty's Ear, could prevail to the contrary*; and the want of following their Lordships Advice had cost the Nation near ten Millions, and therefore it evidently follow'd, that the *Ministry had been the Occasion of all these Losses.*

And thus the old Question was reviv'd, Whether the Land or Sea-Service, ought to be most attended to? Not, that the thing would bear a Question; but every one knows, who commanded at Land, what Alliances and Friendships he had contracted with the Treasury, and other great Ministers; that his Troops were constantly paid, recruited, and augmented at his Desire, and that he had met with suitable Success, and, as a learned Gentleman observes, was crown'd with Victory every other Year: The Trophies of his Victories were hung up in our View; we frequently went in solemn Procession to *St. Paul's* (the Pomp whereof was little inferior to a *Roman Triumph*) to return our Thanks to Heaven for the Successes of our great Leader. And can it be thought strange, that the Nation should be struck with the Splendour of the Cavalcade, that the Hero should attract all our Hearts, and engage all our Powers to support his Glory? It is very natural to suppose, that we were so far amused with these Things, that we neglected others of equal Consequence: We see, that thus in Fact it was; for tho' our Fleet and our Trade is universally acknowledged to be of the greatest Importance to the Nation, and tho' we were Masters at Sea, yet the Enemy domineer'd in the Soundings, and in the Channel, and hardly suffered a Merchant

Merchant to escape them ; and, as my Lord *Haversham* observes, even our Men of War fell into their Hands : And, the Prince bearing the Title of Admiral, the Ministry thought themselves sufficiently skreen'd against any Complaints on this Head : But the Nation could no longer be blinded by the Glittering and Eclat of our Arms in *Flanders* ; the Merchants grew clamorous, our Manufactures were ruined, the Workmen and their Families were starving, and even the Name of the Prince, her Majesty's dearest Consort, whom the People so much adored, could no longer stop the Mouths of that Multitude of Sufferers.

A.D. 1707

6 Anne.



Her Majesty, coming to the House the 18th, gave the Royal Assent to the Land-Tax and some other Bills ; after which she made a Speech to the Parliament, wherein she took Occasion to tell them, that she thought herself obliged to look upon those, who were willing and desirous to support her in bringing this War to a safe and honourable Conclusion, as the most proper Objects of her Favour and Encouragement. On the 19th, a Debate was begun in the House of Lords concerning the War in *Spain*, wherein the Earl of *Peterborough's* Conduct was on all Sides highly applauded ; but when it was moved, that he might have the Thanks of the House, this was opposed by some, who imagined it might tend to eclipse the Glory of another General. The Earl of *Rocheſter* observ'd on this Occasion, that it was a Saying of old Duke *Schomberg's*, that the attacking *France* in the *Netherlands*, was like taking a Bull by the Horns ; and therefore his Lordship propos'd the standing upon the Defensive

The Earl of *Peterborough's* Conduct approved by the Lords.

Mov'd to act offensively in *Spain*, and to be on the Defensive in *Flanders*.

A.D. 1707

6 Anne.

Which  
puts a cer-  
tain Ge-  
neral out  
of Temper

fenfive in *Flanders*, and sending from thence fifteen or twenty thousand Men to *Catalonia*. In this he was seconded by the Earl of *Nottingham* and others, who took Notice, that *Spain* was in a manner abandoned to the Enemy. This raised the Indignation of a noble Peer, who could not bear to hear of being upon the Defensive; insomuch, that the House took Notice of his Warmth, and a certain Lord said, he wonder'd that Nobleman, who had been always so conspicuous for his Calmness and Moderation, should now be out of Temper; and that there being an absolute Necessity to succour *Spain*, he would be glad to hear where else they could provide Troops to send thither. To this it was answer'd, the Thing was of too great Concern to be spoken of without Warmth, and there were Measures already concerted for sending powerful Succours to King *Charles*; but how powerful those Succours were, the Event sufficiently manifested.

The same Day, viz. the 19th of *December*, the Lords presented her Majesty with the following Address, viz.

The Lords  
Address in  
Answer to  
the Q's  
Speech.

“ We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal  
“ Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tempo-  
“ ral in Parliament assembled, do return our  
“ most humble and hearty Thanks to your  
“ Majesty for your most Gracious Speech to  
“ your Parliament.  
“ The great Spirit and Resolution your  
“ Majesty is pleased to express, for the vi-  
“ gorous carrying on the War in *Spain* and  
“ *Portugal*, and strengthening the Army of  
“ the Duke of *Savoy*, who has deserved so  
“ well of the whole Confederacy, cannot fail

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Vol.



“ to contribute, in the most effectual manner, *A.D. 1707*  
 “ to bring this War to a speedy and happy  
 “ Conclusion. *6 Anne.*

“ Such an Example ought to excite all your  
 “ Allies to a noble Imitation ; and we are  
 “ sure, your Majesty will do your utmost to  
 “ oblige such of them, as *hitherto have fail'd*  
 “ in their Parts, for the future to act as those,  
 “ who have a real Concern for restoring and  
 “ securing Peace and Liberty to *Europe.*  
 “ Your Majesty's Favour will always be  
 “ the highest Encouragement to your Sub-  
 “ jects ; but the Zeal we have for the Prefer-  
 “ vation of your Majesty's Person and Govern-  
 “ ment, and the Duty we owe to our Coun-  
 “ try, always has and ever will oblige us to  
 “ do all that lies in our Power for support-  
 “ ing your Majesty in this just War, till it  
 “ be brought to a safe and happy Con-  
 “ clusion.

“ And, as we have shewn the greatest  
 “ Zeal for bringing the Union to pass, and  
 “ for preventing every thing that might dis-  
 “ turb it, so we unanimously promise your  
 “ Majesty to do all that is possible for us to  
 “ make it compleat and entire.

And so zealous were both Houses in pro-  
 secuting the War, till *the whole Spanish Mo-*  
*narchy was recovered,* that they join'd in a  
 farther Address to her Majesty on that Sub-  
 ject, the 23d instant, of the following Te-  
 nor :

“ We, your Majesty's most dutiful and  
 “ loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tem-  
 “ poral, and Commons in Parliament assem-  
 “ bled, having been always fully persuaded,  
 Vol. XXV. I i i “ that

A.D. 1707 “ that nothing could restore a just Balance of  
 “ Power in *Europe*, but the reducing the whole  
 6 Anne. “ Spanish Monarchy to the Obedience of the  
 The Ad- “ House of Austria, and having seen several  
 drefs of “ great Parts of that Monarchy, by the Bless-  
 both Hou- “ sing of God, upon the victorious Arms of  
 ses, that “ your Majesty, and your Allies, already in the  
 no Peace “ Possession of that House; do think it, not  
 can be safe “ only seasonable, but necessary, at this Jun-  
 without re- “ cture, humbly to offer this our unanimous  
 covering “ Opinion to your Majesty, *That no Peace*  
 the whole “ *can be honourable or safe for your Majesty,*  
 Spanish “ *or your Allies, if Spain, the West-Indies,*  
 Monarchy. “ *or any Part of the Spanish Monarchy, be*  
 “ *suffered to remain under the Power of the*  
 “ *House of Bourbon.*

They  
 complain  
 of the De-  
 ficiencies  
 of the Al-  
 lies.

“ When we consider, what Efforts this  
 “ Kingdom has continued to make from the  
 “ Beginning of the War, we cannot but  
 “ think a much greater Impression might  
 “ have been made upon the Enemy before  
 “ this time, *if some of our Allies, who seem*  
 “ *principally concern'd, and have reaped the*  
 “ *most immediate Advantage, had seconded*  
 “ *your Majesty with like Vigour, whereby*  
 “ *France might have been equally press'd on*  
 “ all Sides.

“ We are obliged to return our humble  
 “ Thanks to your Majesty, for the Care you  
 “ have taken, and the Instances you have  
 “ us'd with his Imperial Majesty, for send-  
 “ ing a considerable Force to the Relief of  
 “ Spain, under the Command of Prince  
 “ Eugene, as being certainly the most likely  
 “ Method to restore the Affairs of the Con-  
 “ federacy in that Country.

“ But the frequent Disappointments we have  
 “ observed on the part of the Emperor and  
 “ Empire,

“ *Empire, to the great Prejudice of the Com-* A.D. 1707  
 “ *mon Cause,* makes us think it our Duty, 6 *Anne.*  
 “ in order that the War may be brought to a  
 “ speedy and happy Conclusion, to beseech They de-  
 “ your Majesty to make the most pressing fire the  
 “ Instances to the Emperor, that he would, Queen to  
 “ with all Expedition, send powerful Suc- press the  
 “ cours to his Brother the King of *Spain*, un- Emperor  
 “ der the Conduct of that great and success- to send  
 “ ful General; that he would timely and Succours  
 “ effectually make good what has been to *Spain.*  
 “ concerted for his putting twenty thousand  
 “ Men, under the Command of the Duke of And to the  
 “ *Savoy*, and would also make Use of his Duke of  
 “ utmost Power and Interest for strengthening *Savoy.*  
 “ the Army upon the *Rhine*, which is now And to  
 “ happily put under the Command of that wise strengthen  
 “ and valiant Prince the Elector of *Hano-* his Army  
 “ *ver.* on the  
 “ *Rhine.*

“ We believe, no Part of this can be  
 “ refused, upon your Majesty’s earnest Inter-  
 “ position, who have done such great Things  
 “ for the House of *Austria*; and this being  
 “ comply’d with, we may reasonable hope,  
 “ by God’s Assistance, the next will prove a  
 “ happy and glorious Campaign.

*Her Majesty’s most gracious Answer :*

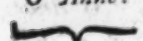
*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I am fully of your Opinion, that no The Q’s  
 “ Peace can be honourable or safe for us, Answer.  
 “ or for our Allies, till the entire Monarchy  
 “ of *Spain* be restored to the House of *Au-*  
 “ *stria*; and am very well pleased to find,  
 “ that the Measures I have concerted for the  
 “ Succour of the King of *Spain*, are so well  
 “ approved by both Houses of Parliament.



A.D. 1707

6 Anne.



“ I shall continue my most pressing Instances with the Emperor, for the hastening of farther Succours, and that they may be commanded by Prince *Eagene*; as also, upon all the other Particulars mentioned in your Address.

An Estimate of the Charge of the War.

The Forces and Aids granted for the Year 1708.

And the Commons, it appears, were resolved not to be backward, on their Parts, in making Provision for the War; for an Estimate of the Expences for the ensuing Year was no sonner laid before them, but they resolv'd, That forty thousand Men be employ'd in the Land-Service, at four Pounds a Man *per* Month, the Ordnance for that Service included; and 120,000 *l.* more for the Ordinary of the Navy. For forty thousand Landmen to act in Conjunction with the Allies, 894,272 *l.* For ten thousand additional Men, 177,511 *l.* For her Majesty's Proportion of three thousand *Palatines*, 34,251 *l.* and of four thousand six hundred ninety-two *Saxons*, 43,251 *l.* and of *Bothmar's* Regiment, 9269 *l.* For her Majesty's established Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*, 586,671 *l.* For her Majesty's Proportion of Subsidies to the Allies 494,689 *l.* For Augmentation of the Duke of *Savoy's* Forces, 500,000 *l.* For Guards and Garrisons, including the Invalids and five thousand Men to serve on board the Fleet, 511,734 *l.* For an extraordinary Subsidy to the Duke of *Savoy*, for especial Services in the Year 1707, 100,000 *l.* For the Queen's Proportion of the *Hessians* employ'd in *Italy* last Year, 22,957 *l.* For the Fortifications and Garrison of *Gibraltar*, 12,284 *l.* For Payment of Interest of unsatisfied Debentures, 60,334 *l.* For a Wharf and Storehouse at *Portsmouth*, 10,000 *l.*

10,000 *l.*

10,000 *l.* For circulating old *Exchequer* Bills, *A.D.* 1707  
 3500 *l.* For Transport-Service, 144,000 *l.*  
 For the Ordnance for Land-Service, 12,000 *l.*  
 For a Debt to Captain *Roch*, 2126 *l.* In all  
 5,933,657 *l.*

6 *Anne.*

Near

6,000,000

raised for  
 the Service  
 of the cur-  
 rent Year.  
 Land-Tax  
 Malt-Tax  
 Annuities.

The Ways and Means for raising these Sums were: The Land-Tax of 4 *s.* in the Pound: The Malt-Duty. Upon the several Duties granted last Year for Annuities, a farther Sum was now enacted of 640,000 *l.* for like Annuities of 40,000 *l.* *per Annum* at the same Price: Customs laid for ninety-five Years, on which one Million of Pounds were to be taken in, for purchasing more Annuities at sixteen Years Purchase. The *East India* Company proposed to advance 1,200,000 *l.* for the Service of the War, if they might have their Term enlarged to the Year 1726, contenting themselves with the same Interest they already received for the two Millions they formerly advanced, which was comply'd with, and enacted accordingly; and the general Mortgage, as 'twas call'd (that is, divers Duties at the Custom-House) was continued from 1712 to 1714, for a Loan of 729,067 *l.* which compleated the Sums voted.

*East India*  
 Company.

General  
 Mortgage.

In the mean time, the Prince's Council prepared an Answer to the Complaints of the Merchants for Want of Cruisers and Convoys to protect their Trade, which was delivered in to the House of Lords; wherein they observe, that the Admiralty had been obliged to send such large Fleets to the *Mediterranean*, that there were not Ships or Seamen sufficient to guard all our Trade, especially since the Enemy employed their whole Force at Sea in a piratical War, to distress our Merchants: They observed also, that notwithstanding the  
 great

The An-  
 swer to the  
 Complaint  
 for Want  
 of Cruisers  
 and Con-  
 voys.

A.D. 1707

6 Anne.

A Bill for  
Cruisers  
and Con-  
voys.

All Prizes  
given to  
the Cap-  
tors.

Mr. Secre-  
tary *Har-  
ley* in great  
Favour.  
Good Of-  
fices done  
him by  
Mrs. *Maf-  
ham*.

great Sums that had been given for building Ships in King *William's* Reign, the Royal Navy was then much diminish'd; and that four thousand Merchant-ships had been taken by the Enemy in that War: To which the Whigs reply'd, there had been as great, or greater Losses in this Reign: But the Tories observed, that both then and now the Whigs were in the Administration, that the Prince's Council were put in by the Advice of the Cabinet-Council, and directed by them; and consequently that the Ministry were answerable for all the Misconduct at Sea, if there had been any; which began to appear so evidently, that the Enquiry into pass'd Mismanagements was dropped, and a Bill ordered to be brought in for the future well Government of the Navy, in relation to Cruisers and Convoys: Whereby forty-four Ships of War were appointed to be employed as Cruisers and Convoys to Merchant-ships, between the Coast of *England*, and *Cape Finisterre* in *Spain*; and an Account was to be laid before the Parliament annually how those Cruisers were employed. It was farther enacted, That all Ships, taken from the Enemy during the War, and condemn'd as Prize, should be the Property of the Captors, viz. the Commanders, Officers and Seamen: And that a Bounty should be given to the said Captors of five Pounds for every Man, that should be found on Board such Prizes, when taken; and ten Pounds for every Gun the Prize carried.

The Whigs found themselves mightily embarrassed at this time by the Credit Mr. Secretary *Harley* had with the Queen, which was much improved by the good Offices done him by Mrs. *Masbam*, his near Relation, who was

of



of the Queen's Bed-chamber. As another great Lady had been very useful to the General her Husband, and his Friends, in setting every Action of theirs in a favourable Light; Mrs. *Masbam*, 'tis said, was of no less Service to the Secretary: And the new Favourite had this Advantage of her Predecessor, that while she began to slight her Majesty's Favours, and insist much on the Merit of her Husband, claiming a kind of Right to direct the Queen in the dispensing of her Favours; Mrs. *Masbam*, on the contrary, assumed no such Liberties, but was all Obedience and Submission, studying only how to render her Majesty's Life easy and happy; and, by that means, soon obtained a greater Share of her Majesty's Affection, than her Rival.

The Prince also, 'tis said, observed that he was, in a manner, excluded from any Share in the Administration, by some over-bearing Ministers; and, as the Lord *Haversham* had hinted in the House of Peers, ten times more Application was made to a certain great Lady, than to the Queen: And thereupon, 'tis said, his Royal Highness concurr'd with Mr. Secretary *Harley* in endeavouring to procure a Change in the Administration, which the two great Statesmen, who yet managed every thing, discovering, resolved to be before-hand with the Secretary, and, if possible, drive him from Court; which, while they were meditating upon, an Accident happened, that gave them some Colour for attacking their Rival.

One *Gregg*, a Secretary in Mr. *Harley's* Office, whose Extravagancies had run him deep in Debt, to supply his Necessities, had entered into a treasonable Correspondence with the Court of *France*, and given some Intelligence

A.D. 1707

6 Anne.

The Prince in the same Interest.

The Ministry take Umbrage at it.

*Gregg*, of Mr. *Harley's* Office, betrays the Secrets of the Government.

A.D. 1707

6 Anne.

Endea-  
vours to  
make  
Gregg ac-  
cuse Mr.  
Harley.

He is exe-  
cuted.

An Ad-  
dress of  
the Peers  
reflecting  
on Mr.  
Harley.

The Duke  
&c. insist  
on his be-  
ing reme-  
ved.

He lays  
down.

ligence that had been prejudicial to the Publick ; which was discovered by the Post-master at *Brussels* : *Gregg* was thereupon apprehended the last of *December* ; and great Pains taken to make the World believe, that what he had done was by Mr. Secretary *Harley*'s Direction, or Connivance at least : He was brought to his Trial for this treasonable Correspondence the 19th of *January*, when he pleaded guilty, and was condemn'd ; but was repriev'd from time to time, till the 28th of *April* 1708, to see if the Hopes of Pardon would induce him to accuse the Enemies of the Administration as his Accomplices : But the Man continued Proof against all Temptations : He took the whole Guilt upon himself at his Execution, and acquitted his Master, Mr. *Harley*, and every body else, of having any Knowledge of his Crime. The Peers however, in the Examination of this Affair, taking Notice that Papers of a secret nature were too much exposed in the Secretary's Office ; whereby *Gregg* and other Clerks had it in their Power to give the Enemy Intelligence of the Stations of our Cruisers and Convoys, and discover our naval Enterprizes, thought fit to offer her Majesty an Address upon this Head, which seemed highly to reflect on Mr. *Harley* : The Duke, and the Treasurer also, gave so much Colour to the Suggestion, as to offer to lay down their Commissions, if the Secretary was employed any longer : But all to no purpose ; the Queen was too well satisfied of the Secretary's Fidelity to receive any ill Impressions of him. However Mr. *Harley*, finding the Torrent run so strong against him, desired her Majesty's Leave to resign his Post and retire, rather than her Affairs should suffer any Prejudice by her

endea-

endeavouring to protect him unseasonably : To which her Majesty, with some Reluctance, consented ; and with him Sir *Thomas Mansel*, Comptroller of the Household ; Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Attorney-General ; and Mr. *St. John*, Secretary of War, resign'd their Places ; so that now the Whigs had a clear Stage again, and acted without Controul ; tho' this Force, put upon the Queen, was far from establishing them in her Favour : They themselves possibly were conscious her Heart was not with them, and sought rather to compel, than court her Concurrence in their Measures afterwards.

A. 1707-8

6 Anne.

Sir *Thomas Mansel*, the Comptroller, and others resign.

However, before Mr. *Harley* and his Friends laid down, they had recommended several considerable Men in the Church to her Majesty's Favour ; Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, was translated from *Exeter* to *Winchester* ; Dr. *Blackall*, was made Bishop of *Exeter* ; and Sir *William Dawes*, Bishop of *Chester* : And, on the other side, the Whigs prevailed on her Majesty to translate Dr. *Moore* from *Norwich* to *Ely*, and to nominate Dr. *Trimnel* Bishop of *Norwich* : And, about the same time, the honourable *Henry Boyle*, Esq; was made Secretary of State in the room of Mr. *Harley*.

Some Bishops made.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark also made the following Promotion of Sea-Officers ; Sir *John Leake*, was made Admiral of the *White*, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Fleet ; Sir *George Byng*, was made Admiral of the *Blue* ; Sir *John Jennings*, Vice-Admiral of the *Red* ; Sir *John Norris*, Vice-Admiral of the *White* ; the Lord *Dursley*, Vice-Admiral of the *Blue* ; Sir *Edward Whitacre*, Rear-Admiral of the *Red* ; and *John Baker*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the *White*.

Admirals made.



A. 1707-8

6 Anne.

Resolved  
there was  
a great  
Deficiency  
of Troops  
at Alman-  
za.

The An-  
swer given  
to this  
Charge.

If these  
Forces  
were taken  
into the  
Q's Pay,  
they were  
not sent to  
Spain till  
a great  
while  
after

The Parliament were still taken up in examining into the Mismanagements of the last Campaign; and the Commons resolved, *That it appeared to them, that of near thirty thousand Men provided for by Parliament, for the Service of Spain and Portugal, in the Year 1707, there were but eight thousand six hundred sixty-nine Men, besides Officers and Servants in Spain and Portugal, at the time of the Battle of Almanza*: This they represented in an Address to the Queen: To which the Ministry advised her Majesty to give an Answer to this effect, That in the Number of 29,395 Men provided for by Parliament, were included the Officers and Servants, which made a full fourth part of the whole, according to the Establishment and Allowance always made upon Masters: That the Forces, under the Earl of *Peterborough* and the Earl of *Galway*, had been reduced by Death, Sickness, &c. before that Battle to 8207 Men, besides 1792 Prisoners with the Enemy: That the Regiments under the Earl of *Rivers*, which went from *Torbay*, 8297 Men, when they arrived at *Valencia*, were reduced to 4500; and, that the Battle happened so soon after the Vote of Parliament for employing 29,395 Men in *Spain and Portugal*, that it was impossible more of the intended Number could be there: But that the Queen compleated four Regiments that were upon the *Irish* Establishment, and sent them to *Portugal* in *April* 1707: That three Regiments more also were sent thither soon after; and, to supply the Loss at *Almanza*, the Queen had hired 7000 *Palatines*, 3000 *Germans* more, and 12000 *Italians*, which were embark'd for *Barcelona* in her Majesty's Pay: Besides which, her Ma-  
jesty

Majesty had made a Proposal to the Emperor *A. 1707-8*  
 for 6000 *Germans* more ; concluding, that no  
 Care had been wanting to support the War in  
*Spain* and *Portugal* in the most effectual Man-  
 ner.

6 *Anne.*

This Answer being taken into Consideration,  
 the Question was put the 24th of *February*,  
*That timely Recruits for Spain had been want-*  
*ing*, which pass'd in the Negative ; and they  
 address'd her Majesty to thank her for the  
 Measures she had taken to restore the Affairs  
 of *Spain*, and provide foreign Troops for that  
 Service.

While the Parliament was thus taken up  
 with examining into the Conduct of our Af-  
 fairs abroad, we were, on a sudden, alarmed  
 with an Invasion intended from *France* : The  
*French* King, it seems, concluded from the  
 Discontent the People discovered in *Scotland*  
 at the Terms of the Union, that they would  
 readily join the Forces to recover their ancient  
 Independency ; and thereupon privately assem-  
 bled a Fleet of twenty-six Men of War and  
 Transports at *Dunkirk*, before we had any  
 Advice of their Preparations ; but the *French*  
 beginning the middle of *February* to embark  
 their Troops, the Design could no longer be  
 a Secret : Whereupon the Admiralty of *Eng-*  
*land* immediately assembled a strong Squadron  
 of Men of War, and sent them, under the  
 Command of Sir *George Byng* and the Lord  
*Dursley*, to lye before *Dunkirk*, and wait the  
 Motions of the *French*. And accordingly  
 they arrived before that Port the 27th of *Fe-*  
*bruary*, O. S. with twenty-three *English*, and  
 three *Dutch* Men of War ; and here they  
 learnt, that the Chevalier was expected every  
 Day : But the *English* Admirals being driven  
 from

The En-  
 terprize  
 of the Pre-  
 tender and  
*France*  
 against  
*Scotland*.

The *Eng-*  
*lish* Fleet  
 sent to  
*Dunkirk*.

A. 1707-8 from their Stations by stormy Weather, and  
 6. Anne. forc'd to return into the *Downs*, the *French*  
 Driven from the Advantage of their Absence, and set  
 from thence by Sail the sixth of *March*, with the Pretender and  
 stormy Weather. twelve *French* and *Irish* Battalions on Board,  
 besides great Quantities of Ammunition and  
 The *French* Fleet sail spare Arms; but were luckily detain'd by  
 to *Scotland*. contrary Winds in *Newport Pits*, till the 8th  
 Instant, when they set Sail for *Scotland* again.

In the mean time, both Houses of Parlia-  
 ment address'd her Majesty, and desired she  
 would take care of her Royal Person; pro-  
 mising to stand by her with their Lives and  
 Fortunes, in Maintenance of her undoubted  
 Right and Title against the pretended Prince  
 of *Wales*, and all her Enemies: A Bill also  
 was brought in, for suspending the *Habeas Cor-*  
 pus Act, by empowering her Majesty to secure  
 and detain such Persons as she should suspect  
 were conspiring against her Person and Go-  
 vernment: And a Proclamation was issued,  
 declaring the Pretender, his Accomplices and  
 Adherents, Traytors and Rebels; and for ap-  
 prehending them; and requiring all Popish  
 Recusants not to depart above five Miles from  
 their Dwellings; and banishing Papists ten  
 Miles from the Cities of *London* and *Westmin-*  
*ster*; and for tendering the Oaths to disaffected  
 Persons, and taking away their Horfes and  
 Arms; which was put in Execution accord-  
 ingly.

The Eng-  
 lish Fleet  
 sail to *Scot-*  
*land* after  
 the *French*.

Sir *George Byng*, being reinforc'd to the Num-  
 ber of about forty Sail of the Line of Battle,  
 besides Frigats and Fire-Ships, set Sail again  
 for *Dunkirk* the sixth-seventeenth; and being  
 between *Dunkirk* and *Calais* on the ninth-  
 twentieth in the Morning, he received Intelli-  
 gence by an *Ostend* Ship, dispatch'd by Major-  
 General

Gen<sup>l</sup>  
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General *Cadogan*, that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was fail'd Northwards: Whereupon a Council of War was held, and it was resolv'd to set Sail immediately after the Enemy, whose Design they judg'd to be upon *Edinburgh*; and a strong Squadron was detach'd, under the Command of Admiral *Baker*, to convoy over the *English* Troops that were embark'd at *Ostend*.

A. 1707-8

6 Anne.

On the thirteenth of *March*, the Commons attended her Majesty with an Address, where- in they observe, That as, on the one side, the small Number of Ships and Troops the *French* made use of in this Expedition might justly be regarded with Contempt; so, on the other, it gave just Cause to believe, that their chief Dependance was upon some of her Subjects, whose restless Passions and arbitrary Principles had for some Years engag'd them in forming Designs to undermine and destroy the most happy Establishment that the Government of this Island was ever founded upon: And they did, in the Name of the Commons of *Great-Britain*, assure her, That whatever Charge she should be at in augmenting her Troops at home, or replacing those recalled from abroad, or for such other Services as her Majesty should judge necessary on this Occasion, should be made good: And as they desir'd the severest Punishment might be inflicted on those who should assist in this unnatural Design of betraying her Majesty and their Country; so they did not doubt she would give suitable Encouragement to those who should oppose the Invader. And they intreated her Majesty, *That this Enterprize might not divert her constant Vigour in prosecuting the War abroad.*

Another Address of the Commons on this Occasion.

They insinuate, that the *French* were invited over by the Enemies of the Treasurer and the General.

They said, Nothing could be so dangerous or fatal to her Majesty and the Government, as those

A. 1707-8

6 Anne.

Which  
shews from  
what forge  
the Ad-  
dress came.

The Q's  
general  
Answer.

The Lords  
Address.

those Persons who endeavour'd to create Divisions among her Subjects; or by artful Methods would lessen the Esteem her Majesty had of those who had so eminently, and in so distinguishing a manner, commanded her Armies and manag'd her Treasure, to the Glory of her Majesty abroad, and the entire Satisfaction of her People at home; and therefore desir'd, *she would discountenance all such Persons and Designs in the most remarkable manner.*

The Queen in her Answer said, That no Apprehensions, further than were reasonable, should have any Influence on her Measures, while the Cause of Religion and Liberty, with the good Affections of her People, were on her Side: That she thought all those, who endeavoured to make Divisions, her's and the Kingdom's Enemies; and she should never countenance those who would lessen the just Esteem she had for them who had done, and continued to do, her the most eminent Services.

The Lords also attended her Majesty with an Address the same Day; thanking her for the vigorous Methods she had taken against the Pretender, and assuring her of their Concurrence; and suggested also, that the inconsiderable Forces the Enemy employ'd in this Attempt, must proceed from some Invitation from hence; and was an undeniable Proof, that neither the Mildness of her Majesty's Government, nor the Successes of her Reign, could reconcile some Men to the Establishment. They hop'd her Majesty would have a just Detestation of those Persons, who, at the Time of this hellish Attempt, were misrepresenting the Actions of her best Subjects, and *creating Jealousies in her Majesty of those who had always serv'd her most eminently and faithfully; and*

desir'd

desir'd no such Persons might have Access to her for the future: And they hoped, her Majesty would principally depend upon, and encourage, those who had been ever since the Revolution most steady and firm to the Interest of the late King and her Majesty.

The Queen gave the Lords much the same Answer she gave the Commons; concluding, that she should always place her chief Dependance on those who had given Proofs of the greatest Warmth and Concern for the Support of the Revolution, the Security of her Person and of the Protestant Succession.

There were not only ten Battalions sent from *Ostend* to *Tinmouth* on this Occasion, but the first and second Troop of Horse Guards, and several other Regiments march'd to the North of *England*, and the Earl of *Leven* Governour of *Edinburgh* Castle, and Commander in chief of the Forces in *Scotland*, was sent thither, and several Regiments in *Ireland* were commanded to the North, to lie ready to be transported to *Scotland*.

The *French* Fleet arriv'd at *Edinburgh Frith* the twelfth of *March*, O. S. and late the same Night Sir *George Byng* arriv'd there with the *English* Fleet; who, firing a Gun as a Signal to come to an Anchor, the *French* took the Alarm; and, stealing out of the *Frith* in the dark, were seen standing out at Sea the next Morning: Whereupon the *English* gave them Chase; but having few clean Ships, the Enemy out-failed them, and Sir *George* took but one of their Men of War, called the *Salisbury*, a Prize the *French* had taken from us; on Board whereof were, the Lord *Griffin*, the Lord *Clermont*, Mr. *Middleton*, the Marquis *de Levi* a *French* Lieutenant-General, with some other

A. 1707.8

6 Anne.

They desire, the Enemies of the Ministry may not have Access to her Person.

Troops sent from *Flanders* and other Parts towards *Scotland*.

The *French* arrive in *Edinburgh Frith*.

Pursued by Admiral *Byng*.

He takes the *Salisbury*.

*French*



*A. 1707-8* *French and Irish* Officers, and five Companies of *French* Soldiers : And *Sir George*, having pursued the rest of the Fleet till he lost Sight of them, return'd to *Edinburgh Frith* the fifteenth Instant with his Prisoners ; who being afterwards brought to *London*, the Lord *Griffin* was committed to the *Tower*, with the rest of the Prisoners of Distinction ; and his Lordship being already outlaw'd for High-Treason, Execution was awarded against him by the *King's-Bench* : But her Majesty being pleased to reprieve him from time to time, he died at length in the *Tower*.

The *French* Squadron being returned home, the Commons address'd his Royal Highness the Prince, returning him Thanks for his great Care, in fitting out the Fleet on the intended Invasion ; which was attended with no ill Consequence but a great Run upon the *Bank*, and the Fall of Stocks, that soon rose again when the Danger was over. But the Whigs, who never lose any Opportunity of mortifying their Enemies, took occasion, from this Attempt of the *French*, to apprehend a great many Persons of Distinction in *Scotland*, who oppos'd their Measures, particularly Duke *Hamilton* and the Lord *Belhaven*, who were brought Prisoners to *London* ; it being given out they had invited over the Pretender : And indeed all, who did not approve their Conduct in *England* and *Scotland*, were branded with the Name of *Jacobites*, and Enemies to their Country ; by which the credulous People were so wrought upon as to chuse another Whig Parliament : For the three Years being expired, which the present Parliament was to sit, a Proclamation issued the fifteenth of *April*, for the calling of another, to meet the eighth of *July*.

Stocks fall  
on the In-  
vasion.

Duke *Ha-  
milton* and  
other *Scots*  
Noblemen  
brought  
Prisoners  
to *London*,  
being ac-  
cused of  
inviting  
over the  
Pretender.

It was strongly reported at this Time, that *A.D. 1708*  
 Sir *George Byng* had Orders from the Queen,  
 to favour the Pretender's Escape; nay, some  
 went so far as to say that he did take him, and  
 let him go again. But this was an idle Story,  
 without any manner of Foundation: I am sa-  
 tisfied Sir *George* did what he could to take  
 him, and destroy the *French* Fleet; and that if  
 the Pretender had fallen into his Hands, he  
 would never have escaped from him alive.  
 The Chevalier had not a bitterer Enemy  
 among the Officers of the Navy.

*7 Anne.*  
 Said Sir  
*Geo. Byng*  
 had Orders  
 to let the  
 Pretender  
 go.

The Parliament having finished the Business  
 before them, her Majesty came to the House  
 the first of *April*, and put an End to the Ses-  
 sion, when she made the following Speech:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I cannot conclude this Session, without  
 “ acknowledging the wise and speedy Provi-  
 “ sions which you have made for the publick  
 “ Security.

The Q's  
 Speech on  
 the rising  
 of the Par-  
 liament.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ I am also to thank you in particular for  
 “ the large and timely Supplies which you  
 “ have provided for the effectual Prosecution  
 “ of the War. I assure you they shall be care-  
 “ fully and punctually applied to the Uses for  
 “ which they are appointed.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I take these (especially at this Juncture)  
 “ to be such undeniable Proofs of your Zeal  
 “ and Affection to my Service, as must fully  
 “ convince every body of your doing me Ju-  
 “ stice to believe, That all which is dear to  
 “ you, is perfectly safe under my Govern-  
 “ ment; and must be irrecoverably lost, if  
 Vol. XXV. L 11 “ ever

A.D. 1708

7 Anne.

“ ever the Designs of a Popish Pretender, bred  
 “ up in the Principles of the most arbitrary  
 “ Government, should take place.

“ I am satisfied that every false Represen-  
 “ tation of the true Inclinations and Interests  
 “ of my People must have been made by some  
 “ of my Subjects, who have given Encou-  
 “ ragement to this desperate Attempt; since,  
 “ without something of that nature, it seems  
 “ very little consisting with the usual Precau-  
 “ tions of our Enemies, to hazard the Expence  
 “ and Disappointment of so vain and ill-  
 “ grounded an Undertaking.

“ However, it is certain, we must be all  
 “ inexcusable, if we do not take Warning,  
 “ from this Attempt, to compleat what may  
 “ be necessary for our Security at home, and  
 “ the discouraging the like for the future;  
 “ to which, by God’s Blessing, nothing shall  
 “ be wanting on my Part.

“ And to the same end I must recommend  
 “ to you, at your Return into your several  
 “ Countries, to use your utmost Care and Di-  
 “ ligence, in putting the Laws in Execution  
 “ against Papists and all others disaffected to  
 “ my Government; and in making them pay  
 “ towards the publick Taxes, to the full of  
 “ what the Law requires of them; nothing  
 “ being more reasonable, than that they, who  
 “ by their Principles and Practices encourage  
 “ (if not actually foment) such Disturbances,  
 “ should doubly contribute to the Charge of  
 “ quieting them and securing the Kingdom’s  
 “ Peace, and should know themselves on all  
 “ such Occasions to be responsible for the many  
 “ Inconveniencies that may ensue.”

Then



*Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 4.D. 1708*  
*30th Instant.*

The most material Acts passed this Session, <sup>7 Anne.</sup>  
 besides those relating to Taxes already men- Acts pass'd  
 tioned, were :

An Act for repealing two Acts made in Those for  
*Scotland* ; the one entitled, *An Act for the Se-* the Securi-  
*curity of the Kingdom.* The other, *An Act* ty of Scot-  
*anent Peace and War.* land re-  
 pealed.

*An Act for rendering the Union of the two* An Act  
*Kingdoms more entire and compleat ;* where- for render-  
 by it is enacted, That there shall be but one ing the  
 Privy-Council for the Kingdom of *Great* Union  
*Britain* : That Justices of Peace in *Scotland,* compleat.  
 shall have the same Authority as those in *Eng-* One Privy  
*land* : That Circuit-Courts shall be held in Council.  
*Scotland* twice a Year, viz. in *May* and *Octo-* Justices of  
*ber* : That the forty-five Representatives of Peace in  
*Scotland* in the House of Commons, shall be *Scotland.*  
 chosen by Virtue of Writs under the Great Circuit  
 Seal of *Great Britain*, and return'd as in *Eng-* Courts.  
*land.* Election  
 of Com-  
 moners.

*An Act for the Security of her Majesty's* An Act for  
*Person and Government, and of the Succession* the Securi-  
*of the Crown in the Protestant Line* : Which ty of the  
 enacts, That if any Person, by writing or Govern-  
 printing, affirm, that the Queen is not law- ment.  
 ful or rightful Queen ; or that any other Per-  
 son hath a Right to the Crown, contrary to  
 the Act of Settlement ; or that the Kings and Treason to  
 Queens of *England*, by Authority of Parlia- impeach  
 ment, cannot make Laws to bind the Descent the Act of  
 of the Crown, such Person shall be adjudged Settlement  
 guilty of High-Treason : That the Parliament Pa lia-  
 shall not be dissolved by the Death of the ment to sit  
 Queen, or her Successors ; but shall continue 6 Months  
 to act six Months, unless prorog'd or dissol- on the De-  
 ved by the Successor : If such Parliament be mise of the  
 Crown.

*A.D.* 1708 *7 Anne.* prorogued or adjourned, it shall immediately meet; and if there be no Parliament on the Demise of the Crown, the preceeding Parliament shall meet and act, &c. A Regency also was appointed, in case of a Demise; and all Officers and Ministers impower'd to act six Months, unless removed by the Successor, as in the former Acts of Settlement.

A Regency on a Demise: Officers to continue to act six Months. Cruisers and Convoys.

*An Act for the better Securing the Trade of this Kingdom by Cruisers and Convoys:* An Abstract whereof has been given already.

The Abjuration Oath to be taken in Scotland.

*Another Act for the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government.* By this Act, all Officers, Civil and Military, in Scotland, were required to take the Abjuration Oath, and the other Oaths mentioned in this Act.

East-India Company.

*An Act for assuring to the English East-India Company, on account of the united Stock, a longer Time in the Fund and Trade therein mentioned, and for raising thereby twelve hundred thousand Pounds for carrying on the War.*

Death of Persons discover'd.

*An Act for the more effectual Discovery of the Death of Persons pretended to be alive, to the Prejudice of those, who claim Estates after their Deaths.*

Scottish Peers, how elected.

*An Act to make farther Provision for electing and summoning sixteen Peers of Scotland, to sit in the British House of Peers; and for trying Peers for Offences committed in Scotland; and for the farther regulating of Voters in Election of Members to serve in Parliament.* By this Act, a Proclamation is ordered to issue, commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble, at a certain Place, for the Election of the sixteen Peers to sit in the House of Peers of Great Britain, to be published in Edinburgh, and in all the County Towns of Scotland,

*Scotland*, twenty-five Days, at least, before the Election; and all the said Peers are required to take the Oaths, and make the Declaration against Transubstantiation, mentioned in this Act; and the Peers are authorised to give their respective Votes by Proxy; but no Peer was capable of having more than two Proxies at one time: The Lord Clerk-Register, or two or three of the principal Clerks of the Session, to certify the Names of the sixteen Peers elected, into the Court of *Chancery*, before the meeting of the Parliament: The Peers to come to such Elections with only their ordinary Attendants, and to treat of no other Matter, but of the Election, on Pain of a *Præmunire*. For the Tryal of any Peer of *Great Britain*, committing High or Petty-Treason, or Misprision of Treason, Murder, or Felony in *Scotland*, Commissions shall issue under the Seal of *Great Britain*, constituting Justices to enquire, by the Oaths of good and lawful Men of such County of *Scotland*, as shall be named therein, of all such Treasons, &c. committed in such County, by a Peer of *Great Britain*; which Inquisition shall be taken in the same Manner, as Indictments before Justices of *Oyer and Terminer* of any County of *England*, and be proceeded on in the same Method as such Inquisition found before such Justices, whereby any Peer is indicted for such Offence.

*An Act for the farther directing the Payment of the Equivalent Money in Scotland: Whereby it appears, that upwards of two hundred and thirty thousand Pounds of that Money was to be paid to their African Company, to make amends for their Losses at DARIEN, and particularly to reimburse and reward William DARIEN*

A.D. 1708

7 Anne.

Proxies.

Returns.

Peers to  
treat of  
nothing  
but the  
Election.  
Tryals of  
Peers of  
*Great Britain*.  
A Bill to  
be found  
by the  
Grand Jury.

The Equivalent Money.

Makes good their Losses at DARIEN



A.D. 1708

7 Anne.

Part employ'd in their Manufactures.

Part for Payment of their Debts.

Some to the Episcopal Clergy.

Court of Exchequer.

Waggoners.

Coins in the Plantations. Mischiefs by Fire prevented.

Servants punish'd for Carelessness.

Party-Walls, &c.

liam Patterson, Esq; the Projector of that Scheme: Another Part of the Equivalent Money was to have been employ'd for the Improvement of their Woollen Manufactures, &c. And there is this farther remarkable Clause in the said Act, *That out of the first Money, remaining in the Hands of the Commissioners for the Payment of Debts on the Civil List, there shall be paid a full Year's Pension of her Majesty's Charity to the late Bishops and their Representatives, and the Poor in her Majesty's Charity-Roll.*

*An Act establishing a Court of Exchequer in Scotland.*

*An Act to repeal a Clause in an Act of 7 W. III. (which requires Waggoners to draw with a Pole between the Wheel-Horses, or with double Shafts) and to oblige them to draw only with six Horses.*

*An Act for ascertaining the Rate of foreign Coins in her Majesty's Plantations in America.*

*An Act for the better preventing Mischiefs, that may happen by Fire.* By this Act, all Parishes within the Bills of Mortality were empower'd to mark and open the Water-pipes, and provide Engines to extinguish Fires: The Fire-men of the *Watermens* Company were exempted from being press'd. And it was enacted, that every Servant, by whose neglect any Fire happened, should forfeit an hundred Pounds, or be committed to the Workhouse for a Year and half: That all Houses within the Bills of Mortality should have Party-walls of Brick; that no Cornice of Wood should be made in any new, or rebuilt House; but the Front and Rear-walls of such Houses should be of Stone or Brick, and carried two Foot and half above the Garret-floor, and cap'd with Stone

Stone or Brick: And upon the breaking out *A.D. 1708*  
 of any Fire in *London* and *Westminster*, all  
 Constables and Beadles are required to repair  
 thither with their Staves, and to be aiding  
 and assisting in extinguishing the same, and  
 causing the People to work; and no Action  
 shall be maintain'd against any one, in whose  
 House or Chamber any Fire shall accidental-  
 ly begin.

*An Act for regulating the Qualifications of*  
*the Electors of the Governor, Deputy-Gover-*  
*nor, Directors, and Voters of the Governor and*  
*Company of the Bank of England.*

*7 Anne.*  
 Constables  
 to repair  
 to Fires.  
 No Action  
 to be  
 brought  
 against the  
 Owner of  
 the House,  
 &c.  
 Bank Qua-  
 lifications.

*An Act for the publick Registering of all*  
*Deeds, Conveyances, Wills, and other Incum-*  
*brances on Lands, or Tenements, in the East-*  
*Riding of the County of York, and for ren-*  
*dering the Register in the West-Riding more*  
*effectual.*

Deeds and  
 Wills re-  
 gister'd in  
 Yorkshire.

*An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade*  
*to America.* By this Act, all Prize-Offices  
 were suppress'd, and the Officers and Seamen  
 of every Man of War, are entitled to such  
 Ships and Goods as they shall take in *Ame-*  
*rica* (being adjudged Prize in any Court of  
 Admiralty there) Commissioners are also em-  
 power'd to authorise Privateers to take the  
 Enemies Ships in *America*; and such Ships  
 and Goods are given to the Owners of the  
 Privateers. It was also enacted, that no Sea-  
 man aboard any Privateer, or Merchant-ship,  
 or on Shore in *America*, should be liable to  
 be press'd. Her Majesty was also empower'd,  
 during that War, to grant Commissions to  
 any Persons or Societies, for taking any Ships,  
 Goods, Harbours, Lands, or Fortifications  
 of the Enemy's, and for the Enjoyment  
 thereof after the War shall be ended. And  
 it

Prizes ta-  
 ken in *A-*  
*merica* gi-  
 ven to the  
 Captors.

Seamen in  
 Privateers  
 not to be  
 press'd.  
 Forts,  
 Lands, or  
 Goods ta-  
 ken from  
 the Enemy  
 settled on  
 the Cap-  
 tors in *A-*  
*merica.*

A.D. 1708

7 Anne.

Foreign  
Sailors nat-  
uraliz'd.*Askill* ex-  
pel'd the  
House for  
finding out  
a new Way  
to Heaven.Stanhope  
made Ge-  
neral of  
the *English*  
Forces in  
*Spain*.  
*Cholmond-  
ley* made  
Comptrol-  
ler of the  
Household.  
*Rivers*  
General of  
the Horse.  
Lieute-  
nant-Ge-  
nerals.Major-  
Generals.Brigadier-  
Generals.

it was enacted, that every Foreigner, who should faithfully serve on board any Ship of Great Britain for two Years, should be deem'd a natural-born Subject.

During the preceding Sessions of Parliament, a Complaint was made against the celebrated *Asgil*, a Member of the Commons, for publishing a Book, that shew'd the Way to Heaven without dying; and he had the Misfortune to be expelled the *English* House of Commons this Year, as he had been some Years before the House of Commons in *Ireland*, for maintaining the same Doctrine; and his Book was burnt by Order of the House in *New Palace-Yard* by the common Hangman.

After the rising of the Parliament, Major-General *Stanhope* was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to King *Charles* the third, and Commander in Chief of the *British* Forces in *Spain*; and, on the 22d of April, the Earl of *Cholmondley* was made Comptroller of her Majesty's Household; and the Queen was pleas'd to make the following Promotion of General Officers, viz. The Earl of *Rivers*, General of the Horse; *Henry Withers*, *Cornelius Wood*, *Charles Ross*, *Daniel Harvey*, Lord *Rabey*, Earl of *Essex*, Earl of *Arran*, — *Maine*, *William Seymour*, *Hatton Compton*, *Robert Echlyn*, Marquis of *Lothian*, — *Tidcomb*, Lieutenant-Generals.

Sir *William Douglas*, Lord *Mountjoy*, Earl of *Crawford*, *Richard Gorges*, *Nicholas Sankey*, *Henry Holt*, *William Cadogan*, *Thomas Meredith*, *Francis Palmes*, *James Stanhope*, Lord *Shannon*, Lord *Charlemont*, Duke of *Northumberland*, Major-Generals.

*Luke Lillingston*, Sir *Thomas Smith*, *John Livesay*, *Edward Braddock*, *Gilbert Primrose*,  
Roger



*Roger Elliot, William Evans, Thomas Pearce, A..D1708*  
*Joseph Whiteman, John Newton, Brigadiers.*

Dr. *William Fleetwood* was nominated Bishop  
 of *St. Asaph.*

The Lord *Lovelace* made Governor of *New*  
*York.*

*John Smith, Esq;* made Chancellor of the  
*Exchequer.*

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament, for rendering the Union of the two Kingdoms more compleat, a Privy-Council was constituted for the whole united Kingdom, consisting of the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury, William Lord Cowper, Lord Chancellor; Sidney Earl of Godolphin, Lord Treasurer; the Earl of Pembroke, Lord President; John Duke of Newcastle, Lord Privy-Seal; William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward; James Duke of Ormond; Henry Marquis of Kent, Lord Chamberlain; James Earl of Derby, Thomas Earl of Stamford, Charles Earl of Berkeley, Francis Earl of Bradford, Hugh Earl of Cholmondley, Henry Lord Bishop of London, William Lord Dartmouth; Henry Boyle, Esq; Secretary of State; Thomas Coke, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain; Sir John Trevor, Master of the Rolls; Sir Thomas Trevor, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas; James Vernon, Esq; John How, Esq; Thomas Earl, Esq; Mainhard Duke of Schomberg, John Smith, Esq; late Speaker of the House of Commons, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir John Holt, Chief Justice; Richard Earl of Scarborough, John Earl of Mar, Charles Lord Viscount Townshend, James Duke of Queensberry, James Earl of Seafield, Richard Earl of Ranelagh, Thomas Lord Conningsby, Thomas Earl of Wharton, John Lord Archbishop of*

7 *Anne.*

Bishop  
*Fleetwood.*  
 Lord *Lovelace.*  
*Smith*  
 Chancellor of the  
*Exchequer*  
 The first  
 Privy-Council of  
*Great Britain* after  
 the Union.

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*York, Ralph Duke of Montague, James Duke of Montross, Robert Marquis of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain; Hugh Earl of Loudon, Robert Lord Ferrers, Peregrine Bertie, Esq; Richard Earl Rivers, Algernoon Earl of Essex, Charles Earl of Manchester, John Earl of Pawlet, Robert Lord Lexington, John Duke of Argyll, and the Dukes of Marlborough and Roxborough.*

Remarks  
on Burnet's  
History of  
the Year  
1707.

His Rela-  
tion of the  
Battle of  
*Almanza.*

I proceed now to take a View of Bishop Burnet's History of the Year 1707, which he begins with an Account of the Battle of *Almanza*; wherein that Prelate is guilty of very gross Mistakes, to say no worse of them; tho' the Reader, no doubt, remembers that he has given in his History upon Oath: He says, p. 475, That the Allies had eaten up all their Stores in *Valencia*, and were forced therefore to break into *Castile*; which is directly contrary to Truth, *Valencia* being a much more plentiful Country than *Castile*, and the Sea open to that Province; by means whereof Supplies might have been brought thither; whereas *Castile*, is a very barren Inland-Country, and was at that time eaten up by the *French* and *Spanish* Forces to that degree, that the Day after the Battle the Enemy could not find Bread for their Troops, tho' they were victorious. Another Mistake of the Bishop's in the same Page is, *That the Duke of Orleans, and the Forces he brought with him from France, join'd the Duke of Berwick the Day before the Battle of Almanza*; whereas they did not join him till the Day after the Battle, as every *Gazette* and *News-Paper* could have inform'd him; and we have seen an Apology of the Duke of *Berwick* to the Duke of *Orleans*, for fighting before he arrived. The

Bishop

Bishop again insinuates, that the Allies were under a Necessity of fighting, *because their Army could not subsist where they were, nor be subsisted if they retired back to Valencia*; whereas he himself tells us, a few Lines after, that our Fleet came upon that Coast the Day the Battle was fought, and brought a Supply to the Earl of *Galway* after he was routed: Besides, if it was so difficult for their Army to have subsisted in a Body, it had been very happy if they had divided themselves, and defended the Frontiers of *Valencia* and *Arragon*, as both King *Charles* and the Earl of *Peterborough* advised; while his Majesty, with the Forces he commanded, had protected *Catalonia*. This was no doubt the wisest Course that could have been taken till more Forces arrived: How was it possible, the Allies could march to *Madrid* this Spring, when they could not maintain themselves in *Castile* the preceding Winter, but were forced then to retire before the Duke of *Berwick*, whose Forces had been mightily augmented the Beginning of this Year, before the Duke of *Orleans* join'd him? The Bishop adds, that the Earl of *Galway* retired to the *Ebro* with three thousand Horse, and almost as many Foot; but, if I am rightly inform'd, that General fled too fast for any Foot to follow him so far. The Foot that escaped got into the Garrison Towns in *Valencia*; and, God knows, there were but very few of these, the whole Infantry in a manner being cut to pieces, or made Prisoners, after they were abandoned by the cowardly *Portuguese* Horse, with whom the Earl of *Galway* sav'd himself.

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 Remarks  
 on Burnet's  
 History of  
 the Year  
 1707.



A.D. 1708

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Remarks  
on Burnet's  
History of  
the Year  
1707.  
His Ac-  
count of  
our Losses  
at Sea, An.  
1707.

The Bishop observes, p. 485, *That France sent out no Fleet this Year, and yet we never had greater Losses on that Element: The Prince's Council was very unhappy in the whole Conduct of the Cruisers and Convoys: The Merchants made heavy Complaints, and not without Reason; Convoys were sometimes denied them, &c.* He adds, *Sailing-Orders were sometimes sent so unhappily (but, as many said, so treacherously) that a French Squadron was then laying in their Way to intercept them; many of the Convoys, as well as Merchant-Ships, were taken.* Our Author adds, p. 489, *That our great Losses at Sea, were imputed to Weakness, or to a worse Disposition: The Prince's Council were Lord High Admiral, without being liable to the Law for Errors and Miscarriages: That this Council was not a legal Court, warranted by any Law; but the Complaints against them were feebly managed at the Bar of the House of Commons, the Queen and Prince concerning themselves in the Matter, and the Merchants managed their Complaints but poorly; some were frighted, and others were practised on, and were carried even to magnify the Conduct of the Fleet, and to make Excuses for all the Misfortunes that had happen'd: At length, in Concurrence with those who were in Offices, the Matter was so managed, that the Complaint was let fall, very little to their Honour; but the Matter was managed with more Zeal and Courage in the House of Lords; the Merchants were not treated with Scorn there as they had been in the House of Commons: That in the Prosecution of the Enquiry, it appear'd, that many Ships of War were not fitted out to be put to Sea, but lay in Port neglected, and in great Decay: That Convoys had been often flat-*

ly denied the Merchants; and when they were promised, they were so long delay'd, that the Merchants lost their Markets, were put to great Charge, and, when they had perishable Goods, suffer'd great Damage in them; and Cruisers were not order'd to proper Stations in the Channel: That the Convoys had not their Sailing-Orders till the Enemies Ships were laid in their Way, prepared to fall on them, which had often happen'd; and many Advertisements, by which those Misfortunes might have been prevented, had ben offer'd to the Admiralty, but had not only been neglected by them, but those who offer'd them had been ill treated for doing it.

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Remarks  
on Burnet's  
History of  
the Year  
1706.

The Bishop relates farther, p. 491, That the Examination being ended, and reported to the House, it was resolved to lay the whole Matter before the Queen in an Address; and that the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Rochester, and the Lord Haversham, moved, That these Miscarriages might be laid on the Ministry and the Cabinet-Council: But that the Earl of Orford, the Lords Somers and Halifax, and the Whigs, were for naming no-body; but for leaving it to the Queen to find out on whom the Blame ought to be cast: And, p. 492, That to this Address a general Answer was made, giving Assurances that the Trade should be carefully look'd to; but nothing else follow'd upon it; and the Queen seem'd to be highly offended at the whole Proceeding.

I shall not dispute with our Author, whether these Losses of the Merchants were greater than in former Wars; but enquire, whether they are to be ascribed to the Ministry, to the Admiral, or to his Council? As to that Suggestion, That our Men of War and Merchant-

ships

*A.D. 1707* *ships were sent out on purpose to be betray'd into the Enemies Hands,* as he frequently inculcates; if we fix this Charge upon the Ministry, it must be acknowledg'd to be a most villainous Piece of Treachery; such a one, as it is very difficult to believe even that Ministry to be guilty of: And as to the Prince, the Bishop and the Whigs themselves, *in Words at least,* acquit him of being the Author of these Losses; and if they did not, can any one be so credulous to believe, that the Prince was in a Conspiracy to betray the Queen's Ships into the Enemies Hands? As to the Prince's Council, on whom the Bishop chuses to fix the Charge, it is certain, they were made Choice of either by the Prince or the Ministry, or both; and consequently, that the Prince or the Ministry were answerable for their Conduct. The Bishop takes a deal of Pains to acquit the Ministry of this Piece of Treachery; and says, That they had too great a Respect for the Queen, to charge the Prince with being the Author of these Misfortunes; tho' it is evident, the Bishop's Design was to throw these Miscarriages chiefly upon his Highness: And, indeed, the Reason that a certain Sett of Men encouraged these Complaints of the Merchants was to insinuate, that the Prince was either unqualified for that great Post of Lord High Admiral, or that he connived at the Treachery of his Council; and, by such Suggestions, to get him removed, and advance their Friend the Lord *Orford* to the Command of Lord High Admiral; and then they would have had the Direction of all Naval Affairs, as they had before, of our Armies at Land; and the Treasury at the same time being entirely at their Devotion, both the Queen and Prince would

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Remarks  
on Burnet's  
History of  
the Year  
1707.

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would have been mere Cyphers: Her Majesty might have had the Name of Sovereign; but Dominion, we know, constantly attends on Wealth and Power: No wonder therefore that her Majesty, who saw through their Artifices, was *highly offended* at the Attempt. But let us observe a little farther, how these crafty Statesmen over-reach'd themselves, when they charg'd the Prince's Council with this treacherous Conduct: They design'd, indeed, that the whole Odium of it should rest upon the Prince, as we see by the malicious Suggestions of our Author; who tells us, that when the Prince's Council were divided, *he* over-ruled their Opinions: But when it appear'd, that Admiral *Churchill*, Brother to the General, and Mr. *Walpole*, were Members of that Council, the Tories very justly retorted on them, That these Gentlemen were Friends to, and govern'd by the Ministry; and that the Charge of our Losses ought therefore to be fix'd there; which was urg'd with that Force and Probability, that the Whigs agreed to accuse *no-body* at last: And, as they dwelt so much in Generals, it is no wonder that the Queen return'd as general an Answer; but gave them to understand at the same time, that she was not ignorant the Prince her Royal Consort was chiefly struck at by some Men.

What he means by *the Prince's Council being Lord High Admiral, without being liable by Law for Errors and Miscarriages, and that this Court was not warranted by Law*, is not easy to imagine; unless he would insinuate, that the Prince was too great to be come at; and therefore it was necessary to constitute another Lord High Admiral: Nor can I, for my Life, discern the Illegality of the Prince's having a Council: He was nevertheless Admiral for taking

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Remarks  
on Burnet's  
History of  
the Year  
1707.

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Remarks  
on *Barnet's*  
History of  
the Year  
1707.

king Advice: He did not transfer his Power to the Council thereby, but reserved a Power of acting as he saw fit, whatever their Opinions were, as the Bishops himself admits; and surely he would have been more liable to Censure, if he had consulted no-body, in the Opinion of all Mankind, except our clamorous Bishop and his Disciples.

It is remarkable also, that the Bishop charges even this Low Church House of Commons with brow-beating the Merchants, when they complain'd of their Losses, and *treating them with Scorn*; which is a Charge one would not have expected from a Friend: Indeed they wisely foresaw, that the Blame of all these Miscarriages must fall on some Gentlemen, who were their very good Friends, at last; and therefore forbore to proceed farther: They also apprehended, that it would be discover'd that a great deal more Care had been taken of the War in *Flanders*, than of our Maritime Affairs; and that this could not be to the Advantage of their Favourite General: And this was, in reality, the Occasion of our Misfortunes at Sea: There was so much Treasure consumed in that Land-War of *Flanders*, and in supplying the Deficiencies of our Allies, that there was not Money enough to be found for fitting out Cruisers and Convoys: And perhaps this had been contrived, or at least conniv'd at, that our numerous Losses might be thrown upon the Prince, and a Whiggish Admiral have been introduced in his stead; whereby they would have ingross'd all the Places of Power and Profit by Sea and Land.

The Bishop adds, p. 493, *That very severe Things were said in both Houses of the Conduct of Affairs: It was observed, that a vast Army*

*was well supplied in Flanders; but that the Interest of the Nation required, that Spain should be more consider'd: That Complaints also were made of the Duke of Marlborough, for continuing the War, tho', at the End of the Campaign of 1706, the French had offer'd to yield up Spain and the West-Indies: But that was a false Suggestion.*

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on Burnet's  
History of  
the Year  
1707.

And it is a very melancholy Truth, that if Spain had not been neglected in the Winter of 1706, it had infallibly fallen into our Hands; and a Period would then have been put to the War: That, during that Winter, near twenty thousand Men might have been sent to Spain from Flanders, without any Prejudice to our Affairs; but then the Glory of putting an End to the War must have been ascribed to other Generals; or rather, *we should have had a very little Occasion for Generals afterwards.*

I think also I have very good Authority, even from Bishop Burnet, to affirm, That France that Winter offer'd us the Alternative, either that the Emperor should have Spain and the West Indies, or Flanders, and the Dominions in Italy and the Italian Islands; for he tells us, p. 527, *That the Emperor refused Spain and the West Indies; and, p. 474, That the French King (Anno 1706) applied himself both to the King of Sweden and the Pope to mediate a Peace between him and the Emperor; and that he offer'd the Dominions in Italy to King Charles; to the States a Barrier in the Netherlands; and a Compensation to the Duke of Savoy for the Waste made in his Country; provided that King Philip might keep Spain and the West Indies; and that the Court of Vienna wish'd this Project might be entertain'd; but the other Allies were disgusted at it, and made*



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*no Steps towards it*: He does not say who in particular was the Occasion of rejecting these pacifick Offers; but it is obvious enough whose Interest it was to reject them.

The Bishop seems, p. 485, to censure the Duke of *Marlborough's* Inactivity, in the Year 1707, himself: He says, *The French General, the Duke of Vendosme, had Orders (this Campaign) to send Detachments to reinforce Marshal Villars, in lieu of those Detachments that he had been order'd to send to Provence; and that the Duke of Savoy seem'd to wonder, that the Confederates lay so quiet, and gave the Duke of Vendosme no Disturbance in Flanders; and that they could not at least oblige him to keep his Army together.* Here the Bishop suggests, that his Grace did not do what he might and ought to have done, to distress the Enemy on the North of *France*, while the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* penetrated into the South, and laid Siege to *Tboulon*: And it is very evident, that if the *French King* had been heartily press'd on both Sides, his Affairs must have been in the utmost Confusion; I would be glad therefore to see some of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Friends explain his Conduct on this Occasion.

His Account of the Affairs of *Scotland*.

Our Author proceeds, p. 486, to arraign the Conduct of the Ministry in relation to *Scotland*: He says, Things were so order'd there, as if the Design had been to contrive Methods to exasperate the Spirits of that People: The whole Trade of *Scotland* was stop'd two Months for want of Orders to put it into a new Course; three Months pass'd before the Equivalent was sent to *Scotland*; and when Wines and other Merchandizes were imported into *England*, from thence Seizures were every-where made;

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and this was managed with a particular Affection of Roughness, which heighten'd the Prejudices that Nation had been possess'd with against the Union: That a Correspondence was discover'd between *France* and *Scotland*; the Pretender's Birth-day was celebrated publickly at *Edinburgh*, and other Places; and it was openly talk'd, there was now an Opportunity of invading the Kingdom with a small Force, the Body of the Kingdom being ready to join the Invader. But who does the Bishop reflect on for suffering all this? It must be his favourite Ministry, or no-body: Nor can I assign any Reason why they should thus unnecessarily provoke the *Scots*; unless they hoped to see any Insurrection in that part of the Island, that they might have a pretence to reduce them by Force of Arms, and put what Terms on them they saw fit; or perhaps think the War would be too soon at an End, if there was not other Diversion found for their Troops. It must be acknowledg'd to be very unaccountable, if the Ministry were apprized that the *Scots* were thus ripe for Rebellion, and had invited the Pretender and the *French* to invade that Country, that they made no manner of Preparations to defeat the Enterprize, by Sea or Land, till the *French* were ready to fail. The Bishop adds, *These Things were done in so bare-faced a manner, that no Check being given to them, or Enquiry made after them, by those who were in the Government, it gave Occasions to many melancholy Speculations.* I shall only observe here, as I have done already, That this was during a Whig Administration, which I am not concern'd to defend.

The Bishop indeed insinuates, that the Prince of *Denmark* and Mr. *Harley* were in a Conspiracy

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spiracy to bring in the Pretender, which was the Occasion of all this Management; but there is not possibly at this Day a Creature living, so credulous as to believe the improbable Tale: Besides, the Bishop's Friends were still possess'd of the Administration, and the Command of the Army; and it was not possible for the Prince and Mr. *Harley*, in these Circumstances, to have brought in the Pretender, if they had ever entertain'd such a Thought. But our Author is pleas'd to suggest farther, that the Queen was in this ridiculous Project, to dethrone herself; and one Reason he gives for it is, her preferring three great Men in the Church that were not of his Stamp, *viz.* Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, Dr. *Blackall*, and Sir *William Dawes*. These Divines, he says, p. 488, were in themselves Men of Value and Worth; but their Notions were all on the other Side: They had submitted to the Government; but they, at least *Blackall*, seem'd to condemn the Revolution, and all that had been done pursuant to it: That *Dawes* was an aspiring Man, and set himself at the Head of the Tory Party. From all which he would have us infer, that these great Divines, and those who preferred them, were *Jacobites*, and for inviting over the Pretender; but, from his bringing no stronger Proofs to maintain the injurious Slander he so often repeats, it is very reasonable to conclude he had no better: The Queen, however, was so good to prefer two of his Friends, Dr. *More* and Dr. *Trimnel*; and this was some Consolation to the good Father, but did not perfectly quiet the Uneasiness of him and his Friends: The other Nominations seeming to flow from the Queen herself, and so discover'd her Inclinations, we are oblig'd therefore, if



we credit Dr. *Burnet*, to conclude, That the Queen was the greatest *Jacobite* in the Nation, and in a Plot to depose herself; for which unnatural and foolish Suggestion, he must expect to be sufficiently laugh'd at, as long as his History is extant.

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History of  
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In speaking of the Earl of *Peterborough's* Conduct in *Spain*, he would have us believe it was very criminal; but brings the oddest Proof of it that ever Man produc'd. He says, p. 492, *That the Earl brought such a Number of Papers, and so many Witnesses to justify his Conduct, that after ten or twelve Days spent in reading Papers and examining Witnesses, both Houses (without passing one Vote against him) thought fit to let the Charge brought against him fall: Which sufficiently shews, that the Earl's Conduct was so far from deserving Censure, that he rather deserv'd the Thanks of both Houses; and would infallibly have had it, if he had not been look'd upon as a Tory in those Days; and that the doing him this Honour, would eclipse the Glory of another General, and cause some Reflection on the Ministry, for not supporting him in time, when the Spaniards discovered such an Affection for King Charles.*

The Bishop, p. 494 and 495, relates the Treachery of *Gregg*, and tells us of some Spies employed by Mr. *Harley*, whom he supposes more faithful to the *French* than the *English* Ministry; and indeed insinuates, that they were employ'd by Mr. *Harley* to betray us: But every one knows, nothing is more common than employing the same Persons in time of War, to be Spies on both Sides; and those who have the greatest Reach, or rather, that pay best, have the Advantage of their Intelligence;

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ligence: And there appears to be nothing in this, any more than in the Affair of *Gregg*, that can effect the Earl's Honour. He was neither proved or ever charged with betraying his Trust by any Person, but the Bishop, and some prejudic'd People, who were afraid he should lay open their ambitious and mercenary Views. He tells us indeed of two Statesmen, who threatned the Queen to lay down their Places, and desert her Service, if she employ'd Mr. *Harley* any longer: And this Gentleman was so generous as to desire her Majesty to dismiss him, rather than he should be the Occasion of giving any Disturbance to her Affairs: For this was too often the Craft of a certain Sett of Men, to insinuate, the Queen could not maintain herself upon the Throne, without their Assistance; and then to threaten to quit her Service, and throw all into Confusion, if she would not do as they directed her; insomuch that at length she was not suffer'd to dispose of a single Commission, but by their Recommendation; which must be allowed to shew a great deal of Duty and Respect to their Sovereign. However, the Queen found herself oblig'd to bear this, and much more, for some Years; waiting with Patience, till her Subjects recovered from their Delusion; and then she made her Adversaries sensible of her Resentment; but in a milder manner than could have been expected from a Princess who had been so much and so long insulted by her Servants.

The Bishop is so good, after all his Invectives against Mr. *Harley*, to acquit him of any Share in *Gregg's* Treachery. He says, *Gregg* continued to clear all Persons of any Accession to his Crimes, of which he seem'd  
very

very sensible; and died much better than he lived: And, in another place, he says, *Gregg had but newly begun his Design of betraying Secrets, and had no Associates with him in it:* And yet we can't but remember what Stress was laid upon *Gregg's* Correspondence to cast an Aspersion on *Mr. Harley*: His Enemies would not have been content with his resigning his Post; they would have had his Head, if they could, by any Artifice or Management, have reached it.

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7 Anne.

Remarks  
on *Burnet's*  
History of  
the Year  
1707.

The Bishop, giving us an Account of the Affairs of Scotland, p. 498, says, *The first Thing debated in the British Parliament was, Whether Scotland should have a distinct Privy-Council? and that all the Court were for it; the Scots giving the Ministers of England great Assurances, that, by their Influence, Elections might be so managed as to serve all the Ends of the Court: This was the secret Motive, tho' not fit to be own'd in Parliament; and therefore it was pretended, That many great Families in Scotland, with the greatest part of the Highlanders, were so ill affected, that, without a watchful Eye ever intent upon them, they could not be kept quiet: It lay at too great a distance from London, to be governed by Orders sent from thence.*

This is a very frank Confession of our Author's, that the Whigs intended, from the Time of the Union, to render the Members for Scotland Pensioners, and consequently Tools to the Court of England; and that the Scots should chuse no Representatives, but such as the Court directed: He acknowledges also, that his Party was used to look one way, and row another; to pretend their Publick Good, when they considered nothing but their private Ends;



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7 Anne.

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Ends; and that they intended, by proposing a distinct Privy-Council, to augment their own Power and Authority: *The Security of the Government was the publick and pretended Motive; but the Influence they should have on Elections their conceal'd and real Motive, for endeavouring to have a distinct Privy-Council in Scotland.* But the Parliament, it seems, saw the Artifice, and disappointed them; the Bill pass'd by a great Majority in the House of Commons, and was like to do so in the House of Lords: Whereupon the Courtiers proposed, that the Privy-Council of *Scotland* might not be dissolved till the 1st of *October*; from whence, says the Bishop, *it was visible, that this was proposed only in order to the managing Elections for the next Parliament; in which I perfectly concur with him; and, it seems, the Lords were so fully convinced of it, that they refused to make any Alteration in the Bill.*

The Bishop relates, p. 499, That the Pretender's Enterprize against *Scotland* was a great Surprize to the Ministry; and that they were perfectly unprovided with Forces by Sea or Land to resist the Invasion; and yet, a few Pages before (*see p. 486*) he tells us, that the Court were very well acquainted with the Disaffection of the *Scots*, and their Correspondence with *France*; and that they invited the *French* to make a Descent; and blames the Ministry himself for neglecting the Danger, and making no Provision against it: So very consistent is our Author with himself. It appears therefore, on all hands, that tho' the Ministry were apprehensive of an Invasion and Rebellion, they made no manner of Preparations to defeat either: What Reason they had for this Conduct, I must leave to their Low Church Brethren

threen to explain, if I have not hinted at one *A.D. 1708*  
that is satisfactory already.

The Bishop adds, p. 501, *That the French King would not have sent so small an Army, and so weak a Fleet, but upon great Assurances, not only from Scotland, but from England: And, upon this Occasion, severe Reflections were made both on the Conduct of the ADMIRALTY, and on that Tract of Correspondence lately discovered, that was managed under HARLEY'S Protection, and on the great Breach that was so near the disjointing all our Affairs but a few Days before: These Things, when put together, filled Men's Minds with Thoughts of no easy Digestion.* *7 Anne. Remarks on Burnet's History of the Year 1707.*

Here I may appeal to all Men of common Sense; if the Bishop does not intend to insinuate, or rather directly charge the Prince of Denmark the Admiral, and Mr. Harley, with being in a Conspiracy with the French, to bring about an Insurrection and Invasion; and to dethrone the Queen: What else does he mean by the *severe Reflections that were cast on the Admiralty, and that Tract of Correspondence that was managed under Harley's Protection*; which, he observes, *filled Men's Minds with Thoughts of no easy Digestion*? He could not, by the *Admiralty*, mean the Admiral's Council; for that was composed of Mr. Churchill, the General's Brother, Mr. Walpole, and the rest of our Author's good Friends; and consequently he could mean no-body but the Admiral, the Prince himself: And it is no less plain, that, by telling us the Correspondence with France was managed under Mr. Harley's Protection, he intended we should understand, that Mr. Harley was at the Bottom of the intended Insurrection and Invasion: Nay, it is

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Remarks

on Burnet's

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the Year

1707.

evident, he would have us understand still more from these Suggestions; namely, That the Queen was in the Conspiracy to bring in the Pretender; for he tells us, she was influenced by *Harley*, that he had gained her Heart: Nay, he says, in express Words in another Place, that he (the Bishop) represented to her Majesty, that he understood *a Bargain was made between her and her Brother, That she should reign for Life, and he should succeed her*; and that he (the Bishop) thereupon threatened to dethrone her Majesty: And now we have all the Matter out; the People were to be made to believe, that the Queen and her Friends (that is) all the Friends of the Establishment, were in the Pretender's Interest, and therefore they were to be kept under with a Rod of Iron; and that the Queen must either submit to a Whig-Administration, or run the Hazard of being deposed: These Things were often repeated and inculcated, in order to shew the Necessity of governing by a military Power; of destroying our ancient Constitution, and putting a Force both on the Queen and their Fellow-Subjects: These evidently appear to have been the Views of some Men, tho' very few of their Followers possibly were let into the Secret: They were only given to understand, That it was necessary for them implicitly to obey the Dictates of their Leaders, or the Pretender would infallibly be brought in; of which Popery and Slavery would be the Consequence: No doubt some of the Ministry knew long before of the weak Effort that would be made against *Scotland*; and knew also how easy it was for them to defeat it; and possibly encouraged the *French* to proceed in it, in order to prejudice the People against the Tories,



Tories, and to have a Pretence of keeping up a Standing Army to subdue their Domestick Adversaries when the War should be at End: But 'tis time to finish my Remarks on the Bishop's History of the Year 1707, and proceed to relate the Actions of the Campaign 1708.

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7 Anne.

Remarks  
on Burnet's  
History of  
the Year  
1707.

The Duke of *Marlborough* meeting Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* at the *Hague* the beginning of *April* 1708, they afterwards waited on the Elector of *Hanover*, who had taken upon him the Command of the Imperial Army upon the *Rhine*; and it was agreed amongst them, that the Imperialists should remain upon the defensive in *Germany*, and detach what Forces they could spare under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, to act in Conjunction with those of the Duke of *Marlborough* in *Flanders*, where the Allies propos'd to make their greatest Efforts this Campaign: Accordingly the Duke of *Marlborough* took the Field about the middle of *May*; and, having posted himself on the Enemies Frontiers, drew most of the Garrisons out of the Towns in *Flanders*, imagining they were sufficiently covered from the Attacks of the Enemy by his Army: But the *Flemings*, who were generally better affected to the *French* than the *Dutch*, as well upon the account of Religion, as other Considerations; and retaining a very great Affection for the Elector of *Bavaria*, who had lately governed them with great Humanity and Tendernefs, they readily listened to his Invitation to submit to King *Philip*, and promised to open their Gates, if a Detachment of the *French* Troops should appear before them in the Absence of the Confederate Army: The principal Towns that had enter'd into this Conspi-

The Duke  
of *Marlbo-*  
*rough* and  
Prince *Eu-*  
*gene* attend  
the Elec-  
tor of *Ha-*  
*nover*.Resolved  
to make  
the greatest  
Efforts in  
*Flanders*.

A.D. 1708 racy were, *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, and *Bruges*; but the Treachery of *Antwerp* was discovered, and prevented: However, a Body of *French* Troops having found means to pass the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army undiscovered; and, coming before *Ghent* and *Bruges* in the Night-time, were let in by the *Burghers*, and possess'd themselves of those two great Cities; and from thence the *French* Army marched into *Dutch Flanders*, and laid that Country under Contri-

7 Anne.  
Ghent and  
Bruges de-  
livered up  
to the  
French by  
the Inha-  
bitants.

The Duke of *Burgundy* and *Berry* taking the Field, and joining the Duke of *Vendosme*, they had so great a Superiority of Troops before the *Germans* join'd the Duke of *Marlborough*, that they ventured to lay Siege to *Oudenarde*, which was invested the 9th of *July*. Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was joined about the same time by Prince *Eugene*, and part of the *Germans*, made a very long swift March to the Relief of that Place: On the Approach of the Allies, the *French* thought fit to raise the Siege, and prepare for an Engagement; and the Confederate Generals not declining it, a Battle ensued, of which the *Dutch* Deputies in the Army gave the following Relation to the States-General:

Rises from  
before it  
on the Ap-  
proach of  
the Allies.

*High and mighty Lords,*

“ Our Army, having marched on *Sunday*  
“ Night from *Asche*, took the Road of *Les-*  
“ *fines*, in order to pass the *Dender* at that  
“ Place; which was done without Opposition  
“ from the Enemy, whom we had prevented  
“ by a sudden March; and, arriving there on  
“ *Tuesday* Evening, we understood that the  
“ Enemy were marched from *Alost* towards  
“ *Gavre*, where they caused Bridges to be  
“ made

“ made, in order to pass the *Scheld*; which A.D. 1708  
 “ made us believe they designed to post them-  
 “ selves upon the Height of *Oudenarde*, and 7 Anne.  
 “ hinder us from passing the *Scheld*; and,  
 “ tho’ our Army was very much fatigu’d by  
 “ the foregoing March, yet we resolved to  
 “ proceed on our March yesterday, and, if  
 “ possible, to prevent the Enemy: We  
 “ detach’d therefore sixteen Battalions in the  
 “ Night to take Post on the other Side the  
 “ *Scheld* near *Oudenarde*, and to lay the Bridges  
 “ necessary for our Passage. Yesterday Morn-  
 “ ing, about Nine, we received Advice that  
 “ the Enemy had passed the *Scheld*, and were  
 “ marching towards *Oudenarde*, which made  
 “ us hasten our March as much as possible,  
 “ for fear our Detachment that was sent over  
 “ should be defeated, and ourselves prevented  
 “ in our Design of passing the *Scheld*: But, The Battle  
 “ by that time the Enemy was come near *Oude- of Oude-*  
 “ *denarde*, they saw we had already taken Post *narde.*  
 “ over the *Scheld*, which made them resolve  
 “ to strike off to the Right; but, to cover  
 “ their March against ours, they thought fit  
 “ to throw their Troops into the Hedges, and  
 “ into a Village upon the *Scheld* below *Oude-*  
 “ *narde*. About Three in the Afternoon, as  
 “ soon as our Foot began to come up, it was  
 “ judged advisable to attack the Village; and  
 “ thereby oblige the Enemy to go no farther,  
 “ but stop their March: This Attack was  
 “ made with so much Vigour and Success,  
 “ that the Enemy was immediately driven out  
 “ of the Village, our Men falling upon them  
 “ with their Bayonets in the Muzzles of their  
 “ Muskets, and not firing a Piece; so that  
 “ they presently threw down their Arms, and  
 “ a whole Brigade, together with the Briga-  
 “ dier,



A.D. 1708

7 Anne.

“ dier, surrender’d Prisoners: The few Horse  
 “ that had pass’d with the Detachment, at-  
 “ tack’d likewise the *French* Squadrons, post-  
 “ ed behind the Village with so much Success,  
 “ that they were put into Disorder, and push-  
 “ ed; our Men taking from them eight or  
 “ ten Standards, and some Horses. Here-  
 “ upon the Enemy were forced to face about  
 “ to us, and form themselves about Four of  
 “ the Clock, when most of our Foot being  
 “ over and formed: The general Engagement  
 “ began first on the Right, and afterwards on  
 “ the Left Wing: The Fight was properly  
 “ between the Foot, and was obstinate; but  
 “ our Men got Ground, and drove the En-  
 “ my from one Hedge to another, till Night  
 “ put an End to the Combat: The Horse,  
 “ who by Reason of the broken Ground  
 “ could not act, were detach’d to the Right  
 “ and Left Wing; and advanced so far, that  
 “ they attack’d the Enemy in Flank and  
 “ Rear; which, when they perceived, they  
 “ fell in the Night into the utmost Confusion,  
 “ and part of them retired, with the Baggage  
 “ and Artillery, towards *Ghent* and *Deynse*;  
 “ another part towards the Road of *Courtray*;  
 “ and, according to Computation, six or seven  
 “ thousand surrender’d themselves Prisoners,  
 “ with three or four hundred Officers at their  
 “ Head; among whom are several Dukes  
 “ and General Officers: Had not the Night  
 “ come to their Assistance, we believe they  
 “ would have saved very little of their Army.  
 “ We therefore congratulate your High  
 “ Mightinesses upon this compleat Victory,  
 “ which God Almighty has so graciously  
 “ vouchsafed; and which gives us an Oppor-  
 “ tunity, with this victorious Army, and that  
 “ of

“ of Prince *Eugene*, who was present at this *A.D. 1708*  
 “ Action, to extend the Frontiers farther, and  
 “ bring the Enemy to Reason. Each Gene- *7 Anne.*  
 “ ral made so good a Disposition, and every  
 “ Regiment attack’d the Enemy so well, and  
 “ with so much Intrepidity, that it was im-  
 “ possible for any one to signalize himself in a  
 “ particular manner. Our Loss, God be  
 “ thank’d, is so small, that there is not, as we  
 “ know of, one Regiment out of a Condition  
 “ to make the rest of the Campaign. Among  
 “ the Horse, our Loss is nothing at all; nor  
 “ do we yet know that we have lost any Head  
 “ Officer of the State: With which

*High and Mighty Lords, &c.*

*Oudenarde, July 12.*

1708.

The Confederates, after this Victory, levelled the *French* Lines between *Ypres* and the *Lys*, and raised Contributions in *Artois* and *Picardy*; which put the City of *Paris* it self into Consternation; and possibly the *French* were not displeas’d to see the Allies sit down before *Lisle*; which they knew would stop their Progress for some Months.

The City  
of *Lisle* be-  
sieg’d.

*Lisle* is the Capital of *French Flanders*; the Staple of Trade between *France* and the *Low Countries*, and esteemed one of the Keys of *France*. There was in the Town, which is one of the compleatest Fortifications in *Europe*, a numerous Garrison of at least one and twenty Battalions, commanded by Marshal *Boufflers*; which did not, however, deter Prince *Eugene* from undertaking the Siege in Person. He sat down before the Place on the thirteenth of *August*, N. S. while the Duke of *Marlborough* covered the Siege with the rest of the Army; and on the twenty-second the Trenches were opened.

A. D 1708 opened. The Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendosme*, having join'd the Duke of *Berwick*, who led the Army from the *Rhine*, march'd towards the Duke of *Marlborough*, and for several Days cannonaded his Camp: Whereupon Prince *Eugene* join'd him with a considerable Body of Horse and Foot from the Siege: But the Allies finding the Design of the *French* was only to retard the Siege, the Duke of *Marlborough* intrench'd himself, and Prince *Eugene* return'd to *Lisle*, where the Siege went on but slowly; the *French* disputing every Inch of Ground with the greatest Obstinacy. The Allies themselves acknowledg'd, that at the Attack of the Counterscarpe, on the seventh of *September*, they lost no less than two thousand Men, either killed or wounded, and amongst them sixteen of their Engineers. At the Storming of the Outworks, *September* the twenty-first, it is confess'd, they lost a thousand more, and Prince *Eugene* was wounded in the Head with a Musket Ball, which graz'd upon his Skull, and confin'd him to his Tent for some Days. The Deputies of the States taking notice how far the Season was advanc'd, and how slowly the Engineers carried on their Approaches, and the Difficulty of supplying the Army with Ammunition and Provisions, which began to be exhausted, propos'd the raising the Siege; which, 'tis said, Prince *Eugene* absolutely refus'd, his Glory being concern'd in the Event: And though the *Dutch* had much rather have seen *Ghent* and *Bruges* reduc'd, and their own Frontiers secur'd from the Invasions of the *French*, Prince *Eugene* persisting in his Resolution, they, at length, acquiesced; and, while the Prince was confin'd to his Tent by his Wound, the Duke of *Marlborough*

7 *Ann.*

The vast Losses the Besiegers sustain'd.

Their Provisions exhausted. The Deputies propose the raising the Siege. Prince *Eugene* persists in continuing it. He is wounded.



*borough* commanded at the Siege. Marshal *A.D. 1708*  
*Bouffler* having inform'd the Duke of *Vendosme* that Ammunition began to be wanting in the Town, the Duke of *Vendosme* detach'd the Chevalier de *Luxemburgh* with two thousand Horse and Dragoons, each of them carrying sixty Pound Weight of Powder, to endeavour to break through the Lines of Circumvallation, and throw themselves into *Lisle*: And accordingly, having fix'd green Boughs in their Hats (the Sign whereby the Allies distinguish themselves in an Engagement) they advanc'd along the Causeway that leads from *Douay* to *Lisle*; and, meeting with some of the Out-guards, they pretended to be Germans belonging to the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army, and were carrying some Prisoners to the Camp; but an Officer, being about to examine them more strictly, they rode full Gallop along the Causeway, and got into the Line of Circumvallation: Whereupon the Guard fired, and the Confederate Army took the Alarm, and pursued them to the Barrier of the Town; where, by some Accident, several Bags of Powder took Fire, and about sixty of the Enemy were blown up with their Horses: However, one thousand two hundred of them got into the Town, and the rest, by the Favour of the Night, and the Confusion the Besiegers were in, retir'd to *Douay*.

The Distress of the Besiegers, for want of Ammunition, was not less than that of the Besieged; for their Communication with *Brussels* was, in a manner, cut off by the Duke of *Vendosme*. The Duke of *Marlborough* therefore found himself under a Necessity of getting Supplies by the Way of *Ostend*; where a Body of *English* Troops, under the Command of

7 Anne.

The French throw a Supply of Powder into the Tower.

Cut off the Communication of the Allies from Brussels.

A.D. 1708 General Erle, being lately landed (which were raised for *Portugal*, and had been employ'd in alarming the Coast of *France* this Summer) very much favour'd that Design; and the Duke of *Marlborough* sent seven hundred Waggon's under a strong Guard to *Ostend*, which, with the Troops already there, were thought sufficient to protect the Carriages: But the *French*, understanding that on these Supplies depended the Success of the Siege, detach'd the Count *de la Motte* with 24,000 Horse and Foot, to intercept the Convoy; of which the Duke of *Marlborough* having Notice, commanded Major-General *Webb* to march with twelve Battalions more, and join the other Detachments on the Road: Whereupon a Battle ensued between the Major-General and the Count *de la Motte*; of which we received the following Account, viz.

The Battle  
of *Wynendale*.

After the Detachments, which were sent to cover the March of the Waggon's from *Ostend* to the Siege of *Lisle*, had join'd at *Turout*, the twenty-seventh of *September*, General *Webb* (who as eldest Major-General commanded in Chief) received Advice, that Major *Savary*, of the Regiment of *Gethem* had possess'd himself of the Post of *Oudenburgh*: Whereupon he sent six hundred Grenadiers, under the Command of Colonel *Preston*; a Battalion of *Orkney's*, under the Command of Colonel *Hamilton*; with that of *Fune*, commanded by Colonel *Voogt*; the whole, under the Direction of Brigadier *Lansberg*, to reinforce that Post. The twenty-eighth, at Eight in the Morning, all the Horse (under the Command of Major-General *Cadogan*) were order'd to *Hogledede*, to wait the Arrival of the Convoy there, except an hundred and fifty Horse, which were sent the Night before under the Command of Count *Lottum*,

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7 Anne.

to *Oudenburgh*, with Orders to the Battalions, and six hundred Grenadiers, to guard the Convoy to *Cocklaer*, and afterwards to rejoin the Foot at *Turout*. About Noon Count *Lottum* returned to *Turout*, with Advice, that in his Way to *Ichtegem*, he met with an advanced Guard of the Enemy, which he push'd into the Plain, where he observed sixteen Squadrons mounting in great Haste on the Alarm which their advanc'd Guard gave them; whereupon he thought it necessary to return in all haste, to give the General an Account of it. On this Advice, all the Foot, consisting of twenty-two Battalions, Count *Lottum* with his hundred and fifty Horse, making the advanc'd Guard, with the Quarter-Masters and Grenadiers that were not detach'd, were ordered to march immediately to gain the Village of *Ichtegem*, by the Way of *Wynendale*: As soon as the advanc'd Guard got to *Wynendale*, they perceived the Enemy in the Opening of the Plain; whereupon the Quarter-Masters and Grenadiers were drawn up in Battle: Major-General *Webb* and Count *Nassau Woudenbourg*, at the Head of one hundred and fifty Horse advanced to reconnoitre the Enemy, giving Orders at the same time for the Foot to advance and form themselves as fast as possible in the Plain. The hundred and fifty Horse were left at the Opening of the Plain, under the Command of Count *Lottum*, to amuse the Enemy; and to embarrass them the more, the Quarter-Master and Grenadiers were posted in a low Coppice on that Side of the Plain where the Enemy was expected. As soon as our Troops passed out of the Defile into the Plain, Major-General *Webb* drew them up in Battle, posting them in the Opening between the Wood of *Wynendale* and the



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Coppice on the other Side, where the Quarter-Masters and Grenadiers were posted: We had scarce got six Battalions into the Opening, when the Enemy began to cannonade us with forty Pieces of Cannon, whereof ten were of three Bores: But notwithstanding the great Fire of the Enemy, the hundred and fifty Horse kept their Ground, which produced the desired Effect, in giving the General time to form his Foot in two Lines. The Left Wing was extended beyond the low Coppice, as well to prevent the Enemy from passing that Way, as to cover our Flank: On our Right Flank was posted, in the Wood of *Wynendale*, the Regiment of *Huaklam*; and on our Flank on the Left, the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince of *Prussia*, commanded by Colonel *Rader*, with Orders not to discover themselves, nor Fire till they took the Enemy in Flank. Some Platoons of Grenadiers were advanced forty Paces upon the Right and Left with the same Orders, and the Quarter-Masters were also posted in a Road on the Left, that cross'd through the fore-mentioned low Coppice. The Enemy, after three Cannonadings, advanced towards us on the Plain in twelve Lines, whereof six were Foot and six Horse: Whereupon Count *Lottum* was ordered to retire, and post himself three hundred Paces behind the Foot, which he did in very good Order. The *French* continued to march streight up to us with forty Battalions and sixty Squadrons; but the General perceiving they extended themselves to their Right in the Coppice, he sent Count *Nassau* to observe their Motions, who immediately ordered thither the Regiment of *Grumkow*, commanded by Colonel *Beschefer*; and Brigadier *Eltz* being come up with the last Regiment, was

was posted on the Right in the Wood of *Wynendale*. About half a Quarter of an Hour before the Engagement began, Brigadier *Lansberg*, with the two Battalions and six hundred Grenadiers, that had been detach'd, having Advice that the Enemy advanced to attack us, rejoin'd us just time enough to form a third Line. Some Minutes after the Enemy began the Attack, marching within one hundred and fifty Pace of our Flank on the Right, where the Battalions, who hid themselves according to the General's Orders, and who were not to fire till the *French* Flank came opposite to them, gave them such a warm Fire, that their Left Wing gave into their Center; and the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince, which was posted on the Flank on our Left, much about the same Distance, did not miss the Opportunity of their Disorder, to give them a very vigorous Discharge, which put their whole Line into Confusion; nevertheless, the Enemy push'd on, and put two of our Battalions in Disorder; but the *Swiss* Regiment of *Albemarle*, under the Command of Colonel *Hirtgell*, advancing upon their Horse, that were endeavouring to penetrate, engaged them long enough to give time to the General and Count *Nassau* to bring up the Regiments of *Bernsdorf*, *Gauvain*, and *Lindeboom*, to supply the Room of those that were press'd, which was done in a Moment: However the Enemy, supported by so many Lines, made another Attempt to penetrate; but our Battalions rather advanced than gave way, tho' the General gave Orders against advancing, fearing least that might render the Fire of our Flanks useless: This Precaution had all the desired Success; the Regiments and Grenadiers making

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making such a continual Fire, as forced their two Wings upon their Center, and obliged the whole to retire in the greatest Confusion, notwithstanding all the Efforts their Officers could make, by Encouragement or Violence, to keep them up; so that they only stood at a great Distance on our Lines, which ours return'd, advancing by Platoons as at their Exercise, with all the Order imaginable. Major-General *Cadogan*, who came up some time after the Action began, offer'd to charge the Enemy in their Disorder with two Squadrons of Horse, the other four which he had sent for not being arriv'd till Seven at Night; but it was not thought advisable to expose so small a Number to charge the Enemy, who had brought up all their Horse to favour their Retreat. The Battle lasted two Hours, and was very hot; in which we had nine hundred and twelve Officers and Soldiers kill'd and wounded; but the Enemy, as we are assured by Letters from *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and by Report of Prisoners and Deserters, lost betwixt six and seven thousand Men. They made their Retreat in so great Confusion, that they left most of their Cannon in a Wood, which they did not carry off till next Day about Eleven o'Clock, after hearing that our Convoy was passing *Roufelaer*. We remain'd on the Field of Battle till Two o'Clock the next Morning, having first carried off all our wounded, and several of the Enemy. This Victory is the more surprising, that, by reason of several Detachments, we had not above six thousand in the Action, and the Enemy, by their own Account, not less than twenty four thousand.

The End of the 15th Volume.





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